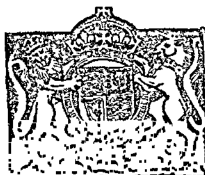


RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.

List No. 32.

Corrected up to 30th June, 1937.

List of Agents in India from whom Government of India Publications are available.

(a) PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOTS.

MADRAS:—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.

BOMBAY:—Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay.

SIND:—Manager, Sind Government Book Depot and Record Office, Karachi (Sadar).

UNITED PROVINCES:—Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U. P. Allahabad.

PUNJAB:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

ASSAM:—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.

BIHAR:—Superintendent, Government Printing, P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE:—Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.

ORISSA:—Press Officer, Secretariat, Cuttack.

(b) PRIVATE BOOK-SELLERS.

...wal Brothers, P. O. Box 100, Cawnpore.
...ero Stores, Karachi.*
Banthiya & Co., Ltd., Station Road, Ajmer.
Bengal Flying Club, Dum Dum Cantt.*
Bhatia Book Depot, Saddar Bazar, Ranikhet.
Bhawnani & Sons, New Delhi.
Book Company, Calcutta.
Booklover's Resort, Taikad, Trivandrum, South India.
Burma Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
Careers, Mohini Road, Lahore.
Chatterjee & Co., 3, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.
Chukervertty, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 13, College Square, Calcutta.
City Book Club, 98 Phayre Street, Rangoon.
Das Gupta & Co., 54/3, College Street, Calcutta.
Delhi and U. P. Flying Club, Ltd., Delhi.*
English Book Depot, Ferozepore.
English Book Depot, Taj Road, Agra.
English Bookstall, Karachi.
English Book Store, Abbottabad, N.-W. F. P.
Faqir Chand Marwah, Peshawar Cantt.
Fono Book Agency, Simla.
Gautama Brothers & Co., Ltd., Meston Road, Cawnpore.
Higginbothams, Madras.
Hindu Library, 137/F, Balaram De Street, Calcutta.
Hyderabad Book Depot, Chaderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Imperial Book Depot and Press, near Jama Masjid (Machhliwalan), Delhi.
Indian Army Book Depot, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Indian Army Book Depot, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Indian Book Shop, Benares City.
Indian School Supply Depot, Central Avenue South, P. O. Dharamtala, Calcutta.
Insurance Publicity Co., Ltd., Lah...
International Book Service, Poona...
Jacques & Co., Kamptee Road, Nag...
Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate, Delhi, a... New Delhi, Messrs. J. M.
Kamala Book Depot, 15, College S...
Karnataka Publishing House, Ban...
Keale & Co., Karachi.
Keshao Book Stall, Khadi Bazar, ...
Kitabistan, 17-A, City Road, Allah...
Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam... Fort, Messrs. S.
Lahiri & Co., Calcutta, Messrs. S. K.
Local Self-Govt. Institute, Bombay.
London Book Co. (India), Arbab Ro... Nowshera, Rawalpindi.
...on Book House, 17, Rajpur R...

Malhotra & Co., Post Box No. 94, Lahore, Messrs. U. P.
Malik & Sons, Sialkot City.
Mathur, B. S., Bookseller, Civil Lines, Jodhpur.
Minerva Book Shop, Anarkali Street, Lahore.
Modern Book Depot, Bazar Road, Sialkot Cantt.
Modern Book Depot, Napier Road, Jullundur Cantt.
Mohanlal Dossabhai Shah, Rajkot.
Nandkishore & Bros., Chowk, Benares City.
New Book Co., "Kitab Mahal", 192, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Newman & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs. W.
Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi, Lahore, Simla, Meerut and Calcutta.
Parikh & Co., Baroda, Messrs. B.
Pioneer Book Supply Co., 20, Shib Narayan Das Lane, Calcutta and 219, Cloth Market, Delhi.
Popular Book Depot, Grant Road, Bombay.
Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
Raghunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.
Rama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Ram Krishna Bros., Opposite Bishrambag, Poona City.
Ram Narain Lal, Katra, Allahabad.
Ramesh Book Depot & Stationery Mart, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
Ray & Sons, 43, K. & L. Edwardes Road, Rawalpindi, Murree and Peshawar, Messrs. J.
Roy Chowdhury & Co., 72, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs. N. M.
Saraswati Book Depot, 25 Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.
Sarcar & Sons, 15, College Square, Calcutta, Messrs. M. C.
Sarkar & Co., Ltd., 18, Shama Charan De Street and 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Messrs. P. C.
Sharada Mandir Ltd., Nai Sarak, Delhi.
Standard Bookstall, Karachi.
Standard Bookstall, Quetta.
...Lahore, Dalhousie and Delhi.
...89, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
...ndia), Messrs. B. S.
...Bombay, Messrs. D. B.
...bay.
...., Calcutta and Simla.
...lers, Princes Street, Kalbadevi...
...rs. N. M.
...Kacheri Road, Lahore.
...House, Ltd., Literature Palace, Lucknow.
...ras, Messrs. P.
...r Bookseller, Vellore.
...abad, Calcutta and Bomba...
...gd.), Egerton Road, Delhi.



1937

N.B.—All communications regarding errors or omissions which may discovered in the List should be addressed to the Secretary to the Hon'ble Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, Mount Abu. the case of references concerning Indian States, such communications should forwarded through the Political Officers concerned.

CONTENTS.

RAJPUTANA AND AJMER-MERWARA.

List No. 32.

(Corrected up to 30th June 1937.)

PART I

States and Chiefships with their Principal Officials.

ALWAR

Ruler—

Area, 3,158 sq miles Population, 749,751 Revenue, Rs 37,00,000

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1 —Ministers.

Prime Minister	Major C G Prior, C I E
Advisory Minister	Rao Bahadur Raja Durjan Singh.
Revenue Minister	L Ram Lal Anand, P C S
Home Minister	Th Bahdur Singh of Khera
Army Minister	Lt Colonel Dhabai Ganeshi Lal, C I.I Mantra Pravin
Minister for Health and Education	Th Sultan Singh of Palwa

2 —High Court

Chief Justices	Rai Bahadur Sardar Lehna Si[illegible] M B E Pt Ram Bhadra Ojha, M A , LL B.
Registrar	L Durga Prasad, M A , LL B

Departmental Officers.

3.—Prime Minister's Branch.

Secretary to Prime Minister	Ch M Siddiq
Inspector General of Police	Khan Bahadur Ruhullah Khan
Accountant-General	L Chhail Behari Lal.
Superintendent, Zenana Hospital	Dr E Pfeil
Directress of Female Education	Miss P. K Jhanda Singh.
State Engineer	Major A G Wheeler
Treasury Officer	*Rai Sahib L Madan Lal, B A.*
State Geologist	B Sri Kumar Roy, M Sc., B L
Superintendent, Gardens	Pt Chain Narayan Shivapuri.
Superintendent, Government Offices	L Shivraj Behari Lal.

ALWAR—*contd.*

4.—Health and Education Branch.

State Surgeon	Captain M. S. Katre, M.R.C.S.N. R.C.P., D. O. M. S., M.B.B.S.
Principal, Raj Rishi College . .	Mr. S. P. Bhargava.
Director of Secondary and Primary Education.	Rai Sahib Pt. K. K. L. Nanawati.
Customs & Excise Commissioner .	L. Babu Pershad.
Superintendent, Central Jail . .	Col. Mushraf Khan.
Hakim, Punnya & Muafiyat . .	Pt. Mahesh Chandra Joshi.
Hakim, Jagir	Pt. Mahesh Chandra Joshi.

5.—Revenue Branch.

District Officer, Alwar . . .	Kanwar Raghubir Singh, B. A.
,, ,, Rajgarh . . .	Pt. Anand Narain Kaul, B.Sc., LL.B.
Inspector General of Forests . .	Mr. S. M. Seth, D. D. R.
Agricultural Officer	L. Lakshman Swarup, B.Sc.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies .	L. Ram Lal Anand, P. C. S.

6.—Judicial Branch.

District and Sessions Judge . .	Pt. Rameshwar Nath, M.A., LL.B.
Magistrate 1st Class, Alwar . .	R. S. Lala Madan Lal, B.A.
Small Causes Court Judge . . .	L. Durga Prasad, M.A., LL.B.
Public Prosecutor	Sardar Narottam Singh.
Superintendent, Central Records .	L. Ram Nath Luther, M.A.

7.—Army Branch.

Senapati	Col. Abdul Rehman Khan, O.B.I.
Controller of Palaces . . .	Th. Mahadev Singh.
Director, Veterinary Services . .	Sardar Sahib Bishan Singh, G.P.V.C.
Hakim, Akhet	Dhabai Ram Pratap.
Munsarim, Guest House . . .	Capt. Ram Singh.
Munsarim, Garage	Mr. Sachidanand Chatterjee.

8.—Military Staff.

Officer Commanding, Mangal Lancers .	Capt. Vikram Singh.
,, ,, Jey Paltan . .	Lt.-Col. Sansar Chand.
,, ,, Pratap Paltan .	Major Madho Singh.
,, ,, Garrison Force .	Th. Sher Singh.
Military Station Hospital . . .	Captain K. L. Jetley, M.B., B.S.
Military Veterinary Hospital . .	Jamadar Mohd. Suleman Khan.

BANSWARA.

Ruler—His Highness Rai-Rayan Maharawal Shri Sir Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, K C I E

Heir-Apparent—Maharaj Raj Kumar Shri Chandra Veer Singhji.

Second Son—Maharaj Kumar Shri Narpat Singhji

Grandson Born on the 24th December 1936

Area, 1,606 sq miles Population, 2,25,106 Revenue, Rs 6 24 891

Private Secretary to His Highness .	Mr Fauj Mall Kothari
A D Cs to His Highness	Thakur Lachman Singh of Odwara Mr Parbat Singh Mr Balwant Singh
Physician in attendance on His Highness	Dr N C Mukerjee
Tutor & Guardian to Maharaj Kumar Sahib	Mr Charu Chandra Chatterjee, B A., LL B
Mir Munshi, Izlas Alia . .	Mr Tej Karan Kothari

State Council

President . . .	Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph D, M A, LL B Bar at Law (Diwan)
Senior Member . .	Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandra Veer Singhji
Members . . .	Maharaj Kishore Singhji of Daulatpura Thakur S rdar Singhji of Ganora Private Secretary to His Highness—*Ex-officio* (Mr Fauj Mal Kothari)

Legislative Council.

President . .	Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph D, M A. LL B, Bar at Law, (Diwan)
Senior Member .	Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandra-Veer Singhji
Members	Maharaj Kishore Singhji of Daulatpura Thakur Sardar Singhji of Ganora Private Secretary to His Highness—*Ex-officio* (Mr Fauj Mal Kothari)

Principal Officers.

Diwan . .	Dr Mohan Sinha Mehta, Ph D, M A, LL B Bar at Law
Chief Revenue Officer .	Pt Shiam Lal Nagar (Actg)
Superintendent Customs	Maharaj Gulab Singhji
[illegible] Vice	
[illegible]	Mr Ochhavlal Surajram Trivedi B A, L L B
[illegible] ern	Mr Inder sen Jain, B A, B T, L L B.
[illegible] Jail	
Civil Judge and Supdt Printing Press	Mr [illegible]
Accountant	M[illegible]
Chief Medical Officer .	D[illegible]
Superintendent Police	Pt Ratan Lal Purohit
Head Master	Mr Mohan Lal Nagar, B A, B T, LL B
State Engineer P W D	Munshi Abban Khan
Electrical Engineer and Secretary Municipal Committee	Mr Bhagwati Lal Kothari
Distillery Inspector .	Mr Chhagan Lal Kotia

BHARATPUR.

Ruler—His Highness Maharaja Sri Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang (Minor).

Area, 1,972 sq. miles. Population, 486,054. Revenue, Rs. 34,03,000.

Brothers . . . . 1. Rao Raja Sri Girendra Raj Singhji.
2. Rao Raja Sri Edward Man Singhji.
3. Rao Raja Sri Girraj Saran Singhji.

1.—Council of State.

President	Major C. P. Hancock, O.B.E., M.C., I.A.
Revenue Member	Rai Sahib R. L. Batra, B.A., LL.B., P.C.S.
Home Member	Colonel Faujdar Sampat Singh.
General Member	Lt.-Colonel Chaudhri Ghamandi Singh.
Judicial Member	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Halim, B.A., LL.B.

Secretaries.

Chief Engineer and Secretary in P. W. D.	Mr. W. D. McD. Cruickshank, O.B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
Accountant General Financial Secretary	Mr. N. D. Chhokra.
Secretary to President Secretary to Council of State	Mr. R. C. Bhatnagar, I.S.O.

2.—Revenue Department.

Deputy Collector, Bharatpur	L. Kundan Lal.
,, ,, Dig	Rai Sahib Pandit Moti Ram.
Special Officer, Land Colonization	Pt. Shiam Lal.

3.—Judicial Department.

District and Sessions Judge	Mr. Kanwar Bahadur, B.A., LL.B.
Nazim, Bayana	Ch. Ratnakar Shastri, B.A., LL.B.
Nazim, Dig	B. Shiam Lal, M.A., LL.B.
Nazim, Bharatpur	M. Abdul Hamid, B.A., LL.B.
Munsif, Bharatpur	Mr. Rajjan Lal Srivastava, B.Sc., LL.B.
Munsif, Dig	L. Jagannath Prasad Arora, B.Sc., LL.B.
Munsif, Bayana	Syed Hyder Ali Rizvi, B.Sc., LL.B.

4.—Principal Officers.

(a) Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer and Secretary in P.W.D.	Mr. W. D. McD. Cruickshank, O.B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.
Supervisor, P. W. D.	B. Raghubir Sahai.
Electrical Engineer	L. Chirinjilal.
Telephone Engineer and Garage Supdt.	B. Chandrama Pershad Srivastava.
Superintendent, Quarries	Pt. Girdhar Lal.

BHARATPUR—*contd*

I—Principal Officers—*contd*

(b) Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer	Captain Maha Nand Sardana M B, B S L R C P, M R C S D T M, D O M S F R F P S, A I R O
Raj Vaid	Bhatt Shiam Lall
Lady Doctor	Miss C V Mariamma Verghese, M B B S

(c) Police Department.

Superintendent of Police	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ikramul Haq

(d) Miscellaneous.

Tutor and Guardian to H H the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	Captain A G S Alexander
Assistant Tutor and Guardian to H H the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	Captain Ch. Govind Singh
Director of Public Instruction	Rai Sahib Jugal Behari M A.
Superintendent Customs and Excise	Lt Sifarish Hussain
Officer Kothi Khas and Entertainment	Thakur Mewa Ram.

(e) Army.

Commandant, Bharatpur State Forces and Officer Commanding, Jaswant Household Infantry	Lt. Colonel Piara Singh, Bahadur, O B I
Officer Commanding Jaswant Garrison Company	Captain Balwant Singh
Officer Commanding Bharatpur Body Guard.	Captain Amar Singh (on deputation from the Jaswant Household Infantry)

(f) Co-operative Department

Manager, Shri Krishna Bank and Deputy Registrar, Co operative Societies	S Lachman Singh

(g) Agricultural Department

Agricultural Officer	Mr G G Phadke

(h) Finance Department.

Accountant General	Mr N D Chhokra.

BIKANER.

Ruler—Lieutenant General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharaja Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E., G C V O, G B E, K C B A D C, LL D, Maharaja of Bikaner.

Heir-Apparent—Captain Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, C V O

Grandson—Bhanwar Shri Karni Singhji Bahadur.

Second Grandson—Bhanwar Shri Amar Singhji Bahadur

Area 23,317 sq miles Population 936,218 Revenue Rs 1,2[illegible],54,[illegible]27

Personal Aides de Camp

Captain Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, C V O, Heir Apparent—Honorary Colonel, Sadul Light Infantry

Colonel Maharaj Sri Sir Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S I. (Sadul Light Infantry)

Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur (Ganga Risala)

1.—Personal Staff.

Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Master of Ceremonies.
Rao Bahadur Thakur Daulat Singhji of Kumbhana.	Master of the Household.
Kanwar Jaswant Singh, B.A., of Daudsar	Private Secretary to His Highness.
Major Rao Bahadur Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Sarothia.	Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.
Lt.-Col. Thakur Asu Singhji of Rampura	A.-D.-Cs.
Major Thakur Bharat Singh of Rora	A.-D.-Cs.
Captain Thakur Asu Singh of Bisrasar.	A.-D.-Cs.
Captain Kanwar Jaswant Singh of Bagseu.	A.-D.-Cs.
Captain Thakur Madho Singh	A.-D.-Cs.
Captain Bhanwar Narain Singh	A.-D.-Cs.

2.—Household Department.

Rao Bahadur Thakur Bhursinghji of Surnana.	Comptroller of the Household.
Rao Sahib Thakur Shivdan Singh	Deputy Comptroller of the Household, A. Branch.
Kanwar Kishan Singh	Deputy Comptroller of the Household, B. Branch.
Babu Jugalbehari Lal	Accounts officer.

3.—State Administration.

Mr. V. N. Mehta, B.A., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Prime Minister.
Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagseu, Kt., C.I.E.	Vice President of Executive Council and Public Works Minister.
Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Army Minister.
Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur.	Revenue and Finance Minister.
Mian Ahsanul Haq, B.A., Bar-at-Law.	Minister-in-charge, Legislative Department.
Mr. L. P. Lajoie, M.B.E.	Additional Revenue Minister.
Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri, C.I.E.	Colonisation Minister, Bikaner State, Ganganagar.

4.—Secretaries to Government.

Rai Sahib Autar Krishna Kaul B.A.,	Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Foreign and Political Department.
Dr. M. N. Aggarwala, D.Sc. (France), M.Sc., M.A., LL.B.	Secretary to His Highness Government in the Legislative Department.
nwar Jaswant Singh, B.A., of ·· dsar.	Joint Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Foreign and Political Department.
M. M. Sapat	Secretary to the Prime Minister.
Parbat Rai C. Joshipara, B.A.	Personal Assistant to the Public Works Minister.
dit Ashukaran Goswami, M.A.	Personal Assistant to the Colonization Minister.

4.—Secretaries to Government—*contd*

Pandit Sujan Mal Purohit . . .	Confidential Assistant to Revenue and Home Minister
B Monohar Lall, B A , LL B .	Personal Assistant to Revenue and Home Minister
Dr Kanwar Devi Singh, Dr (Ecom), B A	Personal Assistant to the Finance Minister.
Pt V L Purohit B A	Personal Assistant to the Army Minister.

5 —Principal Officers.

(a) High Court

Mian Ahsanul Haq, B A , Bar at-Law	Chief Justice
Rai Bahadur Mr D. M Nanavati, B A , LL B.	Judge
Rai Bahadur Babu Aprakash Chandra Bose, M A , LL B	Judge

(b) Police Department

Mr G. T H Harding, C I E , I P	Special Officer, Home Department
Lt -Col Rao Bahadur Rajvi Gulab Singhji of Rajasar	Inspector General of Police
Rai Sahib Lala Jawaharlal. . .	Deputy Inspector General of Police.

(c) Public Works Department

Mr R H T Mackenzie, A M I C E. .	Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads.
Mr S C Cook	Electrical and Mechanical Engineer and Automobile Engineer
Mr W C Dooris . . .	Boring Engineer.

Irrigation Department

Mr T A W Foy, I S E . .	Chief Engineer, Irrigation
Rai Sahib Labhu Ram Kalsy .	Executive Engineer, South Division
Mr R F T Farrant (on leave) .	Executive Engineer, North Division
Mr Chandan Singh Kang	Offg Executive Engineer, North Division
Lala Hiralal . .	Sub Divisional Officer Kesringhpur
Mr Narindra Nath Bakshi	Sub Divisional Officer Padampur
Mr Mul Raj Puri . .	Sub Divisional Officer Ganganagar
Mr Pyare Lal Pahwa . .	Sub-Divisional Officer, Sardargarh
Mr Narindra Singh Sandhawalla	Sub Divisional Officer, Main Line Sub-Division

Bikaner State Railway.

Mr. J Fearfield C I E , B A (Cantab), M Inst , C E	Manager
Mr J A. ff Powell, M I E . .	Engineer in Chief
Mr S T St John Parry, B A (Cantab) A M I , Loco E	Personal Assistant to the Manager.
Mr L Rigg, A M I , Loco E . .	Loco , Carriage and Wagon Superintendent
Mr R C Manocha, B A . . .	Auditor
Mr P. R Brown, B Sc (Sydney) .	Traffic Superintendent
Mr S H Sadarangani . . .	Assistant Engineer
Mr P G Rodriquez . .	Assistant Engineer
Mr F. J. Brooks	Workshop Manager

PART I—*contd.*

BIKANER—*concld.*

5.—Principal Officers—*concld.*

Bikaner State Railway—*contd.*

Mr. J. N. Gupta	Assistant Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.
Mr. Mangal Porshad . . .	Hony. Assistant Traffic Superintendent.
Mr. Mahesh Prasad . . .	Assistant Construction Engineer.
Mr. Kishori Lal, B.A. . .	Superintendent of Stores.
Mr. K. V. Ramchandani, B.A. . .	Personal Assistant to the Auditor.

(*d*) Army Department.

Major General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, C.I.E., O.B.E.	General Officer Commanding, State Forces.
Colonel Jaideo Singh Sardar Bahadur O.B.I.	Chief of the Staff, Bikaner State Forces. and Officer Commanding Bijey Battery.
Lt.-Colonel Rajvi Sohan Singhji . .	Officer Commanding, Dungar Lancers.
Rao Bahadur Col. Thakur Balu Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M.	Officer Commanding, Ganga Risala.
Lt.-Col. Jawahir Singh Bahadur O.B.I.	Offg. Office Commanding, Sadul Light Infantry.

(*e*) Revenue Department.

Vacant	Revenue Commissioner, Ganganagar Division.
Lala Inder Bhan, B.A. . . .	Assistant Revenue Commissioner, and District Magistrate, Ganganagar.
Kanwar Prem Singh, B.A. . . .	Revenue Commissioner, and District Magistrate, Sadar Division.

(*f*) Customs Department.

Vacant	Inspector-General of Customs and Excise
Kochar Shiv Baksh . . .	Assistant Inspector-General of Customs and Excise.

(*g*) Medical Department.

Mr. A. F. Lasrado, F.R.C.S. (England).	Offg. Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Prisons.
Mrs. N. Shivakamu, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., L.M.	Principal Zenana Medical Officer.

(*h*) Education Department.

Mr. B. A. English, B.A. (Cantab.) .	Director of Education.
Mr. P. M. Desai, B.A. (Bom.), A.M. (Columbia.)	Assistant Director of Education.

(*i*) Finance Department.

Rai Bahadur Lala Nihal Chand Sarwal.	Accountant General.
Pt. Chhatar Singh	Treasury Officer.

(*j*) Commerce and Industry.

. Ing. C. D. Pande, Department Ingg. Bug. Ing. (Berlin) M.E.	Manager, Palana Colliery.

(*k*) Other Officers.

ehta Budh Singh Baid . . .	Officer, Devasthan.
hta Lun Karan	Officer, Bada-karkhana (Fort).

BUNDI

Ruler—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO RAJA SIR ISHWARI SINGH BAHADUR, G C I E

Heir Apparent—MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI BAHADUR SINGH

Area 2,220 sq miles Population, 2,16 722 Revenue, Rs 13,24,153 Hali and Rs. 4 86,266 Kaldar (British coin)

Personal Staff

Private Secretary to His Highness	B Sohanlal Jhamaria
A-D-Cs to His Highness	Maharaj Gaj Singh Kanwar Bajnath Singh

State Council.

Dewan & Finance Member	Mr A W Robertson, D F C I P
Judicial Member	Pandit Deoki Nandan Chaturvedi, B A., LL B
Revenue Member	Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat.
Home Member	Kanwar Sheo Nath Singh
Member (without portfolio)	Munshi Khadim Hussain
Secretary, State Council	Babu Kedar Mal Kabra
Superintendent, Mahakma Khas	Lala Gehari Lal Arora

Judiciary.

Judge, High Court	Pandit Deokinandan Chaturvedi, B A, LL B
District and Sessions Judge	Pandit Jagmohan Nath Tikku, B A., LL B
District Magistrate & Civil Judge	Pandit Durga Shanker Dave B A, LL B.
Small Causes Court Judge & Munsiff	Pt Bhanwar Lal Sanadhya

Revenue & Settlement

Revenue Commissioner & Settlement Officer	Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat
Assistant Revenue Commissioner	Lala Piarey Lal
Deputy Commissioner, Nainwa	Pandit Ram Dutt M A, LL B
Deputy Commissioner, Patan	Pandit Ram Niwas Hawa B A, LL B
Deputy Commissioner, Deopura	Pandit Bhagwat Dutt, B A, LL B
Assistant Settlement Officers	K Raghubir Singh, B A M Altaf Hussain Khan

Military

Inspector General of Military	Choudhry Washeshwar Nath Dutta
Military Assistants	1 Captain Maharaj Udai Singh 2 Captain Bhanwar Bishwa Nath Singh 3 Lieut K Ganpat Singh

Finance

Accountant General	Pandit Mukat Behari Lal
Assistant Accountant General	Pandit Ram Swaroop

Police

Inspector General of Police	Choudhry Washeshwar Nath Dutta
Superintendents of Police	1 Pandit Bhawanand Mehta 2 Sardar Naranjan Singh 3 B Laxmi Prashad

PART I—*contd.*

BUNDI—*contd.*

Public Works Department.

Executive Engineer . . .	Mr. M. L. Sabherwal, M.A., B.Sc.

Medical.

Chief Medical Officer . . .	Rai Sahib Dr. D. N. Ahluwalia, M.B.
Assistant Medical Officer . . .	Dr. Hiralal.
Lady Doctor	Dr. Mrs. Srirangamma.

Forest, Customs & Excise.

Superintendent of Forests, Customs and Excise.	Thakur Mahipal Singh.

Education.

Director of Public Instruction & Head Master, King George V Jubilee High School.	B. Chandradip Singh, B.A., L.T.
Inspector of Schools	B. Sangam Lal Jain.

DANTA.

Ruler—MAHARANA SHRI BHAWANI SINHJI BAHADUR.

Heir-Apparent—MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRITHIRAJ SINHJI.

2nd Son—MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MADHUSUDAN SINHJI.

3rd Son—MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI RAGHUVIR SINHJI.

Area, 347 square miles. Population, 26,172. Revenue, Rs. 2,01,353.

Personal Staff.

Private Secretary	K. S. Bisram Singh B. Bhati.
Household Controller . . .	Thakur Nahar Singh R. Chavda.
A.-D.-C.	Mr. Chandan Singh R. Chavda.

Administration.

Ag. Dewan	Maharaj Shri Prithi Singhji.
Ag. Naib Dewan	Mr. Prasannakumar P. Desai, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue.

Revenue Commissioner . . .	Maharaj Shri Narayan Singh.
Assistant Revenue Commissioner . .	Mr. Ramchandra P. Kanhere, B.Ag.
Accountant	Rajya-Rattna Hemchand U. Mehta.
Boundary Officer	Mr. Ramchandra P. Kanhere, B.Ag.
Treasury Officer	Mr. Saluram U. Dave.

Judiciary.

Ag. District and Sessions Judge . .	Mr. Prasannakumar P. Desai, B A., LL.B.
First Class Magistrate and State Munsiff.	Mr. Pralhad J. Pathak, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

Medical.

hief Medical Officer . . .	Dr. Shivnath Singh Rao, M.B., B.S.

DANTA—*contd*

Customs & Excise

Superintendent of Customs and Excise . Rao Sahib Gulab Singh R B Parmar

Forest

Forest Officer . Mr Chandan Singh R Chavda

Police

Ag Superintendent of Police Mr Takhat Singh R Chavda

Records

Record Officer . Mr Mohan Lal D Pandya

Education

Education Inspector . . Mr Madhav Singh B Rao

Engineering Department

Public Works Department Officer Mr Nanchand P Shah
Head Surveyor Mr Amar Singh B Palrey

DHOLPUR

Ruler—LIEUTENANT COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS RAIS UD DAULA SIPAHDAR UL MULK MAHARAJADHIRAJA SRI SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAIBHAN SINGH LOKINDRA BAHADUR DILER JANG JAI DEO, G C I E, K C S I, K C V O

Area, 1 221 sq miles Population 254 986 Revenue Rs 16 44 000

Personal Staff

Military Secretary [illegible]
Private Secretary [illegible]
Assistant Private Secretary [illegible]
Deorhi Officer Sardar Ramanand
A D Cs. . . Lallu Rup Singh; Captain Megh Singh; Sardar Mahabir Singh; Lt Col Sardar Raghubir Singh
Surgeon to His Highness Rai Bahadur Dr Mukand Lal L M S, P C M S (Retd Civil Surgeon)

State Council.

Members (Official)

1 Nawab Rustam Ali Khan Member
2 Mr A N Thorpe Member
3 Rai Bahadur M Kunj Behari Lal
4 Rai Sahib M Din Dayal B A
5 Pandit Kaladhar Tewari
6 Lt Colonel Raghubir Singh Member
7 Rai Bahadur Sardar Tirath Singh, I S O Administrative Officer, Police Department

High Court

1 Rai Bahadur Munshi Kunj Behari Lal Chief Justice
2 Rai Sahib M Din Dayal, B A Judge
3 Pt Mauli Chandra Sharma, M A, LL B Judge and Judicial Secretary

Ijlas Khas

1 Revenue Secretary . R B Munshi Kunj Behari Lal.
2 Financial Secretary . . Pandit Kaladhar Tewari
3 Personal Secretary . . . Rai Sahib M Din Dayal, B A.
4 Military Secretary . . . Lt Col Sardar Raghubir Singh
5 Political Secretary . . . Mr A N Thorpe.

PART I—*contd.*

DHOLPUR—*contd.*

General Administration.

1. Consulting Engineer . . .	Mr. A. N. Thorpe.
2. General Officer Commanding . .	Lt.-Col. Sardar Raghubir Singh.
3. Superintendent of Police . .	Lallu Ajmer Singh.
4. Customs and Excise Officer . .	Qiladar Nahar Singh.
5. Chief Medical Officer . . .	Rai Sahib Dr. Suraj Mal Sarin.
6. Manager, D.-B. Railway. . .	Mr. S. R. Phansey.
7. Acting State Engineer . .	B. Probodh Chandra Sanyal.
8. Executive Officer, Irrigation Department.	B. Bishambhar Dayal.
9. Administrative Officer, Police Department.	Rai Bahadur Sardar Tirath Singh, I.S.O.
10. Surgeon to His Highness and Director of State Medical and Health Department, Dholpur.	Rai Bahadur Dr. Mukand Lal, L.M.S.; P.C.M.S.

DUNGARPUR.

Ruler—His Highness Rai-Rayan Maharawal Sri Sir Lakshman Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I.

Heir-Apparent—Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singh.

Area, 1,460 sq. miles. Population, 227,544. Revenue, Rs. 8,31,000.

Principal Officers.

1. Musahib Ala	Maharaj Shri Virbhadra Singh, M.A. (Oxon.).
2. Judicial Officer	Gaur Sewaklal.
3. Revenue Officer	Babu Munna Lal.
4. Superintendent of Customs and Excise.	Babu Soowalal Rawat.
5. Comptroller of the Household .	Thakur Sangram Singhji of Pieth.
6. Private Secretary	Pt. R. C. Misra.
7. Superintendent of Police and Fauj Bakshi.	Munshi Sadruddin Khan.
8. Superintendent of Forests . .	Pt. Umashankar Pathak (Offg.).
9. State Accountant . . .	Pt. Lakshmishanker.
10. Mir Munshi Shri Darbar . .	Pt. Ganpatlal.
11. Chief Medical Officer . . .	Dr. K. D. S. Rao, M.B., B.S.
12. State Engineer.	Chowdhri Niranjandas Datta.
13. Education	Pt. Maheshdas, B.A., L.T.
14. State Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.	Mr. P. Pretty Johns.

JAIPUR.

er—Captain His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i- Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Sawai Man Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E.

Area, 16,682 sq. miles. Population, 2,631,775. Revenue, Rs. 1,35,00,000.

PART I—*contd.*

JAIPUR—*contd.*

Personal Staff.

Master of Ceremonies . .	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol
Sardars in-Attendance . .	Major General Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota
	Thakur Bishan Singh of Bissau
Military Secretary . . .	Major Raj Kumar Prithi Singh of Baria
Private Secretary . . .	Kanwar Dalel Singh M A, of Palaita (Kotah)
Comptroller, His Highness Household	Major K Amar Singh of Ajairajpura.
Hony A-D-C . .	Lt Col Thakur Bhairon Singh
Aides de Camp . . .	Capt Kanwar Bahadur Singh of Isarda Capt Thakur Kesri Singh Capt Kanwar Amar Singh Capt Kanwar Parbet Singh Lt Th Mangal Singh of Khoor Kr Kishore Singh of Karansar
Palace Physician	Asstt Surgeon Durga Sahai, M B, B S

Council of State.

President	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur
Prime Minister and Vice-President .	Lt Col Sir H Beauchamp St John, K C I E C B E
Minister in Charge, Army Department	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur
Education Minister . . .	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner
Finance Minister	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal, M A
Judicial Minister	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C I E
Home Minister . . .	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol
Revenue Minister	Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C B E

Sigha Member.

Revenue Sigha . . .	Lt Col. Rai Bahadur Thakur Debi Singh of Chitora

Secretary and Assistants to Ministers.

Secretary, Army Department . .	Major Raj Kumar Prithi Singh of Baria
Assistant to Home Minister	Thakur Chandra Pal Singh, M A
Assistant to Prime Minister	Mr Altaf Ahmed Kherie

PART I—*contd.*

JAIPUR—*contd.*

Mahakmakhas Secretariat.

Registrar, Mahakmakhas . . .	Khan Sahib Mehrwan M. Khambatta.
Secretary, Council of State . . .	Munshi Altaf Ahmad Kherie.
Superintendent, Vice-President, Army and Judicial Departments.	Syed Abdul Haq.
Superintendent, Record Section	M. Azimuddin Khan, B.A.
Superintendent, Finance Section . .	Purohit Ganga Sahai, M.A., LL.B.
Superintendent, Education Section .	M. Hari Narain Bhargava.
Superintendent, Home Section . .	Pandit Gokal Narain Vyas, B.A., Visharad.
Superintendent, Revenue Section .	M. Krishna Gopal Saksena, B.A.
Superintendent, Central Records, Dewani Hazuri Dafter and old Historical Records.	M. Bejai Narain Temani.

Chief Court.

Chief Justice	Rai Bahadur P. Seetla Prasad Bajpai C.I.E.
Judges	1. Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode. 2. Pandit Mool Chand Tiwari, B.A., B.L. 3. Khan Bahadur Munshi Mohammed Abdul Haq, B.A., LL.B.
Personal Assistant to Chief Justice .	Munshi Maharaj Bahadur Nigam.
Registrar	Munshi Sheo Dayal.
Public Prosecutors	Munshi Jagan Nath Prasad, B.A., LL.B. Munshi Durga Prasad, M.A., LL.B.

Appellate Court.

Judges	1. Thakur Pratap Singh of Naila. 2. Pandit Durga Sahai, B.A., LL.B. 3. Munshi Jaidev Singh, B.A., LL.B.

Subordinate and Sessions Judges Courts.

Subordinate Judge, Nizamat of Shekhawati.	Pandit Nagendra Mohan Prasad Tewari, B.Sc., LL.B.
Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judge, Gangapur and Hindaun Nizamats.	Pandit Ram Gopal, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Sambhar and Malpura.	Mr. Prabhu Dayal Paiwal, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Sawai Madhopur Nizamat.	Babu Kala Chandra Mukerji, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Torawati Nizamat.	Pandit Shiv Kishore Tiwari.
Subordinate Judge, Jaipur City .	Munshi Roop Singh Rathore, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Jaipur, Amer and Dausa Nizamats.	Moulvi Abdul Salam, M.A.

PART I—*contd.*

JAIPUR—*contd*

Foujdari (City Magistrate's Court).

Magistrate	M Shyam Lall, B A, LL B.

Settlement Department.

Settlement and Chakbandi Officer .	Pandit Pashupati Nath Kaul.
Land Records Officer . . .	M Chhail Beharilal, B A.

Diwani.

Dewan, Eastern Circle . . .	Pt Iswar Narain Kichlu, B A., LL B.
Dewan, Western Circle . . .	Munshi Fida Ali Khan.

Public Works Department.

State Engineer	Mr P L Bowers, C I E., M C.
State Architect . . .	Mr C J Parker
Electrical Engineer . . .	Mr James D Addison
Irrigation Engineer . . .	Mr L M. Barnes
Water Works Engineer . . .	Mr F A Naughton.

Police

Inspector General	Mr F S Young, C I E
Deputy Inspector General . . .	Rai Bahadur Lala Dewan Chand.

Accounts Department.

Special Accounts Officer . . .	Dewan Bahadur L Vaishnava Das
Accountant General . .	Babu Dhritendra Nath Sen

Treasury.

Treasury Officer	Babu Brij Gopal Bhattacharya, M A, B Sc, LL B.
Muntazim, Kapardwara . . .	Babu Sat Kori Mukerji, B A.

Palace.

Mohtmim, Zenani Deorhi . . .	Rai Sahib Pandit Suraj Narain, M A.
Officer-in charge, Deorhi Moalla .	Kanwar Sher Singh.
Muntazim Bera Khawas Chelan . .	Kanwar Sher Singh

Military.

Chief Staff Officer	Vacant

Medical Department.

Director of Medical Services . .	Lt -Col. J. P. Huban, O.B.E., I.M.S.

PART I—*contd.*

JAIPUR—*concld.*

Educational Department.

Director of Education . . . Mr. W. Owens, B.A., M.B.E.

Principal, Maharaja's College . . Mr. Kanahia Lal Verma, M.A. (Acting.)

Adhyaksha, Sanskrit College . . Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Girdhar Sharma Chaturvedi, Shastri, Vyakaran Acharya.

Principal, School of Arts . . . Mr. K. K. Mukerji.

Inspectress, Girls Schools . . . Vacant.

Court of Wards.

Superintendent . . . . . Lt.-Col. B. L. Cole, I.A. (Retd.).

Charity Department.

Superintendent . . . . . Pandit Harihar Nath Sukhia.

State Jails.

Inspector General of Jails . . . Lt.-Col. J. P. Huban, O.B.E., I.M.S.

Superintendent, Central Jail, Jaipur . Mr. Hakumat Rai.

Customs and Excise Department.

Commissioner, Customs and Excise . Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyarey Bhargava, B.A.

Jaipur State Railway.

Agent . . . . Mr. S. D. Gupta, M.A., M.B.E.

Superintendent, Traffic . . . Mr. E. O. Maxwell.

,, Loco. and Carriage . Mr. A. E. Henderson.

,, Way and Works . Lala Ram Datta Mal, B.A., C.E.

Assistant Auditor . . . . Rai Sahib Keshab Deva Bhargava.

Department of Archaeology and Historical Research.

Director. . . . . . . Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., C.I.E.

JAISALMER.

Ruler—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARAWAL SIR JAWAHIR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

Heir-Apparent—MAHARAJ KUMAR SRI GIRDHAR SINGH.

Second Son—MAHARAJ KANWAR SRI HUKAM SINGH.

Grandson—BHANWAR SRI RUGHUNATH SINGH.

Area, 16,062 sq. miles. Population, 76,276. Revenue, Rs. 4,12,551.

Mehkma Khas.

Doctor Lakhpat Rai Sikund, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Giessen), Bar.-at-Law. Dewan.

JAISALMER—*contd.*

Foreign and Political Department.

Bakhshi Des Raj . . . . . Superintendent.

Home Department.

Purohit Kundan Lal . . . . Superintendent.

Military Department.

Thakur Sarup Singhji of Tota. . . Military Officer.
Rawlot Guman Singhji. . . . Officer, Reserved Gerai.

Revenue Department.

Vyas Ram Lal . . . . . Superintendent.

Judicial Department.

Lala Sanmukh Ram S. Vakil . . Chief Judge.

Customs Department.

Mehta Ram Singh . . . . Customs Officer.

Medical Department.

Dr. D. U. Dave, M.B., B.S. . . Medical Officer.

Public Works Department.

Mr. N. C. Dutt, A.M.I.M.E. . . State Engineer.

Education Department.

Mr. Jawahir Lal Gupta, B.A., L.T. . Tutor to Maharaj Kumar Sri Hukam Singh and Bhanwar Sri Rughunath Singh.
Pt. Nand Lal J. Vyas . . . Inspector of Schools.
Mr. B. N. Goswami, B.A., LL.B. . Head Master, Sri Darbar High School.

Accounts Department.

Vyas Hazari Mal . . . . Accounts Officer.

Locust Department.

Vacant . . . . . . Locust Control Officer.

JHALAWAR.

Ruler—Lieut. His Highness Maharaj Rana Rajendra Singh Bahadur.

Heir-Apparent—Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendra Singh Bahadur.

Area, 813 sq. miles. Population, 107,890. Revenue, Rs. 7,00,000 (approximately).

Shri Rajendra Ijlas.

1. Dewan . . . . . Rai Bahadur Sahas Dewakar Bhaya Shadi Lal, B.A., LL.B.
2. Judicial Secretary . . . . Rai Bahadur Sahas Dewakar Bhaya Shadi Lal, B.A., LL.B.
3. Revenue Secretary . . . Raj Ratnakar Thakur Shiv Nath Singh
4. Finance and P. W. D. Secretary . Raj Ratnakar B. Mitthan Lal.
5. Military Secretary . . . . Captain Bhaya Sobhag Mal Surana, B.Sc.
6. General Secretary. . . . Sahas Dewakar Maharaj Bhim Singh.
7. Foreign Secretary . . . . B. Amar Nath Gambhir, B.A.
8. Mir Munshi to H. H. . . . Raj Ratnakar M. Krishna Kumar.
9. Secretary to Dewan and Federal Secretary. P. Harihar Ram Gaur, B.A.
10. Head Clerk . . . . . B. Krishna Behari Lal.

PART I—*contd.*

JHALAWAR—*contd.*

Personal Staff.

1. Private Secretary to His Highness and Household Controller . . . B. Amar Nath Gambhir, B.A.
2. Asstt. Household Officer . . . [illegible]
3. A.D.Cs . . . . . 1. Th. Gowardhan Singh.
   2. Lieut. Mukand Singh.
4. Superintendent of Guests . . Lieut. Alim Uddin.

Principal Officers.

Judicial Department.

1. Judge, High Court . . . Rai Bahadur Sahas Pravihar Bhaya Shri Lal, B.A., LL.B.
2. District and Sessions Judge . Mr. Kanhaiya Lal, B.Sc., LL.B.
3. Civil Judge Brijnagar . . . Mr. Shyam Behari Lal, B.A.
4. District Magistrate . . . Mr. Nitya Kinkar Hazra, B.A., LL.B.
5. Munsif and Magistrate, Pachpahar . Pt. Suraj Mal Sharma, B.Sc., LL.B.
6. Reader and Registrar, High Court . Mr. Phul Chand Bajpai, B.Sc., LL.B.

Revenue Department.

1. Chief Revenue Officer and Director of Agriculture . B. Narain Singh, B.Ag.
2. Nazims and Tehsildars . . 1. Captain Kr. Abdul Razzaq Khan, Nazim, Patan.
   2. Raj Sobhag Singh, B.Sc., Nazim, Gangdhar.
   3. Raj Ratna Th. Kesri Singh, Nazim, Dag.
   4. Raj Ratna P. Gowardhan Lal, Nazim, Pachpahar.
   5. Raj Ratna Th. Kishan Singh, Tehsildar, Awar.
   6. Kr. Jodh Singh, Tehsildar, Shrichhatrapur.
   7. Raj Ratna Th. Ganga Singh, Asstt. Nazim, Dag.

Forest, Customs and Excise Department.

1. Superintendent . . . . . Thakur Zalim Singh, B.Sc.

Military Department.

1. Inspector-General of Police . . Captain Bhaya Sobhag Mal Surana, B.Sc.
2. Officer Commanding State Forces . Captain Bhaya Sobhag Mal Surana, B.Sc.
3. Superintendent of Police . . . Captain Kanwar Ram Singh.

Medical Department.

1. Chief Medical Officer . . . . Sahas Bhushan Captain Parmanand Bhatia, M.B., B.S.

Public Works Department.

1. State Engineer . . . . . Raj Bhushan Babu Jagmohan Lal Bhatnagar, A.M.I.E., Chartered Engineer (Ind.)

Education Department.

1. Director of Public Instruction and Head Master, Maharaj High School. Babu Radha Kishan Lal Bhatnagar, M.A.

JHALAWAR—*concld.*

Finance Department.

1. Accountant-General . . . . Raj Ratnakar B Mittl
2 Treasury Officer . . . . Seth Kushal Raj.

State Bank

1 Managing Director . . . Raj Ratna Mr Atal Behari Lal, B A.

Deodhi Khas.

1 Munserim Deodhi Khas . . Thakur Anoop Singh

KARAULI.

Ruler—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR, YADU KUL, CHANDAR BHAL, K C S.I

Heir Apparent—MAHARAJ KUNWAR GANESH PAL

Grandsons . { 1 Bhanwar Brijendra Pal
2 ,, Surendra Pal

Area, 1,242 sq miles Population, 140 525 Revenue, Rs. 7,10 00

Mahakma Khas.

1 Dewan . . Raj Bhushan Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi, B A , M R A S , F R E S.
2. Naib Dewan . . . . . Lala Mangi Lal.
3. Secretary, Mahakma Khas . . B Kistoor Chand Jain, B A

Personal Staff.

1 Private Secretary to His Highness . B Narain Lal

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Excise.

1, Deputy Collector . . . Munshi Saghir Hussain

Army Department.

Commander-in Chief, State Forces . Thakur Moti Pal.

Department of Finance and Accounts.

Accountant General . . Lala Bhonru Lal (Acting).

Department of Law and Justice.

1. Chief Justice . . Vacant
2. Magistrate and Sub-Judge . . Munshi Hari Dutta, B A , LL B
3. Munsiff . . . . . . Thakur Anand Pal, B A , LL B.

Police Department.

Inspector General of Police . . . Sardar Bahadur Sardar Kishen Singh.

Department of Trade and Customs.

Superintendent, Customs . . . Lala Hazarilal.

PART I—*contd.*

JHALAWAR—*contd.*

Personal Staff.

1. Private Secretary to His Highness and Household Controller.	B. Amar Nath Gambhir, B.A.
2. Asstt. Household Controller . .	Aitimad-ud-Daula M. Mouzuddin.
3. A. D. C.s	1. Th. Gowardhan Singh. 2. Lieut. Mukand Singh.
4. Superintendent Guests .	Lieut. Alim Uddin.

Principal Officers.

Judicial Department.

1. Judge, High Court . . .	Rai Bahadur Sahas Dewakar Bhaya Shadi Lal, B.A., LL.B.
2. District and Sessions Judge .	Mr. Kanhaiya Lal, B.Sc., LL.B.
3. Civil Judge, Brijnagar . . .	Mr. Shyam Behari Lal, B.A.
4. District Magistrate . . .	Mr. Nitya Kinker Hazra, B.A., LL.B.
5. Munsiff and Magistrate, Pachpahar.	Pt. Surajmal Sharma, B.Sc., LL.B.
6. Reader and Registrar, High Court .	Mr. Duli Chand Bajpai, B.Sc., LL.B.

Revenue Department.

1. Chief Revenue Officer and Director of Agriculture.	B. Narain Singh, B.Ag.
2. Nazims and Tehsildars . . .	1. Captain Kr. Abdul Razzaq Khan, Nazim, Patan. 2. Raj Sobhag Singh, B.Sc., Nazim, Gangdhar. 3. Raj Ratana Th. Kesri Singh, Nazim, Dag. 4. Raj Ratna P. Gowardhan Lal, Nazim, Pachpahar. 5. Raj Ratna Th. Kishan Singh, Tehsildar, Awar. 6. Kr. Jodh Singh, Tehsildar, Shrichhtrapur. 7. Raj Ratna Th. Ganga Singh, Asstt. Nazim, Dag.

Forest, Customs and Excise Department.

1. Superintendent	Thakur Zalim Singh, B.Sc.

Military Department.

1. Inspector-General of Police . .	Captain Bhaya Sobhag Mal Surana, B.Sc.
2. Officer Commanding State Forces .	Captain Bhaya Sobhag Mal Surana, B.Sc.
3. Superintendent of Police . . .	Captain Kanwar Ram Singh.

Medical Department.

1. Chief Medical Officer . . .	Sahas Bhushan Captain Parmanand Bhatia, M.B., B.S.

Public Works Department.

1. State Engineer	Raj Bhushan Babu Jagmohan Lal Bhatnagar, A.M.I.E., Chartered Engineer (Ind.)

Education Department.

1. Director of Public Instruction and Head Master, Maharaj High School.	Babu Radha Kishan Lal Bhatnagar, M.A.

PART I—*contd.*

JHALAWAR—*concld.*

Finance Department.

1. Accountant General . . . Raj Ratnakar B Mitthan Lal
2. Treasury Officer . . . . Seth Kushal Raj.

State Bank

1 Managing Director . . . Raj Ratna Mr. Atal Behari Lal, B A.

Deodhi Khas.

1. Munserim Deodhi Khas . . Thakur Anoop Singh.

KARAULI.

Ruler—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR, YADU KUL, CHANDAR BHAL, K C S.I

Heir Apparent—MAHARAJ KUNWAR GANESH PAL

Grandsons . { 1 Bhanwar Brijendra Pal
2. „ Surendra Pal

Area, 1,242 sq miles Population, 140,525 Revenue, Rs. 7,10,000

Mahakma Khas.

wan . . Raj Bhushan Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi, B A , M R A S , F R E S.
2. Naib Dewan . . . . . Lala Mangi Lal.
3. Secretary, Mahakma Khas . . . B Kistoor Chand Jain, B A

Personal Staff.

1 Private Secretary to His Highness . B Narain Lal.

Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Excise.

1. Deputy Collector . . . Munshi Saghir Hussain

Army Department.

Commander-in Chief, State Forces . Thakur Moti Pal.

Department of Finance and Accounts.

Accountant General . . Lala Bhonru Lal (Acting).

Department of Law and Justice.

1. Chief Justice . . . . . Vacant
2. Magistrate and Sub-Judge . . Munshi Hari Dutta, B A , LL B.
3. Munsiff . . . . . . Thakur Anand Pal, B A , LL.B.

Police Department.

Inspector General of Police . . . Sardar Bahadur Sardar Kishen Singh.

Department of Trade and Customs.

Superintendent, Customs . . . Lala Hazarilal.

PART I—*contd*

KARAULI—*contd.*

Department of Education and Municipality.

Head Master, Maharaja's High School .	Pandit Shyam Sunder Sankhdher, B.A., L.T., LL.B.
President, Municipal Board . .	Kanwar Bahadur Singh.

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer	Dr. S. N. Malhotra, M.D., F.C.P.S., M.B., B.S.

Public Works Department.

Superintending Engineer . .	Mr. Shyam Lal Gupta, M.A., B.Sc., (Engineering).

Miscellaneous.

Superintendent, Power House and Motor Garage.	Seth Pallanji N. Panthaki.

KISHENGARH.

Ruler—HIS HIGHNESS UMDAE RAJAHAI BULAND-MAKAN MAHARAJADHIRAJA YAGYANARAIN SINGH BAHADUR.

Area, 858 sq. miles. Population, 85,744. Revenue, Rs. 7,50,000.

State Council.

1. President	His Highness the Maharaja.
2. Chief Member of Council . . .	Rao Sahib Lala Kesarisingh, B.A., LL.B.
3. Home Member	Thakur Dalipsingh.
4. Revenue Member	Rai Sahib Purohit Shridhar.
5. Development Member . . .	Pandit Harihar Swaroop, B.A.
6. Members without Portfolio . .	(1) Rajwin Suraj Singh. (2) Thakur Gobindsingh of Sinodia. (3) Rao Sahib Thakur Ranjit Singh of Raghunathpura. (4) Khan Sahib Mir Sikandar Ali. (5) Mir Yaqub Ali. (6) Govindasot Hari Singh.
7. Secretary to the Council . . .	M. Gulab Rai Saxena.

Personal Staff.

Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.	Rajwin Suraj Singh.
Controller of the Palace and Household.	Rajwin Suraj Singh.
Palace Physician	Khan Sahib Mir Sikandar Ali.

PART I—*contd.*

KISHENGARH—*contd.*

Important Members of the Administr

1	Chief Judge	Rao Sahib Thakur Ranjit Singh
2	District and Sessions Judge	Babu Govind Ram Gupta, M A , LL B.
3	Hakims Faujdari Court	Lala Kameshwar Prasad, B Sc, LL B. and Mehta Amar Singh
4	Hakims Adalat Diwani	Prohit Shri Krishna Das, B A , LL B. and Kanwar Narain Singh
5	Medical Officer	Dr Amritlal Bapna, M B , B
6	Buxi Fauj	Kunwar Ganga Singh
7	Assistant Revenue Member	Mehta Sobhag Singh
8	Buxi Jagir	Purohit Ram Pratap
9.	Treasury Officer	Mehta Sooraj Singh
10	Auditor	Chaudhri Ram Bilas
11	Superintendent of Land Records	Pandit Kalyan Datta
12	Superintendent of Police	Dhabai Kishanlal, M A , LL
13	Offg Superintendent of Abkari	Ghanshyam Das Gupta
14	Head Master and Inspector of City Schools	Mr W. L Nakhre, B Sc , L T
15.	State Engineer	Mir Raushan Ali.
16.	Electrical Engineer	L Manohar Lal Mathur
17	Darbar Vakil at Mount Abu	Pandit Ambay Nath
18	,, Ajmer	Lala Jagdamba Lal
19.	,, Jodhpur	Lala Hukam Rai, B A
20	Inspector of Village Schools	Chempawat Laxman Singh

KOTAH

Ruler—LIEUTENANT COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SIR UMED SINGH BAHADUR, G C S I , G C I E , G B E , LL D

Heir-Apparent—MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI BHIM SINGH

Area, 5 684 sq miles Population 685,804 Revenue, Rs 51 51 937

Personal Staff.

Private Secretary	Raj Chander Senji
Secretary to Shri Maharaj Kumar	Lala Gopi Nath Agarwal, B A

Administration.

Member, Mahakma Khas	Major General Apji Onkar Singh, C I E.
Do	Rai Bahadur Sardar Kahn Chandji
Secretary, Mahakma Khas	Pt Kaushal Kishore Bhargava, B A.

PART I—*contd.*

KOTAH—*contd.*

Revenue Department.

Revenue Commissioner . . .	M. Khazan Singh.
Assistant Revenue Commissioners .	Pandit Duni Chand—Ladpura Division. Babu Shiam Swarup—Baran Division. Munshi Hari Shanker—Aklera Division.

Judicial Department.

Sessions Judge	Rai Bahadur Pandit Sri Ram Bhargava.
Sub-Judge	Babu Hira Lal Adholia, B.A., LL.B., Kotah.
Additional Sub-Judge . . .	Kanwar Ajit Singh, B.A., LL.B. Kotah.
District Magistrate	Pt. Har Nath Chaturvedi, B.A., LL.B., Kotah.
District Magistrate and Sub-Judge .	Babu Jagdish Sahai, B.A., LL.B., Baran. M. Zafar Mohammad Khan, M.A., LL.B., Alkera.

Public Works Department.

State Engineer	C. M. Parekh, Esqr., B.E., M. R. San, I.
Assistant ,, ...	Babu Vidya Ratan Bhatnagar, Kotah Division.
,, ,, ...	Babu Shamsul Rahman, Baran Division.
Electrical Engineer and Water Works Manager.	B. Anandi Lal Bhargava.

Education Department.

Director of Education . . .	Lala Daya Krishna, M.A., LL.B.
Principal, Herbert Intermediate College, Kotah	Lala Daya Krishna, M.A., LL.B.

Army Department.

General Officer Commanding, State Forces.	Colonel Thakur Prithi Singh.

Police Department.

Inspector-General, Police . . .	Babu Ram Das Baijal.

Forests and Customs Department.

perintendent of Customs, Excise and Forests.	Pandit Mukand Rao.

Accounts Department.

Controller of Accounts . .	Babu Chunni Lal Shukla.

PART I—*contd.*

KOTAH—*concld*

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer . . .	Rao Sahib Dr Vidya Shanker L M & S.
Lady Doctor	Miss G K Dhairyanan, M B, B S

Kotriyat

Hakim Kotriyat	M Abdul Wahab

Pun (Charity) Department.

Hakim Pun .	Purohit Krishna Datta

Co-operative Societies.

Registrar	B Ghanshiam Dass, B Ag
Chairman, Municipal Board, Kotah	M Prem Sukh

MARWAR (JODHPUR)

Ruler—COL HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHARAJA DHIRAJA SIR UMAID SINGH BAHADUR G C S I, G C I E, K C V O, A D C, born 8th July 1903

Heir-Apparent—MAHARAJ KANWAR SRI HANWANT SINGH, born 16th June 1923; 2ND MAHARAJ KUMAR HIMMAT SINGH, born 21st June 1925, 3RD MAHARAJ KUMAR HARI SINGH born 21st September 1929, a daughter, born on the 14th December 1930, and 4th Maharaj Kumar DEVI SINGH born on the 20th September 1933

Brother—Maharaj Sri Ajit Singh, born 1st May 1907

Area, 36,021 sq miles Population, 2,125,982 Revenue, Rs 1,53,49 000

State Council.

1 President	H H the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur
2 Chief Minister and Finance Minister	Lt Col. Sir Donald Moyle Field, Kt C I E
3 Home Minister	Thakur Madho Singh of Sankhwas
4 P. W. Minister	Mr S G Edgar, I S E
5. Revenue Minister . . .	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Chowdhri, Mohammad Din
6 Judicial Minister . . .	Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain M A Bar-at-Law
7. Assistant to the Finance Minister .	Major F. Steel, O B.E, B A (Oxon).
Assistant Secretary, State Council and Personal Assistant to the Chief Minister.	Mr Prem Saran Sinha

Mehakma Khas.

Secretary in the Political Department.	Khan Sahib T G Dalal.
Secretary in the Judicial Department	Mr. Shanker Narain Rao, B A, L T
Secretary in the Revenue Department .	Mr Rashid Khan, B A LL B (tempy).
Secretary in the Home Department .	Mr Kishen Puri, B.A, LL B (tempy).
Secretary, Finance Department .	Mr. Billam Chand.
Secretary, P W. Deptt . . .	Mr Bhopal Chand
Assistant Secretary, Political . .	Rao Raja Mohan Singh, B A., LL B.

PART I—*contd.*

MARWAR (JODHPUR)—*contd.*

Advisory Council.

President	1. Maharaj Shri Ajit Singh.
Members	2. Rao Bahadur Thakur Nathu Singh of Ras.
	3. Rao Bahadur Thakur Girdhari Singh of Chandawal.
	4. Thakur Devi Singh of Bhadrajun.

Personal Staff.

Personal Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja.	Rao Raja Abhey Singh.
Comptroller, Household . . .	Rao Raja Abhey Singh.
Comptroller of Stables . . .	Major Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Hanut Singh.
A.-D.-Cs. to H. H. the Maharaja .	1. Maharaj Sri Guman Singh.
	2. Maharaj Sher Singh.
	3. Lieut.-Colonel Maharaj Akhey Singh.
	4. Rao Bahadur Lt.-Col. Thakur Dalpat Singh of Rohat.
	5. Major Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Hanut Singh
	6. Thakur Kishore Singh of Indroka.
	7. Kanwar Kalyan Singh.

Military Headquarter Staff.

Military Adviser	Brigadier R. C. Duncan, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Military Secretary	Do.
Medical Officer	Rai Sahib Lt.-Col. S. N. Parnaick, L.M.S.
Brigade Signal Officer . . .	Lt. K. Kesri Singh.
Veterinary Officer	Risaldar Din Mohamed (Retired I. A. V.C.)

Judicial Department.

1. Chief Judge, Chief Court . . .	Mr. Nawal Kishore, M.A., LL.B.
2. Puisne Judge	Mehta Ranjeet Mall, B.A., LL.B.
3. Puisne Judge	Lala Sukhdeo Narain, B.A., LL.B.
4. District and Sessions Judge, Division No. 1.	Modi Shambhu Nath, B.A.
5. District and Sessions Judge, Division No. 2.	K. Amar Singh.
6. District and Sessions Judge, Division No. 3.	Thakur Hem Singh.
7. District and Sessions Judge, Division No. 4.	Pandit Nandlal, B.A.

Medical Department.

1. Principal Medical Officer . .	Mr. E. W. Hayward, F.R.C.S.
2. Superintendent of Jaswant Female Hospital.	Mrs. Lucy Tarleton.

JODHPUR RAILWAY.

Management Department.

nager	Mr. J. W. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E. A.M.I.C.E.
cretary to Manager and Controller of Stores.	Mr. H. G. Rawlins.
Hony. Asstt. Secretary . .	Rai Sahib Ghisoo Lal.

PART I—*contd*

MARWAR (JODHPUR)—*contd*

JODHPUR RAILWAY—*contd.*

Engineering Department.

4 Chief Engineer	E E V Temperley, M C, A M I C E
5 Executive Engineer	Mr C Gregory Jones, M C, A M I C I
6 Assistant Engineer	Mr D A Phillips
7. " "	Mr O W H Roberts
8 " "	Mr J C Le Jeune
9 " "	Mr C L Kumar
10 Probationary Assistant Engineer	Mr M A Rao
11 Assistant Engineer	Mr S J Stephens

Traffic Department.

12 Chief Traffic Manager	Major G F Evans, O B E
13 Deputy Traffic Manager	Mr G T Simpson
14 Assistant Traffic Superintendent	Mr R C Bater
15 Assistant Traffic Superintendent	Mr Din Dayal Vedi, M A
16 Assistant Traffic Superintendent	Mr C I Wotherspoon,
17. Probationer Assistant Traffic Superintendent	Mr Nar Narain Asopa

Loco, Carriage and Wagon Department

18 Acting Loco, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent	Mr G T Grafton
19 Acting Deputy Loco Superintendent	Mr G H R Wingate
20 Acting Assistant Loco Superintendent	Mr R Cardoza

Audit Department.

21 Auditor of Accounts	Mr. G H A Wood
22 Senior Assistant Auditor	Mr E M Dady (On leave)
23 Ag Senior Assistant Auditor	Mr Udey Raj

Stores Department.

27 Assistant Controller of Stores	Mr H G D'Mellow

Public Works Department.

Superintending Engineer	Mr S G Edgar, I S E
Electrical Engineer	Mr. C H Wilson
Executive Engineer	Mr F F Ferguson

Education Department.

Director of Education	Mr A P Cox, M A

Accounts and Audit Department.

State Auditor	Major F Steel, O B E, B A. (Oxon).
Assistant State Auditor	Mr V H Thattey.

PART I—*contd.*

MARWAR (JODHPUR)—*concld.*

Police Department.

Inspector General of Police . .	Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, O.B.E.

Other Officers.

Superintendent, Court of Wards . .	Mr. Panna Lal.
Superintendent of Customs . .	Mr. Bhawani Sahai, B.A., LL.B. (Temporary).
Superintendent, Land Revenue . .	Mr. Niranjan Swaroop, B.A., LL.B.
Superintendent, Inland Revenue .	Lala Anand Swarup, B.A.
Superintendent, Forests . . .	Kothari Suganchand, B.A., P.F.S.
Superintendent, Central Jail . .	Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, O.B.E.
Superintendent, Garage . . .	Mr. H. Cohn.
Superintendent, Tribute . . .	Mehta Jaswant Raj, B.A., LL.B.
Officer-in-charge, Archæological Department.	Pandit Bisheswar Nath Reu.
Superintendent, Press and Stationery Department.	Mr. Chain Puri.
Superintendent, Stamps and Registration.	K. Chiman Singh.
Legal Remembrancer to the Government and Legal Adviser to Ijlas-i-khas.	Sardar Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, Bar.-at-Law.
Director of Animal Husbandry . .	Dr. C. J. Fernandes.

MEWAR (UDAIPUR).

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Area, 12,691 sq. miles. Population, 1,566,910. Revenue, Rs. 66,00,000 (Imperial) (approximate estimate).

Musahib Ala.

Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharam Narain, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, Thakur of Jasnagar (Marwar).

Mehakma Khas.

1. Babu Prabhash Chandra Chatterjee. } Ministers.
2. Mr. Tej Singh Mehta, B.A., LL.B. } Ministers.
3. Mr. Madan Lal Rathi, B.A., LL.B. Registrar.

Personal Staff.

Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharana. B. Ram Gopal Tiwari.

Members, Mahendraj Sabha.

1. Rao Bahadur Nahar Singh, Rao of Bedla.
2. Raj Ratan Singh of Tana.
3. Raja Amar Singh of Banera.
4. Thakur Gopal Singh of Badnore.
5. Raj Runna Jaswant Singh of Delwara.
6. Maharaj Hari Singh of Netawal.
7. Dewan Bahadur Dharam Narain, B.A., Bar.-at-Law
8. Babu Prabhas Chandra Chatterji.
9. Rai Bahadur P. Kamlakar Dube.
10. Ranawat Jawan Singhji, M.A., LL.B.
11. Dalchand Agarwal, B A., LL.B.
12. Pandit Ashwini Kumar, B.A., LL.B.

. Babu Bindu Lal Bhattacharya, B.A., LL.B.
andit Gopi Nath Ojah, M.A., LL.B.
Iehta Jiwan Singh.
Rai Sahib M. Bhagwati Lal.
. Pandit Piyarey Kishan Kaul.
. Pandit Rati Lal Antani. B.A., Member and Secretary.

PART I—*contd*

MEWAR (UDAIPUR)—*contd*

State Officials

Sessions Judge at Udaipur . .	K Man Singh, Bar at Law
Sessions Judge at Bhilwara	B Shardul Singh Mehta, B A, LL B
Revenue Commissioner	Rai Bahadur P Kamlakar Dube
Superintendent P W D and Irrigation	Rai Sahib Sant Ram Sahgal B Sc C E M R S I
Residency Surgeon and Superintendent of State Jails and Hospitals	Lt Col W P Hogg, D S O, M C, I M S.
Assistant Surgeon in charge, Lansdowne Hospital	Rai Bahadur Dr Chhagan Nath, L M S.
Manager, Udaipur Chittorgarh Railway	Mr M H Irens MInst C E
Treasury Officer .	Mehta Laxman Singh
Boundary Settlement Officer	Major F J Loftus Tottenham, I A
Accountant General .	Mr Moti Lal Bohra
Commissioner of Excise and Customs	Ranawat Kesri Singh, B A, LL B
Vakil attached to the Mewar Residency	Mr Ishwari Singh Chandela
Commandant, Mewar State Forces	Major F J. Loftus Tottenham, I A.
Officer Commanding, Cavalry Units	Major Raghunath Singh
Officer Commanding, Bhupal Infantry	Lt Col Kishan Singh Bohra Sardar Bahadur O B I I O M
Officer Commanding Sajjan Infantry	Major Shamsher Singh
Inspector General of Police	Rao Sahib Maharaj Lachhman Singh.
Superintendent of City Police .	Sahiwala Ranjit Singh
Conservator of Forests .	Mr Basanti Lal Murdia
Director of Public Instruction	Rai Sahib Kulwant Rai, M A
President, Municipal Board	Rai Sahib Pandit Priyalal
Hakim, Dharam Sabha	Mr Fateh Singh
Hakim Dewasthan . . .	Mr Mathura Nath Pancholi.
General Manager, State Cotton Factories	Mr Rustomji Tankariwala
Superintendents, Courts of Wards .	Mehta Jagan Nath Singh Rao Bahadur Thakur Raj Singh.
Mining Engineer and Geologist . .	Pt Onkar Lal Joshi, A I S M (Ming), A I S M (Geology), A I M E (London)

PALANPUR.

Ruler—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR TALEY MOHAMMAD KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.

Heir-Apparent—NAWABZADA SHRI IQBAL MOHAMMAD, KHAN BAHADUR.

Area, 1768·89 sq. miles. Population, 2,64,179. Revenue, Rs. 11,28,000.

State Officials.

1. Mr. Damodardas Vrajlal Patwari, B.A., LL.B., Acting Wazir.
2. Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J. P., Judicial Adviser.
3. Mr. Khodabhai Somabhai Desai, B.A., Revenue Minister.
4. Mr. Yahyamian Yakubmian Syed, B.A., LL.B., Acting Finance Minister, and Sessions Judge.
5. Mr. Shriniwas Sitaram Hajare, M.B., B.S., Chief Medical Officer.
6. Mr. M. H. Shaikh, Superintendent of Police.
7. Mr. Chunilal Muliram Joshi, Acting Khangi Karbhari.
8. Mr. Appa Saheb Tatke, Private Secretary to His Highness.
9. Mr. N. C. Kothari, Customs Officer.
10. Mr. Maganlal G. Desai, B.Ag., Forest Officer.
11. Mr. Sedsabmian A. Syed, Public Works Officer.
12. Mr. Mohanlal G. Udeshi, M.A., Head Master, Palanpur High School.

PARTABGARH.

Ruler—HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT RAM SINGH BAHADUR.

Area, 886 sq. miles. Population, 76,539. Revenue, Rs. 5,86,668.

State Officials.

1. Diwan	Rao Sahib C. M. Shroff, B.A.
2. Kamdar Khasgi . . .	Shah Manna Lal.
3. Naib Diwan	Shah Manak Lal, B.A., LL.B.
4. Private Secretary to His Highness	Mr. Pheerozeshaw Fardoonji.
5. Revenue Officer	Maharaj Balwant Singh.
6. Civil & Criminal Judge . .	Babu Mohan Lal Agarwal, B.A., LL.B.
7. Superintendent of Customs and Excise.	Bapu Baktawar Singh.
8. Medical Officer	Dr. Jiwanlal P. Parekh, L.M. & S.
9. Educational Officer . . .	Mr. Wamanrao Gopalji Kale, B.A.
10. Superintendent of Police . .	Purohit Jagdish Lal.

PART I—*contd.*

SIROHI.

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir S Bahadur, G.C.I.E , K.C.S.I.

Area, 1,964 sq. miles. Population, 216,528. Revenue, Rs. 10,05,000.

Personal Staff.

1. Secretary to His Highness . .	Molvi Zafarul Hassan, B.A., LL.B, Advocate.
2. Personal Assistant to His Highness.	Major R. H. Crisp.

Principal Officers.

1. Chief Minister	Mr. E. G. L. Laird MacGregor, I.C.S. (retd.).
2. Revenue Commissioner . .	Nayaya Ratna Desai Lallubhai.
3. Chief Judge	Mr Partabrai C. Desai, B.A., LL.B., Bom. C. S. (retired).
4. Chief Medical Officer . . .	Dr. R. D. Shirali, L.M. & S., Vaidya Ratna.
5. Vakil attached to the Hon'ble the A. G. G., Rajputana.	Molvi Shakurul Hassan.
6. Inspector General of Police . .	Mr. F. C. Coventry.
7. Superintendent of Police . .	
8. State Engineer	Rai Sahib Visaji.
9. First Class Magistrate, Western Division, Sirohi.	Mr. Amritlal Dosi, B.A., LL.B.
10. First Class Magistrate, Eastern Division, Abu Road.	Mr. G. S. Apte, M.A., LL.B
11. Medical Officer, Abu Road . .	Dr. Ripan H. Desai, M.B., B.S.
12. Superintendent of Education .	Mr. M. N. Zutshi, B.A.
13. Accounts Officer	Mr. Punam Chand S. Vahitra.
14. Excise Superintendent . .	Mr. Ram Prasad Jaswal.
15. Customs Superintendent . .	
16. Forest Superintendent . . .	

TONK.

Ruler—His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur, Saulat-i-Jang, G.C.I.E.

Area, 2,553 sq miles. Population, 317, 360. Revenue, Rs. 21,76,283.

State Council.

1. President	His Highness the Nawab.
2. Vice-President, State Council .	Lt. Colonel G. W. Anderson, C.I.E.
3. Judicial Member	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Baksh, O.B.E.

TONK—contd.

State Council—contd.

4. Home Member	Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohamed Abdul Tawwab Khan, Salar Jang.
5. Finance Member . . .	Lt. Col. G. W. Anderson, C.I.E.
6. Revenue Member . . .	Sheikh Ghulam Mohammad Bahauddin.

Other Officials.

1. Chief Judge	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Baksh, O.B.E.
2. Inspector-General of Police . .	F. G. Fox, Esqr.
3. General of the State Forces . .	Munshi Abdul Rahim.
4. District and Sessions Judge . .	Khan Bahadur Makhdoom Syed Shah Shah Jilani.
5. Chief Medical Officer . . .	Doctor Ram Mansoor, M.D., D.P.H.
6. State Engineer	M. Wahidullah Khan.
7. Secretary, State Council . .	M. Hamid Hussain, B.A.
8. Nazim, Customs and Excise . .	Mr. Dosabhay Marfatiya.
9. Superintendent, Court of Wards .	Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Tawwab Khan, Salar Jang.
10. Civil Judge.	M. Majid Malik, B.A., LL.B.
11. State Forest Officer . . .	Sardar Inder Singh.

Durbar's Office.

1. Private Secretary . . .	Babu Chand Mal.
2. Durbar Secretary . . .	Khan Sahib Mirza Hamid Ali Khan.
3. Controller of the Household . .	M. S. M. Yusuf.

Personal Staff of the Durbar.

A.-D.-Cs. to Durbar	1. S. Z. Amir Khan. 2. S. Z. Abdul Bais Khan.
Mir Saman	Mirza Mohammad Beg.

SHAHPURA.

Ruler—RAJADHIRAJA UMAID SINGHJI, RAJA OF SHAHPURA.

Heir-Apparent—RAJKUMAR SUDARSHAN DEV.

Grandson.—BHANWAR INDRAJEET DEV.

Parganah Phulia.—Area, 405 sq. miles. Population, 51,233. Revenue, Rs. 5,36,859.

Parganah Kachhola.—Area, 300 sq. miles. Population, 19,986. Revenue, Rs. 58,362.

Mahakma Khas.

1. Pradhan	Kanwar Jagbhan Singh B.A., LL.B.,

Personal Staff.

1. Private Secretary to Rajadhiraj Sahib .	B. Basantilal, B.A., LL.B.
2. Officer-in-charge Hazur office .	Thakur Madan Singh.
3 Mir Munshi	Lala Madan Mohan.
4. Kamdar to Rajkumar Saheb .	Kunwar Manohar Singh.

PART I—*contd.*

SHAHPURA—*contd*

Revenue Department.

Jantri Mal	Babu Mansa Ram

Judicial Department.

1 Sessions Judge	B Sarup Narain
2 Judicial Officer, Kachhola	Purohit Badri Lal
3 District Magistrate	Kr Manohar Singh
4 Civil Judge	Babu Suraj Bhan, B A , LL B
5 Judge, Small Cause Court	Singhvi Madan Singh

Education Department

1 Director of Education	Babu Basanti Lal, B A LL B
2 Head Master, Darbar High School	Mr Mohan Lal Gupta, M A ,C T

Other Principal Officers.

1 Bakhshi Fauj	Lt Kanwar Daulat Singh, B Ag F R H S (London)
2 Manager, Court of Wards and Officer, Agricultural Department	Lt Kanwar Daulat Singh, B Ag , F R H S (London)
3 Treasury Officer	Kanwar Raghunath Singh
4 Superintendent of Police	Thakur Goverdhan Singh
5 Superintendent of Customs	Thakur Mohan Singh
6 Medical Officer	Dr Kushal Singh, L M P , (C P) and L T M (Cal)
7 Records Officer	Shah Sardarmal
8 Superintendent of Excise Department	Lala Kanhiya Lal
9 Officer in charge P W D	Mehta Madan Singh

KUSHALGARH (CHIEFSHIP)

Chief—RAO RANJIT SINGH

Area, 340 sq miles Population, 35 564 Revenue Rs 1,02 600

Officials of the Chiefship.

Mehakma Khas.

1 Manager	Mr Abdul Qaiyum Khan, B A

Heads of the Department

1 Revenue and Judicial Officer	Mr Daryao Singh
2 Excise Customs and Forest Officer	Pt Ganpatlal B Bhatt
3 Head Accountant	Mr Amar Singh
4 Medical Officer	Dr B L Sharma
5 Superintendent of Police	Vacant
6 Head Master	Mr Keshav Lal Jain, B A
7 Overseer	Mr Roop Kishore

PART I—*concld.*

LAWA (CHIEFSHIP).

Thakur—BANS PARDEEP SINGH (MINOR).

Area, 20 sq. miles. Population 2,790. Revenue, Rs. 30,000.

Manager . . . . . Rai Sahib Pt. Jumna Lal.

PART I-A.

STATE VAKILS IN ATTENDANCE ON THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT FOR RAJPUTANA.

Bikaner . . . . . . Rao Gopal Singh.

Kishangarh . . . . . Pandit Ambay Nath.

Sir

To

PART II.

1.—Officers at Headquarters

Serial No	Name and designation	Date of appointment.
1	The Hon'ble Lieut Colonel Sir George Ogilvie, K C I E, C S I Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara	29th October 1932
2	Mr C G Herbert, I C S, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara	7th March 1936
3	Mr A E Drake I C S, Under Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara	15th March 1937
4	Mr M S Chakrabarty, Financial Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara	8th July 1929
5	Mr R S Bell, I P Inspector General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana	20th November 1935
6	Lt Colonel R Hay, I M S, Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana	20th December 1935
7	Captain R C Langford, R A M C, Civil Surgeon Mount Abu	21st March 1937
8	Mrs C B Birdwood Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Marwara	23rd April 1937.
9	M Shyam Sunderlal, Tehsildar, Mount Abu	6th April 1934.

PART II—*contd.*

2.—Officers in States.

IPUR (*Headquarters, Jaipur*)—

Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident.

WAR AND SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES (*Headquarters, Udaipur*)—

Lieut.-Colonel G. L. Betham, C.I.E., M.C., Resident and Political Agent.

STERN RAJPUTANA STATES (*Headquarters, Jodhpur*)—

Major G.V.B. Gillan, C.I.E., Resident.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES (*Headquarters, Bharatpur*)—

Mr. H. J. Todd, Political Agent.

HILLY TRACTS, MEWAR (*Headquarters, Kherwara*)—

Major J. F. Maxwell, A. I. R. O., , Assistant to the Resident in Mewar.

AJMER-MERWARA.

PART III

Chief Commissioner	The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col Sir George Ogilvie K C I E, C S I
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner	Mr C G Herbert, I C S
Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner	Mr A E Drake
Financial Assistant to the Chief Commissioner	Mr M S Chakrabarty
Commissioner	Mr B J K Hallowes, I C S
Assistant Commissioner	Mr Akhtar Husain I C S

Office Staff.

Superintendent, Commissioner's Office	Mr Lalit Narain

Revenue Staff.

Extra Assistant Commissioners	*Rai Sahib M Ram Swaroop Rawat Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara *Rao Bahadur Thakur Onkar Singh, General Manager Court of Wards (on leave) *Mr Kedar Nath (Officiating)
Sub Divisional Officer, Kekri	*M Abdul Qaiyum Khan B A (on foreign service) M Abdul Majid Khan, B A, LL B. (offg)
Tehsildars	P Durga Dutta Upadhaya, B Ag, Ajmer. M Maharaj Narain, Beawar M Abdul Rauf, Todgarh

Judicial Staff.

Judicial Commissioner	Mr E Weston I C S
District and Sessions Judge and District Magistrate	Mr B J K Hallowes I C S
Additional District and Sessions Judge	Rai Bahadur M Shiv Charan Das, Bar at Law
Additional District Magistrate	Mr Akhtar Husain, I C S
Judge Small Cause Court, Ajmer	Mr Madan Gopal B A LL B
Sub Judge, Ajmer	Mr Moinuddin Qurashi B A, LL B. (Offg)
City Magistrate, Ajmer	Mr Erachshah D Mehta B A, LL B (On leave) Mr Jawahar Lal Rawat M A, LL B (offg)
Sub Judge, Beawar	Rai Sahib P Jagat Nandan, B A, LL B
Railway Magistrate	Rai Bahadur P Triloki Nath, B A, LL B
Superintendent, Judicial Commissioner's Court	Mr Hira Lal
Registrar, Small Cause Court, Ajmer	Mr Onkar Prasad, B A, LL B.
Sheriff	P Prayag Dutta District Nazir, Ajmer

PART III—*contd.*

AJMER.

Honorary Magistrate, 1st Class, Urban Area	Dr. R. A. Heatley.
Bench of Honorary Magistrates . . (The Chairmen of Sections exercise 1st class powers and other Magistrates 2nd class powers.)	*Section (A).* 1. Rai Sahib Munshi Gopi Nath (Chairman). 2. Mr. Hamid Ullah Khan. 3. Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni, M.L.A. 4. Mr. Jagtamba Lal. *Section (B).* 1. Khan Bahadur Syed Raza Husain (Chairman). 2. Rai Sahib Bankeybehari Lal. 3. Syed Mohammad Husain Chishti. 4. Rai Bahadur Seth Gadhmal Lodha. *Section (C).* 1. Khan Sahib Zahoor Masih (Chairman). 2. B. Purshotam Das Bhargava. 3. Khan Sahib Seth Abdul Latif Allarakha. 4. Seth Hira Chand Sacheti. *Section (D).* 1. M. Imdad Hussain Khan (Chairman). 2. Khan Sahib Abdul Haq. 3. Khan Sahib A. N. David. 4. Rai Sahib P. Bhav Dutt.
Honorary Magistrates, 2nd class, to try Municipal cases.	1. Diwan Syed Aley Rasul Ali Khan. 2. M. Mohammed Ghani Khan. 3. M. Mahmud Ali. 4. P. Harish Chander Bhargava. 5. Mr. Durga Shanker. 6. L. Shanker Lal.

NASIRABAD.

Honorary Magistrates, 2nd class, Urban Area.	*Section (A).* 1 Khan Bahadur Rustomji C. Framji (Chairman). 2 Seth Tara Chand. 3 Mr. S. O. Nath. *Section (B).* 1 Mr. Kishenlal (Chairman). 2 Rai Sahib Durga Prasad. 3 M. Shamsher Khan.

BEAWAR.

Honorary Magistrates, 2nd class, Urban Area.	Seth Vithal Das Rathi. Rai Sahib Byas Tansukh. Mr. Govind Prasad Kaushik, B.A. Rai-Sahib Seth Moti Lal, Banker.
Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class, Urban Area.	Haji Sham-Shuddin Nuri.
Ditto. . . .	Seth Lal Chand.
Ditto. . . .	M. Mazharul Hasan.

PART III—*contd.*

KEKRI SUB-DIVISION.

1. Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class .	Munim Bhanwar Lal.
2. Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class .	Kr. Bijay Bahadur Singh of Para.

Istimrari Estates.

Honorary Magistrates of 2nd and 3rd classes.	Thakur Banspradip Singh of Sawar. [illegible] ti. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Th. Raghubir Singh Mehrun Kalan.
Honorary Magistrate, 1st class, Masuda Sub-Judge, 2nd class, Masuda.	Rao Bahadur Th. Bijai Singh, Istimrardar of Masuda.

Treasury.

Treasury Officer	P. Jasodha Nandan (Ajmer).
Sub-Treasury Officers . . .	M. Maharaj Narain, Beawar. M. Abdul Rauf, Todgarh.

Forests

Conservator of Forests . . .	Mr. B. J. K. Hallowes, I.C.S.
Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests	Mr. S. N. Khan.

Separate Revenue.

(1) Excise

Collector of Excise Revenue . .	Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S.
Superintendent of Excise . . .	M. Kedar Nath Tosniwal.

(2) Income Tax.

Commissioner	Mr. B. J. K. Hollowes, I.C.S.
Assistant Commissioner . . .	Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C S.
Income Tax Officer	Mr. P. Ravi Shanker (offg.)

Co-operative Societies.

Registrar	†Mr. Bhanwar Lal Mathur.

Joint Stock Companies and Trade Unions.

Registrar	Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S.

Rajputana Museum.

Curator	Rai Bahadur P. Gauri Shankar H. Ojha Mahamahopadhyaya.

PART III—*contd.*

Registration.

Registrar of Assurances . . .	Mr. Akhtar Husain, I.C.S.
Sub-Registrars . .	Mr. Erachshah D. Mehta, B.A., LL.B. Nasirabad. (on leave). Mr. Jawahar Lal Rawat, M.A., LL.B.,(offg.). Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, B.A., LL.B., Kekri & Deoli. Mr. Onkar Prasad, B.A., LL.B., Ajmer. M. Maharaj Narain, Beawar. M. Abdul Rauf, Todgarh.

Medical Department.

Civil Surgeon	Lt.-Col. R. Hay I.M.S.
Additional Civil Surgeon . .	Lt. C. L. Anderson, I.M.D.
Assistant Surgeons . . .	Rai Sahib L. Suraj Narain, Ajmer. Rai Sahib M. Suraj Narain, Beawar.

Education Department.

General.

Superintendent of Education, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India.	Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, M.A.
District Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara.	Khan Sahib Moulvi Mohd. Ishaque Qoraishi, M.A., L.T.
Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Ajmer Circle.	Mr. Ale Nabi Pirzada, M.A., B. T. *
Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Merwara Circle.	Pt. Gaja Nand, V.T.C. *
Inspectress, Girls Schools, Ajmer-Merwara	Mrs. D. N. Gaur, B.A., B.T.

Government College, Ajmer.

Principal	Mr. P. Seshadri, M.A.
Vice-Principal	Mr. Hari Prasad, B.Sc., F.C.S.
Professor of Mathematics . . .	Mr. Bishamber Prasad, M.Sc.
Professor of Physics	Vacant.
Professor of Economics . . .	Mr. K. S. Manker, M.A.
Professor of Persian	Moulvi Hamidullah Khan.
Professor of English	Mr. Shiv Shanker Mathur, M.A.
Professor of History	Mr. Karam Ghani Khan, M.A., L.T.
Professor of Biology	Mr. Kanhaya Lal Mathur, M.A.
Professor of Logic	Mr. Deoki Nandan Sharma, M.A., LL.B.
Professor of Sanskrit	Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Ojha, M.A.
Assistant Professor of Chemistry .	*Mr. Shri Narain. B.Sc.
Assistant Professor of Physics . .	*Mr. Raj Kishore, M.Sc., L.T.
Assistant Professor of Biology . .	*Mr. Bhanwar Lal Rawat, M.A. (on leave ex-India).
Offg. Assistant Professor of Biology .	Mr. A. M. D'Rozario, M.Sc.
Assistant Professor of English . .	*Mr. Bhim Sen. M.A.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics .	*Mr. P. Seshad
Demonstrator of Physics and Chemistry	*Mr. Kalipado

PART III—*concld.*

Education Department—*contd.*

Government High School, Ajmer.

Head Master . . . . . Rai Sahib P. B Joshi, M A , B Sc.

Moinia Islamia High School, Ajmer.

Head Master . . . . Khan Bahadur Syed Riza Husain, B.A , L T.

Government Normal High School, Ajmer

Head Master . . . . . Mr. S C Chatterji, B Sc , L T , M.Ed

Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana (including Ajmer Merwara), Central India and Gwalior

Chairman . . Mr J C Chatterjee, M A

Secretary . . . . . . Rai Sahib Madan Mohan Verma, M A.

Jail (Department)

Inspector General of Prisons . Mr B J K. Hallowes, I C S

Superintendent of Ajmer Central Jail Lt -Col R Hay, I M S

Jailor . . . . Rai Bahadur M Raj Narain

PART IV.

Military Commanders and Formations.

SOUTHERN COMMAND.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.	Lieut-General Sir Ivo L. B. Vesey, K.C.B. K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.(on leave to 1st to 12th August 1937).
Offg. General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.	Major General S. B. Pope, C.B., D.S.O., I.A.

Bombay District.

Commander	Major-General S. J. P. Scobell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., (on leave to 6th November 1937).
Offg : Commander	Brigadier T. S. Riddell-Webster, D.S.O., A.D.C.

Mhow Brigade Area.

Commander	Brigadier J. de L. Conry, C.I.E., I.A., (on leave pending retirement to 27th November 1937).
Offg : Commander . . .	Brigadier A. H. H. Muir, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Brigade Major . . .	Major J. B. Coates, M.C., The Queen's Royal Regiment. (On leave to 21st October 1937).
Offg : Brigade Major . . .	Captain J. F. Kekwick, 4th Bn. 2nd Punjab Regiment.
Staff Captain	Captain J. F. Kekwick, 4th Bn. 2nd Punjab Regiment.
Offg : Staff Captain . . .	Lieut : A. P. Johnson, 2nd Bn. The Suffolk Regiment.

Nasirabad.

Officer Commanding . . .	Major E. F. O. Richards, M.C., 1st Bn. The Lincolnshire Regiment.
Station Staff Officer . . .	Lieut E. D. C. Powell, 1st Bn. The Lincolnshire Regiment.
Executive Officer . . .	Captain S. P. Singh.

Mount Abu.

Commandant Sanitarium and Officer Commanding . . .	Captain L. B. Shepherd-Folker, 1st Bn. The Lincolnshire Regiment.

Ajmer.

Officer Commanding . .	Major E. A. Hamlyn, 1st Bn. 4th Bombay Grenadiers.
Assistant Recruiting Officer, Rajputana and Central India. Headquarters, Ajmer.	Major N. E. I. Pocock, M.C., 2nd Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifles, (P.W.O.)

PART V.

Ecclesiastical.

Chaplains

Designation.	Name	Date of commencement of service.	Headquarters and Church.
Bishop of Nagpur	The Right Revd Alex Wood, D D, O B E	1st Nov 1926 .	Nagpur (Church of England).
Bishop of Bombay	The Right Revd Richard Dyke, Acland, M A	..	Bombay (Church of England)
Archdeacon of Nagpur.	Ven'ble F W Martin, M A, 'L Th	10th April 1918.	Nagpur
Chaplain . .	Revd W P Williams	8th March 1929.	Offg Archdeacon of Nagpur
Do .	Revd J Barnes, I E E	..	Mount Abu.
Do .	Revd R Eastwick .	4th October 1929	Nasirabad
Diocesan Chaplain	Revd S P Marris .	1918	Ajmer
Diocesan.Chaplain	Revd J W. H Johnson	24th Dec 1933	Bandikui
	Do . .	..	Bharatpur.

PART VI.

Gradation List of Medical Officers with their record of service in Rajputana.

No	Name of Officer (with Army rank)	Present appointment.
1	Lieut Col R Hay, M B (Edin), D P H (Glasg), D T M & D.T H (Liv)	C M O., Rajputana and Civil Surgeon, Ajmer Merwara
2	Lieut-Col W P Hogg, M C, M B, Ch B (Aberdeen), D T M & H (Eng), I M S	Residency Surgeon, Mewar, Udaipur, in visiting medical charge of the Mewar Bhil Corps Hospitals at Kherwara and Kotra

PART VI-A.

List showing the names of Government Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons serving in Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara corrected up to 30th June 1937, with their appointments, pay, allowances, etc.

Serial No. 1	Name and appointment. 2	(a) Date of birth by Christian era. (b) Date of admission into service. (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar. (d) Date of promotion to present pay. 3	Pay. 4	Compensatory and other allowances. 5	Purpose for which allowance or special pay was sanctioned. 6
			Rs.	Rs.	
	PART I				
	Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed by the British Government in Rajputana.				
	MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.				
	First Class				
1	Lieut. C. L. Anderson, I.M.D., Additional Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara (600—50—900).	(a) 6 Dec. 1881 (b) 31 Mar. 1905 (c) 23 May 1927 (d) 23 May 1931	900 S. P. 50	.. ..	Govt. College medical charge.
	1st Class.				
	CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS. (250—12½—500.)				
1	Rai Sahib Dr. Suraj Narain, L.M.S. (Punj.), Beawar Dispensary.	(a) 25 July 1884 (b) 7 Feb. 1912 (c) 1 Mar. 1920 (d) 1 April 1933	500	..	..
2	Rai Bahadur Dr. Chhagan Nath, Lansdowne Hospital, Mewar State. (On Foreign service in Mewar.)	(a) 1885 (b) 14 May 1908 (c) 10 Sept. 1926 (d) 10 Sep. 1936	375 S. P. 100 Chitori.	..	For holding charge of Lansdowne Hospital.
3	Rai Sahib Dr. Suraj Narain Mathur, L. M. P. (Honours), D.T.M., Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Hospital, Ajmer (Provisional).	(a) 2 Feb. 1897 (b) 1 May 1918 (c) 1 May 1932 (d) 1 May 1937	312-8-0 S. P. 35	..	Medical charge of Government College and High School Hostels

PART VI-A—*contd.*

Name and appointment 2	(a) Date of birth by Christian era (b) Date of admission into service (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar (d) Date of promotion to present pay (e) Date of appointment to present post 3	Pay 4	Compensatory and other allowances 5	Purpose for which allowance or special pay was sanctioned 6
		Rs	Rs	
PART I—*contd*				
SUB ASSISTANT SURGEONS				
Selection Grade First Class Rs 200				
Rai Sahib Suraj Narain Mathur, Victoria Hospital Ajmer (Provisional Assistant Surgeon)	(a) 2 Feb 1897 (b) 1 May 1918 (c) 12 June 1931 (d) Do	200		
Rai Sahib Govindlal, on foreign service under the Ajmer Municipality	(a) 10 Mar 1886 (b) 1 May 1910 (c) 1 Jan 1935 (d) Do (e) 12 Jan 1933	200 25%		Foreign service pay
Selection Grade II Class, Rs 175				
Bala Bux, Jail Hospital Ajmer	(a) 30 June 1885 (b) 1 May 1906 (c) 1 Jan 1935 (d) Do (e) 1 Sept 1934	175 S P 15 S P 20		Arduous nature of duties Normal School
Chhotu Bhai Shanker Bhai Victoria Hospital, Ajmer	(a) 1 Dec 1884 (b) 3 May 1909 (c) 1 Jan 1935 (d) Do	175	20	V H Fund allowance

PART VI-A—*contd.*

Serial No. 1	Name and appointment. 2	(a) Date of birth by Christian era. (b) Date of admission into service. (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar. (d) Date of promotion to present pay. (e) Date of appointment to present post. 3	Pay. 4	Compensatory and other allowances. 5	Purpose for which allowance or special pay was sanctioned. 6
	PART I—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
	SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS —*contd.*				
	S. A. S. on 70—5—90/5—115/5—140/5—160.				
5	Dwarka Pershad, Residency Hospital, Udaipur.	(a) 13 June 1886 (b) 1 May 1909 (c) 1 May 1924 (d) 1 April 1937 (e) 15 Oct. 1935	145 S. P. 10	10	Arduous nature of duties. Detachment allowance. Compensatory. Arduous nature of duties.
6	Bansidhar, Pisangan Dispensary.	(a) 20 Nov. 1890 (b) 1 May 1911 (c) 1 May 1926 (d) 1 Apl. 1937 (e) 1st April 1936	145	10 3	Dispensary Fund. House Rent.
7	Ram Ruxpal Shukla, Kekri Dispensary.	(a) 1 Mar. 1887 (b) 1 May 1911 (c) 1 May 1926 (d) 1 Apl. 1937 (e) 4 May 1933	145	15	Sanitary (Municipal).
8	Balwant Singh, Todgarh Dispensary.	(a) 29 Oct. 1888 (b) 1 May 1914 (c) 2 Apl. 1928 (d) 2 Apl. 1937 (e) 18 Oct. 1936	145	10	Dispensary Fund.
9	Samuel K. Malvia, Residency Hospital, Jaipur.	(a) 12 Feb. 1892 (b) 1 May 1914 (c) 1 May 1924 (d) 1 Apl. 1937 (e) 15 Oct. 1915	140 S. P. 15 S. P. 25	20	Arduous nature of duties Railway Palki allowance.

PART VI-A—*contd.*

Serial No 1	Name and appointment 2	(a) Date of birth by Christian era (b) Date of admission into service (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar (d) Date of promotion to present pay (e) Date of appointment to present post 3	Pay 4	Compensatory and other allowances 5	*Purpose for* which allowance or special pay was sanctioned 6
			Rs	Rs	
	PART I—*contd*				
	SUB ASSISTANT SURGEONS—*contd*				
10	Maha Narain, N I S R Dispensary, Pachbadra	(a) 20 Jan 1890 (b) 1 May 1915 (c) 4 Apl 1926 (d) 1 Apl 1937 (e) 17 Dec 1935	140 S P 25		Unhealthiness of the locality
11	Chhagan Behari Lal, Bhinai Dispensary	(a) 18 Feb 1898 (b) 1 May 1919 (c) 1 May 1924 (d) 1 Apl 1937 (e) 1 Jan 1933	140	10	Dispensary Fund.
12	L H Bishwas, Eastern Rajputana States Agency Hospital, Bharatpur	(a) 22 Jan 1892 (b) 1 Feb 1919 (c) 1 Apl 1924 (d) 1 Apl 1932 (e) Jan 1923	115 S P 15		Arduous nature of duties and unhealthiness of locality.
13	Shiva Dayal, 1st S A S, Mewar Bhil Corps Hospital, Kherwara (Working in V H Ajmer)	(a) 13 Dec 1900 (b) 1 May 1921 (c) 10 Oct 1927 (d) 1 Oct 1936 (e) 24 Aug 1934	135		
14	Shiv Charan, Masuda Dispensary	(a) 9 Feb 1892 (b) 3 June 1919 (c) Do (d) 3 Apl 1937	115	10	Dispensary Fund
15	Syed Khurshed Husain, Charitable Dispensary Deoli	(a) 30 May 1895 (b) 1 Oct 1920 (c) 3 Oct 1932 (d) 3 Oct 1936 (e) 22 June 1932	115		

PART VI-A—*contd.*

Serial No. 1	Name and appointment. 2	(a) Date of birth by Christian era. (b) Date of admission into service. (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar. (d) Date of promotion to present pay. (e) Date of appointment to present post. 3	Pay. 4	Compensatory and other allowances. 5	Purpose for which allowance or special pay was sanctioned. 6
	PART I—*contd.* SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
16	Maharaj Saroop, Beawar Hospital.	(a) 8 May 1904 (b) 6 Mar. 1930 (c) Do. (d) 6 Mar 1937 (e) 19 Oct. 1936	105	15 12	Dispensary Fund. House rent.
17	Maharaj Narain, Victoria Hospital, Ajmer.	(a) 12 Jan. 1903 (b) 12 July 1930 (c) Do. 1930 (d) 12 July 1936	100		
18	Jyoti Prakash Do.	(a) 12 July 1903 (b) 23 Dec. 1930 (c) 23 Dec. 1932 (d) 23 Dec. 1936 (e) 5 Feby. 1933	100	15 12	Victoria Hospital Fund allowance. House rent.
19	Gokaran Das Baijal, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Adams Memorial Hospital, Mount Abu.	(a) 2 Jan. 1905 (b) 5 May 1932 (c) Do. 1933 (d) 5 May 1936	130 S. P. 25 S. P. 10	30/10 25	Arduous nature of duties. 2 Detachment. 3 Horse allowance, vaccination and acting allowance.
20	Kunjbiharilal 2nd S. As. Mewar Bhil Corps Hospital Kherwara.	(a) 22 Jan, 1908 (b) 9 Dec. 1932 (c) 15 Oct. 1935 (d) 20 Jan. 1937	76 S. P. 25. S. P. 25	20 British coin.	Arduous nature of duites. For additional charge paid from charitable dispensary fund, Palki allowance.
	Mohammad Usman, Police Hospital Ajmer. (Provisional.)	(a) 20 July 1900 (b) 20 Jan. 1933 (c) 15 Oct. 1935 (d) 20 Jan. 1937 (e) 20 July 1936	76 S. P. 15	5	Cycle allowance.
	Nasiruddin Ghori, Mewar Bhil corps Hospital Kotra (officiating).	(a) (b) 12 Jan. 1935 (c) Do. (d) 12 Jan. 1937	68 S. P. 10	5	Compensatory allowance.

Nos. 14 and 16 have passed the examination required to cross the efficiency bar at Rs. 115.
Nos. 12, 15, 17, and 18 have not passed the examination required to cross the efficiency bar Rs. 115.

PART VI-A—contd.

Name and appointment	(a) Date of birth by Christian era (b) Date of admission into service (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar (d) Date of promotion to present pay (e) Date of appointment to present post	Pay	Compensatory and other allowances	Purpose for which allowance or special pay was sanctioned
2	3	4	5	6
PART I—concld SUB ASSISTANT SURGEONS—concld RESERVE LIST		Rs	Rs	
Mr Ghulam Abbas	(a) 7 Nov 1911 (b) 28 Oct 1935 (c) Do (d) 28 Oct 1936 (e) Do	64	12	House rent
Mr Debi Lal (Provisional)	(a) 18 Nov 1914 (b) 8 Nov 1935 (c) Do (d) 8 Nov 1936 (e) Do	64 S P 15		
Bhawani Pershad Bannerji (Officiating)	(a) (b) 1 April 1936 (c) Do (d) 1 April 1937 (e) Do	64	12	House rent
PART II Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons on Foreign service of the 3rd kind under Article 426 of the C S R in the Indian States in Rajputana JAIPUR STATE *S A S Selection Grade, II Class Rs 175*				
Chand Behari Lal, Purani Basti Dispensary	(a) 9 Apl 1884 (b) 1 May 1906 (c) 7 Apl 1923 (d) 9 Sep 1935	175	10	Local Fund
S A S on 70—5—90/5—115/5—140/5—160				
Mool Chand Reserve list Dispensary (On leave)	(a) 11 Sep 1882 (b) 1 May 1907 (c) 5 Apl 1925 (d) 1 Apl 1935	135		
Sarup Narain Mayo Hospital Jaipur 2nd Sub Assistant Surgeon	(a) 15 June 1891 (b) 1 May 1912 (c) 1 May 1927 (d) 1 Apl 1937	145	15	,

PART VI-A—*contd.*

Serial No. 1	Name and appointment. 2	(a) Date of birth by Christian era. (b) Date of admission into service. (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar. (d) Date of promotion to present pay. (e) Date of appointment to present post. 3	Pay. 4	Compensatory and other allowances. 5	Purpose for which allowance or special pay was sanctioned. 6
	PART I—*contd.* SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
16	Maharaj Saroop, Beawar Hospital.	(a) 8 May 1904 (b) 6 Mar. 1930 (c) Do. (d) 6 Mar 1937 (e) 19 Oct. 1936	105	15 12	Dispensary Fund. House rent.
17	Maharaj Narain, Victoria Hospital, Ajmer.	(a) 12 Jan. 1903 (b) 12 July 1930 (c) Do. 1930 (d) 12 July 1936	100		
18	Jyoti Prakash Do.	(a) 12 July 1903 (b) 23 Dec. 1930 (c) 23 Dec. 1932 (d) 23 Dec. 1936 (e) 5 Feby. 1933	100	15 12	Victoria Hospital Fund allowance. House rent.
19	Gokaran Das Baijal, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Adams Memorial Hospital, Mount Abu.	(a) 2 Jan. 1905 (b) 5 May 1932 (c) Do. 1933 (d) 5 May 1936	130 S. P. 25 S. P. 10	30/10 25	Arduous nature of duties. 2 Detachment. 3 Horse allowance, vaccination and acting allowance.
20	Kunjbiharilal 2nd S. As. Mewar Bhil Corps Hospital Kherwara.	(a) 22 Jan, 1908 (b) 9 Dec. 1932 (c) 15 Oct. 1935 (d) 20 Jan. 1937	76 S. P. 25. S. P. 25	20 British coin.	Arduous nature of duites. For additional charge paid from charitable dispensary fund, Palki allowance.
	Mohammad Usman, Police Hospital Ajmer. (Provisional.)	(a) 20 July 1900 (b) 20 Jan. 1933 (c) 15 Oct. 1935 (d) 20 Jan. 1937 (e) 20 July 1936	76 S. P. 15	5	Cycle allowance.
	Nasiruddin Ghori, Mewar Bhil corps Hospital Kotra (officiating).	(a) (b) 12 Jan. 1935 (c) Do. (d) 12 Jan. 1937	68 S. P. 10	5	Compensatory allowance.

Nos. 14 and 16 have passed the examination required to cross the efficiency bar at Rs. 115.

Nos. 12, 15, 17, and 18 have not passed the examination required to cross the efficiency bar Rs. 115.

PART VI-A—*contd.*

Serial No. 1	Name and appointment 2	(a) Date of birth by Christian era (b) Date of admission into service (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar (d) Date of promotion to present pay (e) Date of appointment to present post 3	Pay 4	Compensatory and other allowances 5	Purpose for which allowance or special pay was sanctioned 6
			Rs	Rs	
	PART I—*concld* SUB ASSISTANT SURGEONS—*concld* RESERVE LIST				
1	Mr Ghulam Abbas	(a) 7 Nov 1911 (b) 28 Oct 1935 (c) Do (d) 28 Oct 1936 (e) Do	64	12	House rent
2	Mr Debi Lal (Provisional)	(a) 18 Nov 1914 (b) 8 Nov 1935 (c) Do (d) 8 Nov 1936 (e) Do	64 S P 15		
3	Bhawani Pershad Bannerji (Officiating)	(a) (b) 1 April 1936 (c) Do (d) 1 April 1937 (e) Do	64	12	House rent
	PART II Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons on Foreign service of the 3rd kind under Article 426 of the C S R in the Indian States in Rajputana JAIPUR STATE *S A S, Selection Grade, II Class, Rs 175*				
1	Chand Behari Lal, Purani Basti Dispensary	(a) 9 Apl 1884 (b) 1 May 1906 (c) 7 Apl 1923 (d) 9 Sep 1935	175	10	Local Fund
	S A S on 70—5—90/5—115/5—140/5—160				
2	Mool Chand Reserve list, Dispensary (On leave)	(a) 11 Sep 1882 (b) 1 May 1907 (c) 5 Apl 1925 (d) 1 Apl 1935	135		
3	Sarup Narain Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, 2nd Sub Assistant Surgeon	(a) 15 June 1891 (b) 1 May 1912 (c) 1 May 1927 (d) 1 Apl 1937	145	15	

PART VI-A—*contd.*

Serial No. 1	Name and appointment. 2	(a) Date of birth by Christian era. (b) Date of admission into service. (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar. (d) Date of promotion to present pay. (e) Date of appointment to present post. 3	Pay. 4	Compensatory and other allowances. 5	Purpose for which allowance or special pay was sanctioned. 6
	PART I—*contd.* SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—*contd.*		Rs.	Rs.	
16	Maharaj Saroop, Beawar Hospital.	(a) 8 May 1904 (b) 6 Mar. 1930 (c) Do. (d) 6 Mar 1937 (e) 19 Oct. 1936	105	15 12	Dispensary Fund. House rent.
17	Maharaj Narain, Victoria Hospital, Ajmer.	(a) 12 Jan. 1903 (b) 12 July 1930 (c) Do. 1930 (d) 12 July 1936	100		
18	Jyoti Prakash Do.	(a) 12 July 1903 (b) 23 Dec. 1930 (c) 23 Dec. 1932 (d) 23 Dec. 1936 (e) 5 Feby. 1933	100	15 12	Victoria Hospital Fund allowance. House rent.
19	Gokaran Das Baijal, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Adams Memorial Hospital, Mount Abu.	(a) 2 Jan. 1905 (b) 5 May 1932 (c) Do. 1933 (d) 5 May 1936	130 S. P. 25 S. P. 10	30/10 25	Arduous nature of duties. 2 Detachment. 3 Horse allowance, vaccination and acting allowance.
20	Kunjbiharilal 2nd S. As. Mewar Bhil Corps Hospital Kherwara.	(a) 22 Jan, 1908 (b) 9 Dec. 1932 (c) 15 Oct. 1935 (d) 20 Jan. 1937	76 S. P. 25. S. P. 25	20 British coin.	Arduous nature of duites. For additional charge paid from charitable dispensary fund, Palki allowance.
	Mohammad Usman, Police Hospital Ajmer. (Provisional.)	(a) 20 July 1900 (b) 20 Jan. 1933 (c) 15 Oct. 1935 (d) 20 Jan. 1937 (e) 20 July 1936	76 S. P. 15	5	Cycle allowance.
	Nasiruddin Ghori, Mewar Bhil corps Hospital Kotra (officiating).	(a) (b) 12 Jan. 1935 (c) Do. (d) 12 Jan. 1937	68 S. P. 10	5	Compensatory allowance.

Nos. 14 and 16 have passed the examination required to cross the efficiency bar at Rs. 115.

Nos. 12, 15, 17, and 18 have not passed the examination required to cross the efficiency bar Rs. 115.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5
PART I [illegible]		Rs.	Rs.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PART II [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PART VI-A—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name and appointment.	(a) Date of birth by Christian era. (b) Date of admission into service. (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar. (d) Date of promotion to present pay.	Pay.	Compensatory and other allowances.	Purpose for which allowance or special pay was sanctioned.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
	PART II—*contd.*				
	JAIPUR STATE—*contd.*				
4	Rambilas, Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, 3rd Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	(a) 21 Oct. 1891 (b) 21 Dec. 1914 (c) 6 Apl. 1925 (d) 1 Apl. 1937	140	15	Local.
5	Mohan Lal Mathur I, Kotputli Dispensary.	(a) 23 Aug. 1894 (b) 1 May 1917 (c) 1 May 1922 (d) 1 Apl. 1937	140	10	,,
6	Ghayur Mahamed, Sri Madhopur Dispensary.	(a) 5 Feb. 1894 (b) 1 May 1917 (c) 2 Apl. 1923 (d) 1 Apl. 1937	140	10	,,
7	Mohan Lal Mathur II, Dispensary, Khetri.	(a) 4 Nov. 1897 (b) 1 May 1918 (c) 1 May 1923 (d) 1 Apl. 1937	140	5	,,
8	Mitha Lal, Jamwa Ramgarh Dispensary	(a) 13 Mar. 1895 (b) 1 May 1919 (c) 1 May 1924 (d) 1 Apl. 1937	140	5	,,
9	Hari Narain Jai Narain, Chomu Dispensary.	(a) 4 Aug. 1893 (b) 9 Oct. 1919 (c) 11 Mar. 1927 (d) 1 Apl. 1937	140	10	,,
10	Mahommed Abdul Latif, *Moti Katra Dispensary.*	(a) 7 Mar. 1899 (b) 1 May 1920 (c) 5 May 1925 (d) 1 Apl. 1937	140	10	,,
11	Hari Narain, Mayo Hospital, Jaipur.	(a) 20 Mar. 1893 (b) 11 Mar. 1919 (c) 11 Mar. 1927 (d) 1 Apl. 1937	140	15 15	Local. Medical Store

PART VI-A—[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	3	4	5	6
		[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
[illegible]				
[illegible]				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		—

PART VI-A—*concld.*

Serial No. 1	Name and appointment. 2	(a) Date of birth by Christian era. (b) Date of admission into service. (c) Date of promotion to present rank or of qualifying for crossing the bar. (d) Date of promotion to present pay. 3	Pay. 4	Compensatory or other allowances. 5	Purpose for which allowance or special pay was sanctioned. 6
			Rs.	Rs.	
	PART II—*concld.*				
	KOTAH STATE.				
	SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.				
	Selection Grade, 1st Class, Rs. 200.				
16	Chhail Behari Lal II, City Hospital, Kotah.	(a) 8 Sept. 1885 (b) 1 May 1906 (c) 1 Oct. 1925 (d) 21 Feb. 1932	200	10 15 25	Local. Observatory. Municipal.
	Selection grade, 2nd Class, Rs. 175.				
17	Bishan Lal, City Hospital, Kotah.	(a) 15 June 1884 (b) 1 May 1907 (c) 2 Apl. 1927 (d) 12 June 1931	175	10 25	Local. Municipal.

PART VII

Public Works Department.

No.	Name	[illegible] Designation	Remarks
1	Sardar Bahadur [illegible] Malik, C.I.E. [illegible]	Superintending Engineer	[illegible] Central P. W. D., New Delhi
2	[illegible] Singh	Executive Engineer	In charge Ajmer Central Division
3	Rai Bahadur [illegible]	Asstt. Engineer	In charge, Ajmer [illegible] Sub-Division
4	Sardar [illegible] Singh	Sub Divisional Officer	In charge, Ajmer II Sub-Division
5	Mr. Pyare Lal Gupta	Section Officer	Mount Abu.

PART VII

Public Works Department

No	Name	Grade in Department	Remarks
1	Sardar Bahadur T S Malik C I.E I S.E	Superintending Engineer	Second Circle Central P W. D New Delhi
2	Sardar Sahib Sardar Uttam Singh	Executive Engineer	In charge Ajmer Central Division
3	Rai Bahadur Ram Sahai	Asstt Engineer	In charge, Ajmer I Sub Division
4	Sardar Gurdit Singh	Sub Divisional Officer	In charge, Ajmer II Sub Division
5	Mr Pyare Lal Gupta	Section Officer	Mount Abu

PART VIII.

Rajputana Agency, Railway and Ajmer-Merwara Police.

No.	Name.	Appointment and Station.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
1	R. S. Bell, I.P. .	Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana, Mount Abu.	20-11-1935	
2	Mr. J. F. Conlin, M.C., I.P.	Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.	12-10-1936	
3	Mr. L. C. F. Robins, I.P.	Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Indore.	5-3-1937	
4	Khan Sahib M. Mumtaz Hussain.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department and City, Ajmer.	6-4-1935	
5	Mr. G. T. Beer .	Offg. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.	17-3-1933	
6	Mr. C. A. Grant .	Deputy Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Indore.	1-3-1934	
7	Mr. A. W. J. Browne	Offg. Deputy Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Ajmer.	24-3-1935	
8	Mr. E. R. Claudius.	Reserve Inspector, Ajmer-Merwara Police, Ajmer.	17-3-1933	
9	Rao Sahib Lachhman Singh.	Circle Inspector . .	.	On deputation to foreign service under the Mewar Darbar for 7 years from 23rd September

PART VIII—*contd.*

No	Name	Appointment and Station	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
		Inspectors		
10	K Fateh Singh	Prosecuting Inspector, Government Railway Police, Ajmer	27-2-1936	
11	M. Harnam Dass .	Inspector, C I D Ajmer	1-5 1937	
12	Khan Sahib Syed Ahmed	Circle Inspector, Nasirabad	1-7-1929	
13	M Raghunath Das Ranga	Prosecuting Inspector, Ajmer Merwara Police, Ajmer	1-5-1937	
14	M. Abbas Ali	Circle Inspector, Merwara, Beawar.	22-12 27	On deputation to the *Rajputana* and Central India Opium Contraband Department as Superintendent, Bureau, from 1st Aug 1934.
15	Pt. Thakur Prasad .	Circle Inspector, Merwara, Beawar.	1-7-1933	
16	S. Ishwar Singh .	Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, Ajmer.	1-8-1936	
		Office Staff.		
17	Mr. R A Davies .	Office Superintendent to the Inspector General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana, Mount Abu.	7 7-1923	

PART VIII-A.

Rajputana and Central India Opium Contraband Department.

1	Mr. R. S. Bell, I.P.	Director . . .	20-11-1935	Mount Abu.
2	M. Abbas Ali .	Superintendent, Bureau .	1-8-1934	Ajmer.
3	B. Shyam Sarup Verma.	Sub-Inspector . .	8-11-1935	Ajmer.
4	M. Ali Asghar .	Ditto . . .	4-2-1936	Ujjain.
5	M. Aitezad Ahmed Khan.	Ditto . . .	30-11-1932	Rutlam.
6	B. Gurubaksh Rai Bhalla	Ditto . .	7-5-1937	Jaipur.
7	M. Ram Swarup .	Ditto . . .	24-8-1936	Kotah.

PART IX

The Mayo College Ajmer

Fou ided in 1875 for the education of the sons of the Princes Chiefs and leading Thakurs of Pajputana)

STAFF OF THE MAYO COLLEGE

No	Name	Des gnation	Date of appo ntment	Emolume ts
				Rs
1	Mr V A S Sto v M A (Oxon) C I E I E S	Pr ncipal	11 Feb 1907	° 100+£30 S O P
2	Mr A A R tch e M A B Sc I E S	V ce Pr nc pal	21 Mar 1915	1 50+£30 S O P (on leave prepara tory to retire ment)
3	Lt Col G Howson C I E M C (I A Retd)	Offg V ce Pr nc pal	21 Jan 1903	1 600
4	Mr W H Bradshaw B A (Oxon)	Engl sh Ass stant Master	8 July 1934	850
	Mr J A M Ede B A (Cantab)	Do	7 Oct 1935	800
6	Mr H K Kefford M A (Cantab)	Addl Engl sh Ass stant Master	1 April 1935	250
7	Mr Asl faque Hussain B A (Oxon) *	As stant Wa den Colv n House	7 July 1934	375—25 500
8	T Madan S ngh M A LL B *	Lecturer	11 Sep 1°28	375—°5—500
9	Mr K K And ey M A *	Do	1 Feb 1936	150
10	Mr J P Jain M A LL B *	Lecturer	1 Nov 1936	150 +100 A W s al owance
11	M Syed Abdul Wah d M A	Indian Ass stant	16 July 1910	375—25—500
12	Vacant	Do		°70—26—400
13	Va ant	Do		270—26—400
14	L Harcharan Das B A L T	Do	3 July 191°	150—25—300
15	L Shri Krishna Agarwal M A	Do	1 Nov 19°2	150—25—300 (on deputat on to Oel and Kaimarah estates)
16	Mr Narayan Prasad Mathur B A B Com	Do	°1 Oct 1929	150—°5—300
17	Mr N Ghose B Sc	Do	14 July 1930	150—25—300
18	Mr Mahab r Dayal M A	Do	14 J ly 1930	150—25—300
19	Sardar Sadhu S h	Do	10 Oct 1907	100—20—200
20	L Dan Mal B Sc B T	Do	1 July 1932	150—25—250
21	Mr V dya Sagar Bhatia M A B T	Do	1 July 1932	150—25 °50
2°	Mr M N Kapur M Sc T D p (Lon) M R S T	Do	6 July 1933	150—25—250
23	Mr A Sharman M A	Do	1 Aug 1935	150 Provisional
24	Mr Ragh bir Dayal M A	Do	°0 Jan. 1936	150 Prov sional
25	Mr Ram Prasad Garg M A LL B	Do	6 July 1936	100 Temporary
26	Mr Gulab Das Badgel M S LL B	Do	17 Aug 1936	100 Temporary

PART X.

Mewar Bhil Corps.

Raised in 1840 under its present designation by Captain W. Hunter, under the superintendence of Colonel A. Spiers, Political Agent at Neemuch. Converted into Military Police Battalion from 1st April 1908.

Headquarters—Kherwara. *Detachments*—Kotra, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Ajmer and Kushalgarh.

Strength—4 Subadars, 9 Jemadars, 31 Havildars, 30 Naiks, 13 Buglers and 463 Sepoys.

(Under the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana.)

1st Commission or date of entering service.	Name and rank.	Army rank.	Present appointment in Mewar Bhil Corps.	Remarks.
		Commandant.		
9 Jan. '15.	Maxwell, Major James Ferris, A.I.R.O.	14 Jan. '33	13 June '32	Commandant at Kherwara and Assistant to the Resident in Mewar. Holds additinal charge of the post of Assistant Commandant, Kherwara.
		Assistant Commandant.		
27 Oct. '16.	Bazett, Major Lancelot Young, I.A.	27 Oct. '34	30 May '34	Assistant Commandant at Kotra. On leave ex-India for 3 months and 2 days from 30th April 1937
17 July '20.	Mohd. Ayub Khan, Captain, M.B.E. Sam Browne's Cavalry (12th F. F.).	17 July '27	28 Mar. '37	Assistant Commandant, Kotra.
		Medical Officer.		
13 March '16.	Hogg, Lt.-Col. W. P., D.S.O., M.C., M.B., Ch. B. (Aberd.), D.T.M. & H., I.M.S.	..	19 April '36	In visiting Medical Charge of the Corps as Residency Surgeon in Mewar.
		Subadar-Major.		
[illegible] Nov. '01.	Rai Sahib Ramdhani .	29 May '14	1 Dec. '29	
		Subadars.		
		(Jemadars.)	*(Subadars.)*	
July '12.	Baij Nath Mishra .	1 May '19	15 Jan. '22	
Feb. '12.	Amra . . .	15 Feb. '31	15 Feb. '34	
Sep. '16.	Rupa . . .	1 Dec. '29	11 Dec. '36	
		Jemadars.		
Nov. '19	Badda . . .	1 July '32		
11 Jan. '15.	Homa . . .	14 May '33		
10 Feb. '15	Lalu. . . .	20 June '34		
1 Jan. '19.	Rupji . . .	1 June '35		
8 Mar. '21.	Teza . . .	1 Aug. '35		
23 Jan. '22.	Hurma . . .	1 Mar. '36		
12 Dec. '25.	Chatar Singh . .	14 Aug. '36		
16 Jan. '25.	Moga . . .	11 Dec. '36		
12 Sep. '19.	Nathu . . .	16 Mar. '37		

PART XI.

INDIAN STATES FORCES

ALWAR

Army Minister.

Mantra Pravin Lt Col Dhabai Gareshi Lal, C I.F

Headquarters Staff, Alwar State Forces

Date of entering service	Name and Rank	Date of first Commission.	Army Rank	Remarks.
Senapati (Commander in-Chief)				
13 May 1922	Col Abdul Rehman Khan O B I	13 May 19"2	15 June 1931	
Staff Officer				
20 Feby 1934	2nd Lt Gokal Ram	2 March 1935	23 March 1935	
State Signalling Officer				
1 June 1910	Jamadar Mohammed Shah	2 October 19 7	2 October 1927	

Alwar Mangal Lancers

Organization—H Q & 2 Troops — *Uniform*—Red.
Strength—86 — *Facings*—Blue

Raised at Alwar in 1884

Reorganized as Imperial Service Troops in 1888

Reorganized as Indian States Forces on Indian Army Establishment in 1922.

Composition—(Rajputs and Mohammedans) Mixed

Commandant				
4 May 19"6	Capt Vikram Singh	4 May 19 6	1 Jan 1935	

Alwar Jey Paltan

Organization—H Q , H Q Wing and 4 Coy — *Uniform*—Scarlet.
Strength—771 — *Facings*—White

Raised at Alwar in 182o by His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Shri Viney Singhji

Army Establishment in 1922

. ts, 1 Platoon Jats 1 Platoon Ahirs and 1 Platoon Mohammedans

B Company— Ditto

C Company—1 Platoon Rajputs 1 Platoon Gujars, Platoon Misc Hindus and 1 Platoon Mohammedans.

D Company— Ditto

H Q Wing—Mixed

PART XI—*contd.*

Alwar—*contd.*

Alwar Jey Paltan—*contd.*

Date of entering service.	Name and Rank.	Date of first Commission.	Army Rank.	Remarks.
	Commandant.			
4 May 1934 .	Lt.-Col. Sanwar Chand Bahadur, I.D.S.M.	9 June 1910	10 Feb. 1935	
	2nd-in-Command.			
1 Dec. 1936	Major Naruddin Bahadur.	1 Dec. 1936	1 Dec. 1936	
	Company Commanders.			
14 Dec. 1906	Capt. Mukh Ram .	16 May 1922	10 Aug. 1936	
8 Dec. 1917	Capt. Kamal Singh .	12 Dec. 1922	10 Aug. 1930	
5 Apl. 1912	Capt. Nathu Ram .	29 Nov. 1926	6 Dec. 1932	
20 Apl. 1912	Lt. Bambu Lal .	12 Dec. 1922	6 Feb. 1932	Offg.
	Adjutant.			
14 Nov. 1935 .	Capt. *Khalil-ur-rahman*	15 Feb. 1928	6 Nov. 1935	On loan *from* I. A.
	Quarter Master.			
12 Feb. 1917 .	Lt. Man Singh .	7 July 1923	2 Aug. 1927	

Alwar Pratap Paltan.

Organization—H. Q. Training Company and one Duty Company.

Uniform—Peacock Blue.

Strength—286.

Facings—White.

Raised at Alwar in 1919 by Col. His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev Sir *Jey Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.*

organized as Indian States Forces on Indian Army Establishment in 1922.

omposition—Same as in *Jey Paltan.*

	Commandant.			
. 1919 .	Major Madho Singh .	31 Oct. 1919	12 Feb. 1935	
	Company Commanders.			
9 Sep. 1917.	Captain Nasir Ali .	29 Nov. 1926	1 Sep. 1936	
20 Feb. 1934 .	2nd Lt. Bhom Singh	6 Nov. 1935	6 Nov. 1935	Offg.
	Adjutant.			
20 Feb. 1934	2nd Lt. Gahsi Ram .	23 Mar. 1935	23 Mar. 1935	Offg.

Alwar Garrison Force.

3 Nov. 1914 .	Th. Sher Singh Qiladar	13 Nov. 1914	13 Nov. 1914	

PART XI—*contd.*

Alwar—*concld.*

Date of entering service	Name and Rank	Date of first Commission	Army Rank	Remarks
	Alwar Military Station Hospital.			
	Commandant.			
15 July 1936	Captain K L Jetley, M B B S	15 July 1936	15 July 1936	
	Alwar Veterinary Hospital (Military).			
1 Dec 1936	Jamadar Mohammad Suleman Khan	1 Dec 1936	1 Dec 1936	

BHARATPUR

Bharatpur Jaswant Household Infantry.

Centre—Bharatpur

Uniform—Scarlet

Regimental Strength—656.

Facings—Yellow.

Commandant . . . . Lieut Col Piara Singh Bahadur, O B I
Second in Command . . Major Kunwar Bijai Bahadur Singh
Adjutant . . . . Vacant
Quarter Master . . Lieut Mangal Singh
Signalling Officer 2nd Lieut Raghuvindra Singh
Company Commanders . . Captain Kr. Harnath Singh; Captain Ramjilal; Captain Nawab Singh
Medical Officer S A S Khushal Singh Yadav

Jaswant Garrison Company, Bharatpur Headquarters—Bharatpur.

Strength—107

Uniform—Scarlet
Facings—Yellow

Officer Commanding . Captain Balwant Singh

Bharatpur Body Guard Troop Headquarters—Bharatpur.

Strength—29

Uniform—Blue
Facings—Yellow

Officer Commanding . . Captain Amar Singh (on deputation from the Jaswant Household Infantry)

BIKANER

Bikaner State Forces

Commander-in-Chief

Lieutenant General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur G C S I, G C I E G C V O, G B E, K C B, A D C, LL D, Maharajah of Bikane, Honorary Colonel, 2nd Lancers, Colonel in Chief, Ganga Risala (Camel Corps) and Sadul Light Infantry

Headquarters Staff—Bikaner State Forces

General Officer Commanding the State Army Major General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, C I E, O B E
Chief of the Staff . . . Col Jaideo Singh Sardar Bahadur, O B I
Brigade Major . . Vacant

PART XI—*contd.*

Alwar—*contd.*

Alwar Jey Paltan—*contd.*

Date of entering service.	Name and Rank.	Date of first Commission.	Army Rank.	Remarks.
	Commandant.			
1 May 1934 .	Lt.-Col. Sansar Chand Bahadur, I.D.S.M.	9 June 1910	10 Feb. 1935	
	2nd-in-Command.			
1 Dec. 1936	Major Nuruddin Bahadur.	1 Dec. 1936	1 Dec. 1936	
	Company Commanders.			
.4 Dec. 1906	Capt. Mukh Ram .	16 May 1922	10 Aug. 1936	
Dec. 1917	Capt. Kamal Singh .	12 Dec. 1922	10 Aug. 1930	
Apl. 1912	Capt. Nathu Ram .	29 Nov. 1926	6 Dec. 1932	
0 Apl. 1912	Lt. Bambu Lal .	12 Dec. 1922	6 Feb. 1932	Offg.
	Adjutant.			
14 Nov. 1935 .	Capt. Khalil-ur-rahman	15 Feb. 1928	6 Nov. 1935	On loan from I. A.
	Quarter Master.			
12 Feb. 1917 .	Lt. Man Singh .	7 July 1923	2 Aug. 1927	

Alwar Pratap Paltan.

Organization—H. Q. Training Company and one Duty Company.

Uniform—Peacock Blue.

Strength—286.

Facings—White.

Raised at Alwar in 1919 by Col. His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev Sir Jey Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Reorganized as Indian States Forces on Indian Army Establishment in 1922.

Composition—Same as in Jey Paltan.

	Commandant.			
1 1919 .	Major Madho Singh .	31 Oct. 1919	12 Feb. 1935	
	Company Commanders.			
19 Sep. 1917.	Captain Nasir Ali .	29 Nov. 1926	1 Sep. 1936	
20 Feb. 1934 .	2nd Lt. Bhom Singh	6 Nov. 1935	6 Nov. 1935	Offg.
	Adjutant.			
20 Feb. 1934	2nd Lt. Gahsi Ram .	23 Mar. 1935	23 Mar. 1935	Offg.

Alwar Garrison Force.

3 Nov. 1914.	Th. Sher Singh Qiladar	13 Nov. 1914	13 Nov. 1914	

PART XI—*contd.*

Bikaner—*contd*

Squadron Officer

Date of entering service.	Name and Rank	Date of first appointment to Regiment	Date of present appointment in Regiment	Remarks
1 June 192[illegible]	Lt Raghunath Singh	7 Oct 1935	3 Oct 1927	
10 May 1929	Lt Rajvi Sri Nand Singhji of Alsar	10 May 1929	22 July 193[illegible]	(28)

Adjutant

Vacant

Bikaner Ganga Risala.

Present Location—Bikaner (B S Railway) *Uniform*—White

Organisation—H Q Wing and 2 Companies (Mounted) *Facings*—Red

Strength—466

Raised in 1889

Reorganised as Indian State Forces in 1923
"China—1900", "Somaliland—1901 04", "Great War",
"Suez Canal", "Egypt—1915 17"

Colonel-in-Chief

Lieutenant General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiroman Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, G B E K C B, A D C, LL D, Maharaja of Bikaner

Commandant.

10 April 1914	Rao Bahadur Col Thakur Balu Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O B I, I D S M	10 April 1914	1 Nov 1919	(5) (11) (43) Order of British India 1st Class

2nd-in-Command

Vacant

Company Commanders

May 1898	Major Johri Singh Bahadur, I D S M	22 April 1911	17 Oct 1934	(16) (18) (43 O B E, 2nd Class
1 Oct 1925	Capt Khem Singh	1 Oct 1925	7 Oct 1935	(3), (43)

PART XI—*contd.*

Bikaner—*concld.*

Company Officer.

Date of entering service.	Name and Rank.	Date of first appointment to Regiment.	Date of present appointment in Regiment.	Remarks.
6 Jany. 1920 .	Capt. Madho Singh .	6 Jany 1920 .	17 Oct. 1934 .	(17)
25 Dec. 1913 .	2nd-Lt. Dhaney Singh	15 Dec. 1913 .	1 July 1928	(3)
1 July 1928 .	Lt. Pem Singh .	1 July 1928 .	17 Oct. 1934 .	(3), (33), (48).
		Adjutant.		
1 Oct. 1931 .	Lt. Raju Singh .	1 Oct. 1931 .	Jan. 1935	

Bikaner Sadul Light Infantry.

Present Location—Bikaner (B. S. Railway). *Uniform*—Scarlet.

Organisation—H. Q. and 3 Companies. *Facings*—Yellow.

Strength—619 *Band*—35.

Formed in 1830 from the selected Regiments called Beras existing since 1465. Designated as Sadul Light Infantry 1910.

Reorganised as Imperial Service Troops, 11th January 1910.

Reorganised as Indian State Forces in 1923.

Battle Honours: "The Great War", "Suez Canal", "Egypt 1915-17", "First Sikh War 1845-46", "Second Sikh War 1848-49" "Mutiny 1857-58".

Colonel-in-Chief.

Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., Maharaja of Bikaner, Hony. Col., 2nd Lancers.

Honorary Colonel.

Captain Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, C.V.O.

Date of entering service.	Name and Rank.	Date of first appointment to Regiment.	Date of present appointment in Regiment.	Remarks.
		Commandant.		
Aug. 1899 .	Lt.-Col. Jawahir Singh (Offg.).	6 May 1911	28 Sep. 1933 .	(16), (18), (43) O.B.I., 2nd class. (Offg.)
		Company Commanders.		
17 Feb. 1908 .	Major Jodh Singh .	1 Nov. 1916 .	1 Oct. 1925 .	(10).
1 Oct. 1905 .	Capt. Kishore Singh.	1 Oct. 1925 .	7 Oct. 1935 .	
1 June 1931 .	Lt. Hukam Singh (Acting).	22 July 1932 .	17 Oct. 1934 .	(3).
		Adjutant.		
10 May 1929 .	2nd-Lt. Amar Singh.	10 May 1929 .	22 July 1934 .	(3) Acting.
		Company Officer.		
30 Aug. 1928 .	2nd-Lt. Bijey Singh .	30 Aug. 1928 .	22 July 1928	

PART XI—contd

JAIPUR

Jaipur State Forces

Chief Commandant

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

Head Quarters Staff

Officer in Brigade Waiting	Capt Kr Durga Das
Staff Captain	Capt Sardar Sahib Piyara Singh
Brigade Signalling Officer	Hony Lt Raj Singh Gurang

Jaipur Lancers

Raised on 1st December 1923

Composition—¾ Squadron Rajputs and ¼ Squadron Muhammadans

Commandant	Lt Col C O B Daunt M C
Second in Command	Major K Ram Singh
Adjutant	Lt K Pirthi Singh B A
Quarter Master	2nd Lt Thakur Ram Singh
Squadron Commanders	Captain Sardar Sahib Piyara Singh (Seconded as Staff Captain Jaipur State Forces Captain Thakur Ganpat Singh Captain Kanwar Hanuman Singh Captain Kanwar Amar Singh Lt Sawai Singh
Squadron Officers	Captain K Parbat Singh (Seconded as A D C to His Highness) Hony Captain Thakur Mangal Singh of Khoor (Seconded as A D C to H H) Lt Mohan Singh Lt Kanwar Kushal Singh 2nd Lt Mehtab Singh 2nd Lt R Kuver Singh 2nd Lt Ratan Singh 2nd Lt R Kalyan Singh
Veterinary Officer	Jamadar V A S K B Dey, G B V C
Signalling Officer	Lt Tej Singh

PART XI—*contd.*

Jaipur—*contd.*

Sawai Man Guards.

Raised in 1932.

Commandant	His Highness the Colonel.
2nd-in-Command	Major R. Arisal.
Company Commanders	Major Raj Kumar Prithi Singh of Baria (Seconded on H. H.'s Personal Staff). Captain Ranjit Singh. Capt. Harnath Singh.
Adjutant and Quarter Master	Captain Shardul Singh.
Platoon Commanders	Captain Durga Dass (Seconded as Officer-in-Brigade Waiting in Head-quarters, Jaipur Army). Lt. Gulab Singh. Lt. Rao Bahadur Man Singh of Barwara. Lt. Prithi Singh. Lt. Harnath Singh. Lt. Raj Singh I. Lt. Shiv Singh. Lt. Sultan Singh. Lt. Raj Singh II. 2nd Lt. Takhat Singh. 2nd Lt. Sanwal Singh. 2nd Lt. Narpat Singh. 2nd Lt. Zorawar Singh.

1st Battalion, Jaipur Infantry.

Raised on 1st December 1923.

Composition—5 Platoons Rajputs, 3 Platoons Mohammadans, 2 Platoons Jats and 2 Platoons Gujar.

Commandant	Lt.-Col. R. P. T. Ffrench, M. C.
2nd-in-Command	Captain B. P. Walawalkar.
Company Commanders	(1) Captain K. Devi Singh. (2) Captain Allah Ditta Khan. (3) Captain Bahuran Singh, B.A. (4) Captain K. Raghunath Singh.
Adjutant	Lt. Puran Singh Thapa.
Quarter Master	Lt. K. Jaswant Singh.
	Lt. Bishwanath Singh.
Company Officers	Lt. K. Jai Singh. Lt. Shimbhoo Singh. Lt. T. Kishan Singh. Lt. Saadat Ali.

2nd Battalion, Jaipur Infantry.

Raised in 1932.

Commandant	Major Lakhi Ram Bahadur, M.C., M.V.O., I.D.S.M.
2nd-in-Command	Capt. Sawai Singh.
Adjutant and Quarter Master	Lt. Zahir Ali Syed.
Wing Officer	2nd-Lt. Budhpal Singh.

PART XI—*contd.*

Jaipur—*concld*

Jaipur Transport Corps.

Composition—Mixed

Raised in 1889

Commandant . . . . [illegible] I D S M.
Quarter Master . [illegible]
Adjutant . . . . [illegible]
Medical Officer . . . . [illegible]
Veterinary Officer . . . [illegible]

Artillery Magazine

Commandant . [illegible]
2nd in Command [illegible]

Lansdowne [illegible]

Commandant . . . . [illegible]
2nd-in Command . . . [illegible]
Medical Officers . . [illegible]

JODHPUR—Jodhpur State Forces

Commander-in-Chief

Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, K C V O, Colonel in Chief, Jodhpur Sardar Risala and Jodhpur Sardar Infantry

Military Adviser

Brigadier R C Duncan M V O, O B E

Sardar Risala.

Colonel in Chief Sardar Risala — Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E, K C V O

Raised in 1888 *Strength*—573 *excluding followers*

Present Location—Jodhpur (J Railway) *Uniform*—Khaki *Facings*—Khaki

Organisation—H Q Wing and 4 Squadrons

Reorganised in February 1922 as one Regiment Indian States Forces on Indian [illegible]

Composition—H. [illegible] Ginayat Rajputs,

Commandant . [illegible] Singh
Second in Command — Major Kalyan Singh

Squadron Commanders —
- Captain Chhotu Singh
- Captain K Sham Singh
- Captain K Arjun Singh
- Captain K Surajbhan Singh

Squadron Officers —
- Lieutenant Th Zabar Singh, Quarter Master
- Lieutenant Mamdu Khan
- Lieutenant Mangal Singh
- Lieutenant Kalyan Singh, Adjutant
- Lieutenant Sultan Singh
- Lieutenant Chandan Singh
- 2nd Lt Dhonkal Singh
- 2nd Lt Bhopal Singh
- 2nd Lt K Sardar Singh
- 2nd Lt K Mohan Singh

Brigade Signal Officer . Lieutenant K Kesari Singh

PART XI—*contd.*

JODHPUR—Jodhpur State Forces—*contd.*

Jodhpur Sardar Infantry.

Colonel-in-Chief, Sardar Infantry . . Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.

Strength—*870 all ranks including Regimental Transport.*

Present Location—Jodhpur (J. Railway). *Uniform*—Khaki.

Organisation—H. Q. Wing and 4 Companies. *Facings*—Khaki.

Organised Indian States Forces half Battalion on Indian Army Establishment in October 1922. Raised in full Battalion in March 1926.

Composition.—2 Companies Rajputs, 2 Companies Jats and H. Q. Wing Mixed.

Commandant . . . . . Lt.-Col. Rao Raja Sujjan Singh.

2nd-in-Command . . . . Major Heer Singh.

Company Commanders . . . Captain Shimbhoo Singh. / Captain Lajpat Rai. / Captain Birma Ram. / Captain Dhonkal Singh.

Company Officers . . . Lieut. K. Bhom Singh. / Lieut. Bahadur Singh—Adjutant. / Lieut. Th. Jawahir Singh—Adjutant. / Lieut. K. Ram Singh—Quartermaster. / Lieut. Bhagwana Ram. / Lieut. Ramu Ram. / 2nd-Lieut. K. Fateh Singh. / 2nd-Lieut. K. Madho Singh. / 2nd-Lieut. Dhonkal Singh / 2nd-Lieut. Gulab Singh. / 2nd-Lieut. Umed Ram.

Transport Corps.

Organisation—One Draught Troop. *Strength*—73 men, 110 animals and 54 carts.

Raised at Jodhpur in January 1922.

Organised as Indian States Forces on Indian Army Establishment, 2nd September 1926.

Composition—Rajputs.

Transport Officer—Subedar Nag Singh.

Jodhpur Fort Guard.

Raised at Jodhpur in 1936.

[St]rength—94. *Uniform*—Khaki.

[Org]anisation—One modified Company. *Facings*—Khaki.

[Co]mposition . . . . . . 5 Sections Rajputs. / 2 Sections Jats. / 1 Section Kayam Khanies.

Commandant . . . . . Major Umed Singh.

Second-in Command . . . . Captain Moti Singh.

Military Station Hospital, Jodhpur.

Raised in February 1922

Commandant . . . . . Lt.-Col. S. N. Parnaik, Rai Sahib.

Assistants . . . . . S. A. S. Jamadar P. R. Badve, L.C.P.S. / S. A. S. Shadi Ram Shanghori (Tempy.).

State Band, Jodhpur.

Director of Music . . . . . Captain W. H. Ryman.

Band of Master . . H[illegible] rick.

PART XI—*contd.*

UDAIPUR—INDIAN STATES FORCES

Chief Commandant, Mewar State Forces—His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur, G C S I , K C I E

A D C to Chief Commandant—Hony Lieut Rao Manohar Singh of Bhupalnagar

Commandant, Mewar State Forces—Major F J Loftus Tottenham I A

Organization—One Squadron *Uniform*—Khaki

Strength—153 *Facings*—Yellow.

Udaipur Mewar Lancers

Raised at Udaipur in 1908 by H H the Maharana Sahib

Reorganized as Indian States Forces on Indian Army Est as a Class "A" unit in 1933

Present Location—Udaipur (U C Rly)

Composition—1 Squadron Rajputs

Date of entering service	Name and rank	Date of first Commission	Army Rank	Remarks
	Commandant			
1 6 13	Raghnath Singh Major	1 9 32	1 3 37	
	Squadron Commander			
29 9 32	Rawat Dalip Singh of Batera Capt	20 12 33	1 3 37	
	Squadron Officers			
22 7 31	Kanwar Raghubir Singh Lieut	20 12 33	1 10 35	Adjt
1 4 34	Jaswant Singh Lieut	1 9 35	1 3 37	Q M
	Risaldars			
1 3 13	Thakur Onkar Singh	17 6 31	1 9 32	
12 1 32	Kanwar Padam Singh	1 9 32	1 1 35	
	Jemadars			
26 1 20	Thakur Guman Singh	21 9 33	21 9 33	Wardi Major
15 1 23	Shambhu Singh	21 9 33	21 9 33	
29 7 32	Rewat Singh	1 11 34	1 11 34	H C
	Medical Officer			
8 4 23	Subedar Vishwa Nath Shukla L M P	1 9 32	1 9 32	

PART XI—*contd.*

Bhupal Infantry.

Organization—H. Q., H. Q. Wing (Modified without Vickers Gun) and 2 Companies.
Strength—385 (including State Officers).

Uniform—Khaki.
Facings—Green.

Raised on 1st July 1932 and reorganized as I. S. F., on I. A. Est. as Class "B" unit in 1933.

Present Location—Udaipur (U. C. Rly.).

Composition—6 Platoon Rajputs, 1 Platoon Gurkhas and 1 Platoon Gujars and Jats.

Headquarters and Headquarter Wing—mixed.

Date of entering service.	Rank and name.	Date of first Commission.	Army Rank.	Remarks.
	Commandant.			
15-11-32	Lt. Col. Kishan Singh Bohra, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.O.M.	15-11-32	1-3-37	
	2nd-in-Command.			
3-10-22	Major Raghuram Singh . .	1-9-32	1-1-36	
	Adjutant.			
21-2-33	Captain Bijai Singh . . .	21-2-33	1-11-33	
	Company Commanders.			
15-1-31	Captain Maharaj Bahadur Singh .	1-11-33	1-7-35	
15-7-32	Lt. Samandar Singh . . .	1-11-33	1-5-35	
	Company Officers.			
15-7-32	Lt. K. Ram Singh	1-11-33	1-5-35	Signalling Officer.
1-9-32	Lt. K. Alark Jung Bahadur . .	1-11-33	1-5-35	Quarter-Master.
1-10-34	2nd-Lieut. Maharaj Udai Singh .	15-3-36	15-3-36	
1-7-35	2nd-Lieut. Chawand Singh . .	1-1-37	1-1-37	
15-7-35	2nd-Lieut. Sardar Singh . .	1-1-37	1-1-37	
	Subedar Major.			
22-9-21	Bhairon Singh	1-1-22	1-1-25	
	Subedars.			
1-2-24	Ram Singh	1-2-24	1-2-24	
22-5-33	Mukand Singh	22-5-23	2-2-24	
7-4-29	Ram Nath	30-3-30	30-3-30	
25-8-22	Udai Shankar	4-12-26	1-9-32	

PART XI—*contd*

Bhupal Infantry—*contd*

Headquarters and Headquarter Wing—mixed—contd

Date of entering service	Rank and name	Date of first Commiss on	Army Rank	Remarks
	Jemadars			
21 9 30	Mod S ngh	10 9 31	10 9 31	
17 7 29	Lachman Singh	1 9 32	1 9 32	
16 9 32	Ram Singh	16 9 32	16 9 3?	Jem Qr Mr
14 9 3	Sultan S ngh Yadav	1 10 33	1 10 33	Jem H C
24 7 32	Jallu Ram	1 1 36	1 1 36	
5 11 32	Chandgi Ram	1 7 36	1 7 36	Edl Jem
28 8 27	Amar Singh	1 1 37	1 1 37	
18 7 32	Narain Singh	1 4 37	1 4 37	
	Medi al Officer			
10 11 32	Ghasi Ram Jemadar L C P & S	10 11 32	10 11 32	
	Brigade Signalling Officer			
	Vacant			

Bhupal Training Company

Organization—Modified Company of Headquarters and 2 Platoons
Strength—82 (including State Officers) *Uniform*—Khaki
Facings—Green

Raised on 1st July 1932

Reorganized as Indian States Forces on Indian Army Establishment as " B " Class unit on 10th August 1933

Present Location—Udaipur (U C Rly)

Composition —Mixed

Date of entering service	Rank and name	Date of first Commiss on	Army Rank	Remarks
	Company Commander			
24 10 31	Captain Sobha S ngh	1 9 3_	1 11 33	
	Company Officer			
8 5 34	2nd Lieut Manmat S ngh	15 1 36	15 1 36	
1 7 35	2nd Lieut Krishna Jung Bahadur	1 1 37	1 1 37	Seconded from Sajjan Infantry
	Subedar			
20-3 19	Udai Singh	6 6 31	1 4 37	
	Jemadar			
26 8 33	Ali Bahadur	26 8 33	?6 8 33	
1 7 35	K Krishna Jung Bahadur			
1 7 35	Chawand S ngh			
1 7 35	Sardar Singh			

PART XI—*contd.*

Sajjan Infantry.

Organization—Modified H. Q., H. Q. Wing and 3 Companies.

Uniform—Khaki.

Strength—542 (including S. O.).

Facings—Blue.

Composition—Mixed.

Raised on 1st July 1932 and reorganised as Indian States Forces on Indian Army Establishment as "B" Class unit on the 18th July 1934.

Present Location.—Udaipur (U. C. Rly.).

Composition—5 Platoons Rajputs, 2 Platoons Mohammedans, 2 Platoons Bhils, 1 Platoon Gurkhas, 1 Platoon Brahmins and 1 Platoon mixed.

Headquarter and Headquarter Wing mixed.

Date of entering service.	Rank and name.	Date of first Commission.	Army Rank.	Remarks.
	Commandant.			
1-3-37	Major Shamsher Singh . . .	1-3-37	1-3-37	
	2nd-in-Command.	..	..	Vacant.
	Adjutant.			
15-2-33	Lieut.-Shamsher Singh . . .	1-11-34	1-5-35	
	Company Commanders.			
14-11-26	Lt. Fateh Nath	1-9-33	1-9-33	
17-8-33	Lt. Bhim Raj	17-8-33	30-2-36	
1-7-35	Lt. Bijainath	1-7-35	1-1-37	
	Company Officers.			
8-5-34	2-Lt. Hanuwant Singh . . .	15-1-36	15-1-36	
1-7-35	2nd-Lieut. Parbat Singh . .	1-1-37	1-1-37	
1-7-35	2nd-Lieut. Krishna Jung Bahadur .	1-1-37	1-1-37	Seconded to Bhupal Trg. Coy.
	Quarter Master.			
32	Ramanand, Captain . . .	1-9-33	1-7-35	
	Subedar-Major.			
12-18	Lil Bahadur	26-12-18	1-9-33	
	Subedars.			
.6-27	Jamal Khan	21-10-30	1-9-33	
-6-23	Madho Singh	15-6-31	1-9-33	
-2-19	Tek Bahadur	1-3-24	1-1-34	
)-9-21	Akbar Khan	1-9-32	4-5-36	
[-3-27	Devi Singh	1-9-33	1-1-37	
;-9-20	Madanmohan Lal	1-9-33	1-1-37	
[-8-35	Ram Chandra	1-3-37	1-3-37	

PART XI—*concl l*

Sajjan Infantry—*contd*

Date of entering service	Rank and name	Date of first Commission	Army Rank	Remarks
	Jamadars			
22 8 12	Habib Khan	1 9 32	1 9 32	
28 2 23	Ram Singh	1 9 32	1 9 32	
2 7 19	Hamir Singh	1 9 33	1 9 33	Jem Qr Mr
7 11 33	Than Singh	7 11 33	7 11 33	Jem Adjt
1 10 21	Ram Sukh	1 1 34	1 1 34	
31 7 35	Gopal Singh	31 7 35	31 7 35	Jem H C
7 11 22	Duleh Singh	4 5 36	4 5 36	
19-5-34	Nihal Singh	19 7 36	19 7 36	Edl Jem
16 9 32	Khuman Puri	1 1 37	1 1 37	
19 1 26	Debi Singh	1 1 37	1 1 37	
	Attached Cadet			
15 4 36	Laxman Singh			

INDIAN STATES FORCES

British Officers.

Appointment	Rank and name	Corps	Headquarters
Military Adviser in Chief	Major General A M Mills C B D S O	Indian Army .	Simla
Military Adviser Rajputana States Forces	Major E P Rich	5/12th Frontier Force Regiment (Q V O Corps of Guides)	Abu T H., Bharatpur).
Assistant Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces	Capt V J E Paterson	The Central India Horse (21st King George's Own Horse)	Abu (T H, Jaipur)
Asstt Military Adviser, Camel Corps Indian States Forces	Capt. J A Hubert	4th Battalion 16th Punjab Regiment	Multan (T H, Bikaner)

PART XI—*contd.*

Sajjan Infantry.

Organization—Modified H. Q., H. Q. Wing and 3 Companies.

Uniform—Khaki.

Strength—542 (including S. O.). *Facings*—Blue.

Composition—Mixed.

Raised on 1st July 1932 and reorganised as Indian States Forces on Indian Army Establishment as "B" Class unit on the 18th July 1934.

Present Location.—Udaipur (U. C. Rly.).

Composition—5 Platoons Rajputs, 2 Platoons Mohammedans, 2 Platoons Bhils, 1 Platoon Gurkhas, 1 Platoon Brahmins and 1 Platoon mixed.

Headquarter and Headquarter Wing mixed.

Date of entering service.	Rank and name.	Date of first Commission.	Army Rank.	Remarks.
	Commandant.			
1-3-37	Major Shamsher Singh . . .	1-3-37	1-3-37	
	2nd-in-Command.	..	..	Vacant.
	Adjutant.			
15-2-33	Lieut.-Shamsher Singh . . .	1-11-34	1-5-35	
	Company Commanders.			
14-11-26	Lt. Fateh Nath	1-9-33	1-9-33	
17-8-33	Lt. Bhim Raj	17-8-33	30-2-36	
1-7-35	Lt. Bijainath	1-7-35	1-1-37	
	Company Officers.			
8-5-34	2-Lt. Hanuwant Singh . . .	15-1-36	15-1-36	
1-7-35	2nd-Lieut. Parbat Singh . .	1-1-37	1-1-37	
1-7-35	2nd-Lieut. Krishna Jung Bahadur .	1-1-37	1-1-37	Seconded to Bhupal Trg. Coy.
	Quarter Master.			
1-7-32	Ramanand, Captain . . .	1-9-33	1-7-35	
	Subedar-Major.			
26-12-18	Lil Bahadur	26-12-18	1-9-33	
	Subedars.			
5-6-27	Jamal Khan	21-10-30	1-9-33	
11-6-23	Madho Singh	15-6-31	1-9-33	
9-2-19	Tek Bahadur	1-3-24	1-1-34	
10-9-21	Akbar Khan	1-9-32	4-5-36	
31-3-27	Devi Singh	1-9-33	1-1-37	
25-9-20	Madanmohan Lal	1-9-33	1-1-37	
4-8-35	Ram Chandra	1-3-37	1-3-37	

PART XIII.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Post Office

Name	Rank	Station
1 Mr R S Purssell C I E O B E	Director General of Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department	Simla and Delhi
2 Khan Bahadur Muhammad Barkat Ali B A	Postmaster General Central Circle	Nagpur.
3 Mr M K Raman B A	Deputy Postmaster General Central Circle	Do
4 Rai Sahib Dhanpat Rai B A	Assistant Postmaster General Central Circle	Do
5 Mr K Rama Rao	Ditto	Do
6 „ R M Taylor, M B E	Personal Asstt (Engineering) to Postmaster-General Central Circle	Do
7 „ H Hutson	Personal Asstt (Traffic) to *Post master General* C. C.	Do
8 B R Narsingrao	Superintendent Postmaster-General's Office, Central Circle	Do

Superintendents of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service.

1 Mr K V Nilkantham	Superintendent of Post Offices, [illegible] Western Rajputana Division
2 „ Syed Maqsood Ali, B A	Superintendent of Post Offices, [illegible] Upper Rajputana Division
3 „ S W Mavlankar, M A	Superintendent of Post Offices, [illegible] Lower Rajputana Division

" cannot ſee thee!" The emperor repaired to his houſe without delay, and on his arrival being announced, the dying chief exclaimed in verſe, " With what ſatisfaction does the ſubject quit the " world, whoſe dying moments you cheer with your preſence!" He expired inſtantly after uttering this, and the emperor retired much affected at the loſs of ſo old and faithful a miniſter. The date of his death is included in the following verſes: " The navob, the " beams of whoſe bounty gladdened the world, when the blaſt of " death extinguiſhed the lamp of his life, the heavens wept, and, " mourning, ſaid, [a]Life hath left the world." Sippedar Khan, the ſecond ſon of Khan Jehaun, was raiſed to the rank of three thouſand, with the government of the province of Aleabad.

-8. 6. The prince Mahummud Kaum Bukhſh, with Jumlat al Moolk Aſſud Khan, being arrived in the vicinity of Jinjee, Zoolfeccar Khan and other amras went to pay their reſpects, and accompany his highneſs to the ſpot fixed for his encampment. The khan was himſelf ſtationed oppoſite the great gateway of the fort, and a rivulet ran through his lines. It was now judged proper to ſurround the place. The camp of the prince and Jumlat al Moolk was fixed toward the hill of Solungwerum, near the redoubt of Kiſhenghur, which joins to the fort, about a coſs and a half from Zoolfeccar Khan's poſt, and a trench thrown up round it. Iſmaeel Khan Mukh, with others, was poſted on the road of Carnaticghur behind the fort. Near Shytaundoeh, where was a port by which the beſieged had a communication with the woods, and procured ſupplies, Kaker Khan was ſtationed to prevent them.

As the enemy frequently at night diſturbed the prince's camp by throwing rockets, Zoolfeccar Khan poſted a body of his own troops as an outpoſt, when they ceaſed their inſolence. Six thouſand of the enemy made a ſally from the gate facing the baggage camp, and

[a] A pun on his name, it ſignifying ſoul or life.

and were repulſed by Zoolfeccar Khan with Raow Dulput and other officers, who purſued them cloſe to the gate with great ſlaughter. The prince and Aſſud Khan moved nearer to Zoolfeccar Khan, and ſyed Leſhkar Khan took up their ground. The rains now ſet in with great fury; grain again became exceedingly ſcarce, and the conſtant duties of the ſiege beyond meaſure fatiguing to the troops. The enemy made a deſperate ſally from the fort on the poſt of Mahummud Momin, and drove away his troops; but, by the timely ſuccour of Dulput Raow, were again repulſed with great ſlaughter.

At the concluſion of the rains, Suntah, Dhunnah, and other chiefs, with fifteen thouſand horſe, advanced for the aſſiſtance of Rama to the relief of Jinjee; upon which, as there were not troops ſufficient to keep up the blockade and at the ſame time oppoſe the enemy in the field, it was reſolved, before their arrival, to recall ſeveral of the detached poſts to the main body. Orders were inſtantly diſpatched to the different amras for this purpoſe, upon which ſyed Leſhkar Khan and Kaker Khan joined immediately, but Iſmaeel Khan Mukh, who was on the other face of the fort, made ſome delay, and his followers were employed in collecting their baggage when Dhunnah arrived. The khan upon this formed his people as well as he could, and moved towards the camp, but was attacked on the march by Dhunnah's army and a large body of the enemy from the fort, with whom he ſuſtained a running fight to the poſt of Kaker Khan, when night coming on the battle ceaſed, but with the loſs of great part of his men killed and taken priſoners. In the morning, the khan, with his remaining followers, purſuing his route over a paſs, was himſelf wounded and taken priſoner, but releaſed ſoon after, by the kindneſs of Ajeet Naire on account of former friendſhip.

All communication between the preſence and this army having been long ſtopped, various idle reports of the emperor's illneſs and even

even death prevailed. The prince, on account of the advance of the enemy from all quarters, thinking or feigning to believe ſuch tales, conſulted apart with his own ſervants, who imprudently gave him advice to make terms with the enemy, and, having confined Aſſud ad Dowlah and Zoolfeccar Khan, to act independantly. Having agreed with Rama, the prince reſolved to join him, and ſuddenly ordered out his followers and baggage for march; but Aſſud Khan being informed of this raſh meaſure, ſent immediate advice of it to Zoolfeccar Khan, alſo a meſſage to the prince, requeſting to know the cauſe of his preparing his troops in the night. To this an anſwer was ſent back, that he had received intelligence of the enemy's intending to make a night attack. Jumlat al Moolk replied, that the alarm was falſe, and deſired that the troops might retire to their tents, and only the uſual guards be poſted, as other preparations only ſerved to ſpread falſe alarms, and diſhearten the army.

The prince learning that Aſſud Khan was upon his guard, and had called together the imperial officers, thought proper to diſmiſs his troops, and defer the execution of his plan to another opportunity. Zoolfeccar Khan being informed by his father of the prince's conduct, collected all his officers, and remained under arms during the night. In the morning, after burſting as many of the cannon as could not be carried off from the batteries, he moved with all his troops to the grand camp. A body of the enemy from the fort, after much cautious reconnoitring, advanced to deſtroy the works, while another attacked the line on its march.

Zoolfeccar Khan having joined his father, a council was held, in which it was argued, that if the prince's plan ſhould take effect, the emperor would be very juſtly diſpleaſed, ſo that it would be moſt adviſeable to prevent it by putting the prince under confinement. This being agreed upon, Aſſud Khan, Zoolfeccar Khan,

and

and other amras, paſſing by the audience tent, and from thence upon their elephants within the netting, threw down the ſkreens of the dewan khaneh. The prince's ſervants were alarmed, and the attendants of the mahal fired ſome muſquetry.

The prince, diſturbed at the intruſion, came running confuſedly from the ſquare of the women's apartments, when ſome foot ſoldiers belonging to Jellall Khan ſeizing his hands, brought him without his ſhoes before Jumlat al Moolk. Dulput Raow ſeeing him in this humiliating ſituation, immediately rode up, and placed him upon his elephant, ſeating himſelf behind in the khowaſſeh. Aſſud Khan now addreſſed the prince, telling him that the late rumours were falſe, as the emperor was in health; alſo, that he had acted in ſuch a manner as would not only diſgrace himſelf, but bring ſhame upon his grey hairs. The enemy by their feints kept the camp in conſtant alarm all this day. As it was not ſafe to leave the prince in his own tents, Aſſud Khan brought him to his, and having performed the cuſtomary compliments upon his alighting, ordered every thing neceſſary for his accommodation. Syed Leſhkar Khan was appointed to guard him, and the attendants of the mahal were placed ſeparately.

Intelligence arrived that Suntah was following Dhunnah, and had arrived at Cavereepauk, ten coſs from Kinjee, and that Alimerdan Khan Fojedaur had marched to oppoſe him, thinking himſelf ſuperior. Suntah had a very large force; and, in the action, a numerous body of Bhela foot, which the khan had hired, deſerted to the enemy, ſo that he was obliged to fly, and attempted to regain the poſt of Kinjee, but was taken priſoner with many of his officers, and all his elephants, camels, horſes, and baggage were plundered.

Suntah arrived ſhortly after this at Jinjee, and the enemy amounted now to twenty thouſand horſe, beſides the garriſon of the place. Of the imperial troops, great part were unavoidably employed in guarding the prince and the charge of the baggage. The prince's followers were diſguſted, and would not ſtir out of their lines, and Maun Sing Rhatoree, an ameer of two thouſand, with ſome others, feigning illneſs, ſkulked with the baggage. Zoolfeccar Khan, Dulput Raow, Serafrauz Khan, Fatteh Oollah Khan Tooranee, Raow Kanoo Mharatta, and ſome other chiefs, with about two thouſand horſe, engaged the enemy and repeatedly defeated them, ſo that they could make no impreſſion.

The ſcarcity of grain became now ſo great in the camp, as to be intolerable: upon which Zoolfeccar Khan with his brave friends marched to procure ſupplies at the fort of Bindwaſtnee, twelve coſs from Jinjee, and arrived during the night. The Tooran Moguls, under cover of the dark, plundered the corn merchants, and proper order was loſt by the impatience of the troops. In the morning, the khan collecting what was left, returned towards the camp. The enemy had collected at Deoee to oppoſe him, and attacked on all quarters. Raow Dulput on the flank repeatedly repulſed them, aſſiſted the front when hard preſſed, and often took charge of the rear. This night was paſſed near Jinjee, and in the morning the enemy in great force charged on all quarters, firing ſo quickly, that the grain merchants were thrown into confuſion. Their markſmen aimed chiefly at the amras' elephants, and many ſhot paſſed over Raow Dulput, who alſo uſed his matchlock, and wounded ſome of the enemy's officers. The bullocks with grain now ſunk into the mud in croſſing a ſwamp of rice fields, and even the horſe could move but with ſlowneſs and difficulty. The ammunition was alſo nearly expended. At this juncture, moſt of Raow Dulput's cavalry moved to the right, where was a ſound road, and thus became ſeparated from the infantry, ſo that not above eighty horſe

remained

remained round the raow's elephant. The enemy feeing this, detached a party of their foot to an eminence near, who fired fo quick, that matters became defperate. The raow had ftopped to help the camels and bullocks out of the fwamp, and during this the reft of the troops had marched on. The raow, determined to fell his life dearly, ftood firmly, and fhortly after was joined by Serafrauz Khan Dekkanee with five or fix thoufand horfe, when he charged the enemy, and drove about twelve thoufand near half a mile; then halting till the bullocks were difengaged from the fwamp, he flowly followed the baggage. The firing now became lefs frequent, and being arrived at a brook, where fome fmall pieces of artillery were fwamped, the khan fixed to them ftrong ropes, which having put round the elephants, they drew them out. The enemy were appalled at fuch gallantry, and went off towards Jinjee. Zoolfeccar Khan arrived at the camp about nightfall, and fully reprefented to Affud Khan the raow's behaviour, on which he conferred many praifes.

The fupply now brought was but fmall, and the fcarcity foon became again diftreffing. Some of the followers ventured to the enemy's camp with money, and were allowed to buy fufficient for a meal, which they ate on the fpot, but not to bring the fmalleft quantity away. The enemy from morning till night daily made attacks on the camp, in which was now neither provifions, money, nor hopes of any fpeedy fuccour, fo that affairs were reduced to the laft pitch of diftrefs. At this alarming crifis, Rama, contrary to the advice of all his chiefs, propofed a truce, that the army fhould move to Bindwaftnee, when he would prepare a proper offering for his majefty. Dulput Raow repeatedly advifed Affud Khan and Zoolfeccar Khan againft compliance, obferving, that it could only be attended by difgrace, and offering to advance thirty or forty thoufand rupees for the immediate ufe of the troops, it being fafer at all events to wait a few days longer, and expect

relief from the emperor, than make terms. On the other hand, all the ſoldiers, particularly the artillery, declared they would not remain another day, as they muſt inevitably die of hunger; ſo that Aſſud Khan was reduced to comply with their clamours, and make a truce.

Aſſud Khan with the prince moved at twelve o'clock the next day, but the horſes, camels, and other animals of the camp, were ſo weakened by famine, that they could not take away the baggage, great part of which was ſet fire to, and much left on the ground. The Mharatta ſoldiers came into the camp freely, and ſeeing great quantities of valuable baggage lying about, promiſed the owners that whatever they left behind ſhould be ſafely conveyed to them; but about a thouſand of them followed the army on the march, and plundered the ſtraggling followers. The exhauſted troops arrived in three days at Bindwaſtnee, and grain was procured. News now arrived that Caſim Khan was advanced as far as Cavereepauk with large ſupplies, and that Suntah had marched to attack him, but he took timely ſhelter in a fort with his convoy. Zoolfeccar Khan, leaving the prince in the fort of Bindwaſtnee, marched to Caſim Khan's aſſiſtance, and brought the ſupplies in ſafety to his camp. The reports which had prevailed were now happily contradicted, and the troops inſpired with new confidence. As ſeveral zemindars had attacked and plundered former convoys on the road, Zoolfeccar Khan and Caſim Khan, having marched, collected conſiderable contributions from them. When the news of the ſiege of Jinjee being raiſed reached him, the emperor was greatly diſpleaſed, and ordered the prince and Aſſud Khan to his preſence. Great favours were conferred on the former, but much coolneſs ſhewn to the latter. This year a fortification was begun round Begumpore at Aurungabad, to protect it from the Mharattas.

When

When Zoolfeccar Khan, upon raiſing the ſiege of Jinjee, removed to Bindwaſtnee, the enemy poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral ſmall forts. He now marched to regain them, and ſtorming the fort of Permacoil, put the garriſon to the ſword. He after this alſo took many fortified temples, which abound through both the Carnatics, and were built in former ages by the rajas, before the Mahummedan conqueſts. When he arrived near Tanjore, the zemindar of Tritchinopoly ſent a conſiderable offering, with requeſts of aſſiſtance to recover ſeveral places which the raja of Tanjore had taken from him. Zoolfeccar Khan complied with the requeſt, and obliged the Tanjoree to reſtore them. The raja of Tritchinopoly was an infant, and the power of the ſtate veſted in his mother, a woman of great abilities, who conducted affairs with a maſculine courage. Here is a ſumptuous temple, built by the rajas, on the banks of the Caveree. A. H. 1109. A. D. 1697.

Zoolfeccar Khan overran Tanjore, took much plunder and a very large contribution from the raja; after which he demanded one from the zemindar of Palimcote, but he uſing many evaſions, the khan beſieged the place, which held out, the inhabitants making ſeveral bold ſallies, for five days; when Raow Dulput, with the loſs of fifty Raajepootes, got poſſeſſion of the town, and the polygars evacuated the fort by a wicket in the night, but they were intercepted and plundered by the troops. Zoolfeccar Khan, after the capture of this poſt, placed tannas in Annetwaul, and returned to the neighbourhood of Jinjee. Having doubts of the fidelity of Ajeet Naire, he communicated them to the emperor, who ordered him to be put to death; which was done by ſtratagem, as he was too powerful to be puniſhed openly. All his women burnt with him. His effects were plundered by the troops.

Aſſud Khan was now called to the preſence, and again reſtored to the imperial favour. Zoolfeccar Khan having ſent, under the A. H. 1110. A. D. 1698.

charge

charge of Syed Kubbeer, the contributions of the zemindars of Carnatic to the preſence, was diſtinguiſhed by promotion and other honours. The emperor with the royal family went to paſs the Ramazan at Beejapore, and left the charge of the grand camp to Aſſud Khan. At this time, the wells in the city of Beejapore dried up entirely, and the inhabitants were obliged to bring water from a diſtance.

The prince Mahummud Mauzim, with his family, had long been confined cloſely in the Ruggelah Bar, and ſuffered greatly from his father's diſpleaſure. Mahummud Azim Shaw was dangerouſly indiſpoſed with a dropſy, and ſome ill conduct of the prince Kaum Bukhſh had cauſed him to be kept alſo in ſtrict confinement. At length the emperor, moved by their diſtreſſes and paternal affection, ordered the prince's tents to be pitched without the Ruggelah Bar, and permitted them more liberty. After this they were gradually reſtored to their jaghires and commands. The prince Mahummud Mauzim was honoured with the title of Bahadur Shaw and government of Cabul. On taking leave, he was permitted to beat the nobut from the royal quarters. Several amras were alſo ſent with him. The imperial camp moved to Birmahpore, called now Iſlaumpore, twelve coſs from Sholapore, on the banks of the Beemrah river.

Zoolfeccar Khan beſieged the fort of Velore, and had reduced the place to great diſtreſs, when Dhunnah and Suntah approached with a conſiderable army to its relief. Dhunnah arrived firſt, and the khan having ſent his baggage and women, under charge of Raow Dulput, to the fort of Arcot, eight coſs diſtant, marched to oppoſe the enemy; who then retired to Tirivaddee, where they ſurrounded Saadutmund Khan Ghoree, the fojedaur, but the khan arriving ſpeedily, gave Dhunnah a complete defeat, after which he returned to recommence the ſiege.

Suntah

Suntah following Dhunnah, arrived in the Beejapore Carnatic, where Cafim Khan, the fojedaur, joined by Khanehzad Khan and Amaun Oollah Khan, prepared to oppofe him; but the zemindars joining Suntah, he was greatly fuperior to the royalifts. Cafim Khan fled to the fort of Dundoore, but there being fcarce any provifions in the place, many men, elephants, camels, horfes, and bullocks, began to die of hunger. Every hope of relief was cut off; and about a month had paffed in this diftreffed fituation, when a capitulation was unavoidably entered into. The effects, which had efcaped the plunder in the field, were all given up to the enemy, and the troops came out in a moft wretched and famifhed fituation. Cafim Khan died during the blockade: the other amras, after recruiting themfelves and men at Adonee, moved to the prefence; but the emperor, being much difpleafed, would not admit them to an audience, and detached them to various places. Khanehzad Khan was appointed kelladaar of Mahummudabad Bieder; Sufffhekun Khan fojedaur of Dhamounee; Mahummud Moraud Khan fojedaur of Godereh in Guzarat; and Ram Chund, fon of Raow Dulput, kelladaar of Ghur Nummoona; but he fled from thence to his father's zemindaree with intention of taking forcible poffeffion; upon which the emperor fent orders to the fojedaurs of that quarter, either to take him prifoner, or put him to death.

Suntah after his victory moved towards Jinjee; when Zoolfeccar Khan marching from Arcot gave him a total defeat near the fort of Arnee. Himmut Khan, fon of Khan Jehaun Bahadur, being fent to the aid of Khanehzad Khan, was killed by an arrow in an action with the enemy, and foon after Khan Jehaun died in the imperial camp. Aurungzebe did him the honour of a vifit in his laft moments. His fortune was confifcated to the treafury, but the amount did not anfwer expectations. He was a nobleman of true dignity; and, being the emperor's fofter brother, thought himfelf fuperior to all the other amras. He was expenfively magnificent in his equi-

pages,

pages, houſes, and attendants. He uſed great freedom of ſpeech with Aurungzebe, who was often diſpleaſed with his repartees, particularly, when on aſking his advice in the affairs of Dekkan, he talked in a free ſtrain of cenſure on the imperial operations.

11. This year was employed in purſuing the Mharattas, who plun-
99. dered Dekkan in parties, as far as Ballaghaut.

12. Zoolfeccar Khan, leaving his baggage at Arcot, marched to
00. collect contributions, which he exacted from the zemindars of Tanjore and other diſtricts; but they did not ſuffice to pay up the troops. He then moved near Jinjee, where inteſtine diviſions had happened among the Mharatta chiefs, which gave hopes of taking the place.

Dhunnah, having diſagreed with Suntah, repreſented to Rama, that this chief had uſurped dangerous power, from his large army, and had formed plans of treaſon againſt him. Upon this, Rama diſpatched Amreet Raow, a chief of much reputation, with his own and Dhunnah's troops, to attack Suntah, who defeated them. Rama and Dhunnah retreated to Jinjee, and Suntah returned to his own country, much diſpleaſed at their treatment; but he was killed in a ſurprize ſhortly after, by the brother in law of Amreet Raow, who cut off his head, and ſent it to the emperor. Dhunnah now acquired great power among the Mharattas, and formed a party with Ram Chund Pundit, Rama's miniſter; but Perſeram, another principal Pundit, favoured the cauſe of Ranoo, Suntah's ſon, and his uncle Herjee Hindoo Raow.

At this time Rama entreated peace on certain conditons, and ſent his ſon Kerrun under care of Ram Chund Harrah to Zoolfeccar Khan, who forwarded his petition to court, and encamped during the rains at Bindwaſtnee. The emperor would not liſten to Rama's offers of ſubmiſſion, but ordered Zoolfeccar Khan to commence the

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ſiege of Jinjee; upon which Kerrun was ſent back to his father. Zoolfeccar Khan was honoured by the title of Nuſſerut Jung; upon which he made a great feaſt, and conferred rich preſents upon his officers and troops.

Nuſſerut Jung marched, and encamped before Jinjee, of which he began the ſiege without delay. He himſelf choſe the poſt of Soulungwerum, Dulput Raow was ſtationed before the gateway and on the back of the fort, Ram Chund Harrah between it and Chummar Tungara, a redoubt which was taken by ſtorm two days after by Daood Khan Punnee. Here was the wicket of Shitaun Dooee, and Nuſſerut Jung might have taken the fort of Jinjee in an inſtant if he had choſen to follow his blow by this paſſage; but, like many other generals, he wiſhed to prolong the war. Indeed the total ruin of the Mharatta power might have been effected with eaſe many years before, but the amras delayed on purpoſe, and ſecretly aſſiſted each other to draw out the war to a never ending length, for their own advantage; alſo dreading, that when the emperor ſhould have finally reduced Dekkan, he would carry his arms to Candahar and Bulkh, which expeditions were diſagreeable to the nobility, who did not wiſh to encounter the hardſhips of the north.

Rama being alarmed, left his family, and fled to Tanjore. Raow Dulput, who was ſtationed near the gateway, carried his approaches to Kiſhen Ghur, which joins to Jinjee, and was advanced near the wall, when Zoolfeccar Khan thought proper to recall him to his own poſt, and Daood Khan was ſtationed at Chuttun Ghur. A perſon having found out a path which led through the woods into the fort, communicated his diſcovery to Daood Khan, who went himſelf with ſome attendants to ſurvey it, and finding it paſſable, the ſtorm was immediately ordered. Raow Dulput with his followers ſoon gained the outer wall in ſpite of

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all oppoſition; upon which the beſieged fled towards the citadel, called Calicote, but the Raajepootes were too ſwift for them, and put to death great numbers; alſo taking five elephants belonging to Rama. The ſurvivors took refuge in a building called Raujeghur. The wicket of Shitaun Dooee, which had been bricked up, was now opened, and Zoolfeccar Khan entered with his people.

Daood Khan alſo entered at another part, and the inhabitants here aſked for quarter, which was granted them, but an immenſe plunder fell to the victors. Rama's family having barricadoed themſelves in Raujeghur, the ſtrongeſt part of Jinjee, entreated terms; upon which Zoolfeccar Khan came himſelf to the gate, and ſent in by a ladder Ram Chund Harrah to give them aſſurances of protection and good treatment. Palanquins were ſent for the women and children, who came out and were ſaved from violence; but one of Rama's wives, fearing diſhonour, threw herſelf from the top of the wall, and was daſhed to pieces on the rocks below. Zoolfeccar Khan remained in the fort to collect the plunder and poſt guards; but the other amras returned to their ſeveral ſtations. About four thouſand women and children were taken, but very few fighting men. Jinjee is the general name for the whole of the fortifications, though there are ſix forts and a large town, extenſive tanks, groves of cocoanut trees, and gardens. The khan having given orders for the repair of the fort and an inveſtigation of the private paths, appointed Ghuzzunfir Khan kelladaar for the preſent, and came out with Rama's women and children under his own protection, to the camp.

13. This year the imperial camp was overflowed by the riſing of the
101. Beemrah, and great numbers of people drowned; but at length his majeſty penned a devout prayer, which upon being thrown into the water, it fell inſtantly. The prince Bahadur Shaw was appointed to the government of Cabul.

Zoolfeccar

Zoolfeccar Khan Nusserut Jung was called to the presence from Arcot. The emperor marched in person against the enemy, and after taking in three days the fort of Bussunt Gurrah, sat down before Sittarrah, a place of great strength. Bhaow Kishna, a Mharatta chief, with fifteen thousand horse, crossed the river Nerbudda, and after laying waste Dhamounee and some other districts, retreated. This was the first time that a Mharatta chief had ventured to extend their depredations across the Nerbudda. Ranoo, Suntah's son, with Harjee Gorereh, commonly called Hindoo Raow, in conjunction had collected great riches by their incursions, and Rama, at the head of a vast body, also committed great excesses in the imperial soubah of Berar. A.H. 1114. A.D. 1702.

Sultan Bedar Bukht was detached to punish these banditti, also Zoolfeccar Khan; who, leaving his heavy baggage at Sholapore, met the prince near the town of Jarnate, and marched in pursuit of Rama, who fled before him, by the road of Porundeh, and crossed the Beemrah into his own country. Dhunnah with other chiefs marched for Birmahpore, where was the imperial baggage camp, and had the khan not followed by very quick marches, they would most probably have plundered it. On the day of his approach they fled towards Sittarrah Ghur, and being arrived near the royal camp, attempted the plunder of the grand granaries; but Zoolfeccar Khan coming up, gave them a total defeat. The evening of the battle Beheramund Khan, meer bukhshi, joined the khan, and requested that he would permit him to take the credit of the victory, in order to give him reputation with the emperor. The khan consented; and accordingly the bukhshi and his followers were honoured with the royal thanks and honorary dresses. Some days after, Zoolfeccar Khan requested an audience, and was graciously received by the emperor, who dispatched him with other amras to observe the enemy, and prevent them from committing excesses on the baggage camp at Birmahpore. On his arrival, he learned that Ouzbuk

 Khan,

Khan, with a large convoy of money and provifions, was arrived at Roigurrah, twelve cofs off, but had halted, not daring to advance through fear of the enemy, who were on the watch for fo rich a prize. The khan upon this marched to join him; then leaving the baggage under his charge, purfued the enemy four and twenty cofs from the morning until nine o'clock at night, not giving them the fmalleft refpite or himfelf refrefhment. He then returned, and conducting the convoy in fafety to Birmahpore, halted fome time in that neighbourhood.

Intelligence arrived that Rama dying of the fmall pox, was fucceeded by his fon Kerrun, who furvived him but a few days, and was fucceeded by his fon Sewa, an infant of only two years, under the guardianfhip of Ram Chund Pundit, who took up his refidence with his charge in the fortrefs of Kalneh, and was unanimoufly obeyed by the other chiefs. Nufferut Jung purfued a body of the enemy by Sholapore, and croffed the Beemrah at Tuljapore, into their country.

Ruttun Sing, fon of Gopal Sing, who had been fent by his father to manage his zemindaree, kept back the revenues to his own ufe; upon which Gopal Sing complained to the emperor, who ordered Ruttun Sing to the prefence, but he would not obey. However after fome time he made his fubmiffions, through Mukhtar Khan, the governor of Malwa, and embraced the Mahummedan faith; which pleafing Aurungzebe, he conferred upon him his father's territories. Gopal Sing being difgufted at this, fled from the fultan Bedar Bukht's camp, and endeavoured to recover his country by rebellion; but, not fucceeding, he fought a fhelter in the rana of Odipore's dominions. The emperor at this time fhewed but little favour to his faithful and moft ufeful fubjects the Raajepootes, which greatly cooled their ardour for his fervice.

Zoolfeccar

Zoolfeccar, after crossing at Tuljapore, pursued the enemy wherever they fled, and had several severe engagements, in all which he was victorious. Dissentions had happened between Dhunnah and Ranoo; but they now saw it their interest to unite, and agreed to meet for a reconciliation, and to form a plan of operations, near Koolburga. The khan, having pursued Dhunnah to the neighbourhood of Tuldoorg, left his baggage at Sholapore, and marched towards the town of Monillah, which was the place of conference fixed upon by the two chiefs. Dhunnah upon this ventured to engage, and was defeated. He after this met Ranoo, who brought a vast body to join him, at Firoseabad, eight coss from Koolburga. Being reconciled, the two chiefs formed a regular camp, near the ruined fort of Firoseabad, on the banks of the Beemrah. Zoolfeccar Khan, though his force was comparatively small with that of the enemy, which consisted of thirty five thousand horse, repeatedly defeated them, and, at length, after a space of eight months, they were rendered unable to keep the field, and separating their forces, took shelter in the woods. After a continuance of some months, Ranoo went towards Pernalleh, and Dhunnah towards Wakin Kerah. The khan, upon intelligence of this, leaving Birmahpore upon his right, marched, and encamped near the fort of Mujhunder, belonging to the emperor. The rains now set in, and the horses, elephants, and camels had been so harassed by constant marching as to be quite unserviceable. The khan had in this last campaign, in marches, countermarches, and pursuits, moved above two thousand coss, so that the whole army was excessively fatigued. Intelligence now arrived, that a body of the enemy committed depredations between Birmahpore and the royal camp; upon which the emperor ordered the khan to take post where he thought proper between these two stations, to keep open the communication. The khan acted accordingly, shifting his ground from place to place, as he saw occasion. Daood Khan Punnee was detached from him to the

A. H. 1115.
A. D. 1703.

the fojedaury of Carnatic Hyderabad, ſo that but a very ſmall force remained.

The emperor was ſtill engaged in beſieging the fort of Sittarrah Ghur, which yet held out againſt his arms with an obſtinate bravery, and found means to procure daily ſupplies by private roads. The beſieged alſo made ſeveral ſallies by night on the camp, but were always driven back with loſs.

Terbeut Khan, commander of the artillery, at length carried two mines under a baſtion, which were ſprung, and blew up about four hundred of the beſieged who were ſtationed upon the walls of the fort; but Terbeut Khan having neglected to give proper information to the troops in the batteries, about three thouſand of them, with ſeveral chiefs of note, were killed by the exploſion: which misfortune brought upon him the royal diſpleaſure, and the reſentment of the whole army, as every one had loſt a relation or friend. The governor of the fort, finding it vain to ſtand out longer, begged quarter; and, at the interceſſion of ſultan Bedar Bukht, was pardoned, and promoted to the rank of five thouſand. The emperor named this fort Azim Tarrah; and, after ſettling a proper garriſon, moved to beſiege Perlee, another ſtrong fortreſs not far diſtant. Fatteh Oollah Khan was commanded to conduct the ſiege, and having found an opportunity of planting wooden ladders on the walls, about three hundred Moguls and others were killed in an unſucceſsful ſtorm; but the enemy ſoon after ſubmitted on capitulation, which was granted by his majeſty, at the interceſſion of the prince Mahummud Azim Shaw. This place was named by the emperor Noruſs Tarrah.

After this, the emperor marched, though in the height of the rains, which was ſo diſtreſſing to the army, that even many noblemen were obliged to travel on foot. He halted for ſome days at Bhoſegurrah,

Bhosegurrah, which was new named Islaum Tarrah: the prince Azim Shaw was sent to Malwa, as the rana had shewn signs of disaffection by giving shelter to Gopal Sing Chanderaowt, and a rebellion in that quarter was expected, more especially as Shujaut Khan, the governor of Ajmere, was lately dead, and a new one not yet appointed. Ghazi ad Dien Khan, who had been sent to correct the zemindar of Deogur, was recalled to the presence, and the prince ordered to punish him on his march. Upon this account he halted some time at Boorahanpore, and was then ordered to take upon him the government of Guzarat.

Dulput Roy was honoured with the command of the advanced body of Zoolfeccar Khan's army, in the room of Daood Khan Punnee; and though he had before kept up a force out of his own purse, beyond his compliment, he on this occasion greatly encreased the number for his own reputation.

The emperor moved to encamp at Khouasspore for the remainder of the rains, which were so violent, that the camp was overflowed by the river, and a great number of people and cattle perished. The waters rose up to the gate of the royal music room, and danger was apprehended to the apartments of his majesty, who was at this time much indisposed with a sore in the right foot, which resisted all the power of medicine, and was very painful.

The prince Bedar Bukht was sent towards Mortizaabad for the siege of Pernalleh, and Zoolfeccar Khan was ordered to attend him. He accordingly joined the prince at Moorje, where he halted some time on account of the overflowing of the waters; but repeated instructions coming from court to proceed, the prince at length moved by forced marches, and sat down before Pernalleh. Zoolfeccar Khan made an excursion as far as the fort of Khalneh. The emperor

emperor moved from Khouassipore to Moorje, in order to give instructions and assist the siege.

Dhunnah with a great body of Mharattas having plundered in the neighbourhood of the imperial camp, Hummeed ad Dien Khan and Munaim Khan were detached against him; but a great number of their followers being killed, they required reinforcements, and Zoolfeccar Khan was ordered to their assistance. The enemy fled immediately on hearing of his approach, and he pursued them as far as Jugoanee in Beejapore, when they made a stand, and were defeated with great loss. The next day a fresh body appeared, and Raow Dulput pursued them without halting for thirty coss, with much slaughter. Zoolfeccar Khan after this moved back with speed to Pernalleh, lest the enemy should attempt to disturb the siege of that place.

All the Mharatta chiefs after some time united under Ram Chund Pundit, and moved to the neighbourhood of Pernalleh, where they plundered the camp followers and travellers without mercy. A number of grain merchants coming with provisions, the enemy surrounded them at Rollapore, only five coss from the camp; upon which the prince sent Serdaur Khan Dekkanee to their assistance; but the enemy being in great force, he could only act upon the defensive, of which he sent notice to the prince, who immediately dispatched Nusserut Jung, Raow Dulput, and Ram Sing Harrah to his relief. Raow Dulput arriving first, his Raajepootes killed about four hundred of the enemy's foot. Zoolfeccar Khan remained under arms the whole night, and in the morning the enemy, seeing no advantage was to be gained, took to flight. The whole imperial army was much distressed this year, by fatiguing marches, scarcity of provisions, and other inconveniencies.

Ghazi

Ghazi ad Dien Khan being recalled from Deogur to the presence, was ordered to pursue Ranoo, who committed depredations in the neighbourhood of Koolburga; and also to punish Ponapah Pinder, the raow of Wakin Kerah. Ghazi ad Dien marched towards Koolburga, and the emperor to carry on the siege of Pernalleh with greater vigour. Muckliss Khan, second bukshi, died, and Khanehzad Khan, son of Roh Oollah Khan, being recalled from Hyderabad, was honoured with his father's title and the office of grand steward of the imperial household. When the emperor arrived in the vicinity of Pernalleh, the prince with all his officers received the honour of an audience. Abou Houssun, the deposed king of Hyderabad, died at this time in his confinement in the fortress of Dowlutabad. Dhunnah and other Mharatta chiefs, advanced to the grand baggage camp at Birmahpore, and the enemy even invaded Khandeshe and the province of Malwa. Zoolfeccar Khan pursued and defeated Dhunnah. A. H. 1116. A. D. 1704.

Jumlat al Moolk Assud Khan was recalled to the presence, and Ghazi ad Dien Khan entrusted with the charge of the baggage camp in his room. The fort of Pernalleh was at length taken, after which the emperor moved with the grand camp, and cantoned in the vicinity of Kuttason and Burrah Butchgaum. Beheramund Khan was sent to besiege the fort of Chundun Mundun, which the enemy marched to relieve; but Zoolfeccar Khan advancing in the night, when it rained very hard, came upon their army by surprize, and defeated them. The emperor now marched to besiege the fort of Khalneh, and was pleased to exalt Assud Khan to the title of ameer al amra.

Zoolfeccar Khan again defeated a great body of Mharattas in the neighbourhood of Porundeh, and at several other places. During this pursuit, he passed through part of Berar, which was much laid waste by the enemy; but they had spared some pergun-

nahs, the zemindars of which were regular in the payment of the choute. The landholders of Berar and Khandeshe joined the enemy, to the number of sixty thousand, and opposed Zoolfeccar Khan, whose force was but small, and Alimerdan Khan, the nazim of Berar, durst not move from Elichpore, the capital of the province, out of dread of the enemy; upon which the khan marched to within ten coss of that city, and summoned him to join; which at length he did, but every day begged to be dismissed. Zoolfeccar Khan, regarding the good of the imperial service, would not comply with his request.

One day, the khan having made a tedious forced march, came to an eminence where he designed to halt for the night; but perceiving the enemy's camp, Dulput Raow was dispatched to attack it with his advanced corps, and the khan followed to support him with the whole army. The enemy were soon put to the route, and fled seventeen coss without once looking behind them, so great was the dread of the khan's arms. He now permitted Alimerdan Khan to return to Elichpore, and was visited by Khodabundeh Khan, son to the late ameer al amra *Shaisteh Khan*, but this nobleman would not move the smallest distance with him out of his districts, so that Zoolfeccar Khan was left with not more than three thousand horse. Notwithstanding, he still pursued the enemy, who amounted to about sixty thousand, to the fort of Kolass Ghur, in the Hyderabad country. It is the custom of the Mharattas to press chiefly on the rear of an enemy, and they followed this mode on the present crisis, but were as often repulsed by the bravery of Ram Sing Harrah and Dulput Raow.

Zoolfeccar having in the pursuit expended most of his ammunition, found it adviseable to retire to Mahummudabad Bieder for fresh supplies, which having procured, he again marched after the enemy, and gave them a complete defeat on the banks of the river

river Baumgunga; after which they feparated, and fled to the hills in different bodies. They foon again threatened Berar, but Zoolfeccar Khan, by forced marches, advanced to the borders of that province, when they thought proper to retreat. At this time, from the river Nerbudda, through all Dekkan, Khandefhe, Berar, and Kokun, in every diftrict, the Mharattas fwarmed like ants or locufts. It may not be unneceffary to mention the caufes of the encreafe of thefe plunderers, who, though always defeated by the royal troops in the field, yet by their fudden inroads often laid whole diftricts wafte, before armies could arrive to punifh them.

In the reign of Shaw Jehaun the government of provinces was lodged with amras of the firft rank, who kept a large force on foot, but were now held by new nobles, of inferior rank, poor, and rapacious, who neglected to maintain proper troops, and at the fame time oppreffed the people. The zemindars would not obey fojedaurs without troops, and became rebellious, and remifs in their payments. As the fojedaurs could not force them, they were glad to content themfelves with what they could get; and in order to lead a quiet life, entered into fecret agreements with them, and winked at their difobedience, which made them ftill more infolent.

In the countries dependant on Hyderabad and Beejapore, which before their conqueft maintained above two hundred thoufand horfe, there were not now ftationed above thirty four thoufand. The jaghiredars could not get poffeffion of their jaghires for want of troops; and if they did, their holding them for any time was fo uncertain, that they did not confider the eafe of the farmers, but oppreffed them for money by every mode that avarice could devife, fo that they entered into combinations with the enemy. While the newly conquered countries were thus unfettled, the antient territories of Dekkan were not lefs troubled by the tyranny of governors, and the frequent changes of them and the jaghiredars, who were

obliged not only to ſupply their own neceſſities, but furniſh large bribes to the civil officers about the court. It was repreſented to the emperor, that the zemindars were in confederacy with the enemy; upon which he ordered all their weapons of defence to be ſeized, and this left them an eaſy prey to invaders, whom at laſt they joined for ſelf-ſecurity.

Contributions were then collected in lieu of regular revenues, and the parties ſent every where to collect ſupplies for the grand camp were guilty of every ſort of exceſs. Added to this, the collectors of the odious religious capitation, forced millions from the farmers, and accounted but for ſmall ſums with the royal treaſury. Whenever the emperor appointed a jaghiredar, the Mharattas appointed another to the ſame diſtrict, and both collected as they found opportunity; ſo that, in fact, every place had two maſters. The farmers, thus oppreſſed, left off cultivating more ground than would barely ſubſiſt them, and in their turns became plunderers for want of employment.

The emperor having taken moſt of the Mharatta fortreſſes, they were left without any reſource but plunder, out of which they paid a ſhare to their chief, the ſon of Rama. Many of the powerful diſaffected zemindars joined them, ſo that they amounted to above an hundred thouſand horſe. The imperial amras, deprived of their revenues from the jaghires, had recourſe to falſe muſters, and did not keep up above half their compliments of men; ſo that detachments could not be ſent every where to puniſh the invaders, and the grand army was always employed in ſieges, which left the Mharattas at liberty to plunder almoſt without moleſtation, but particularly during the ſiege of Khalneh, their exceſſes were unbounded. They ſtopped every communication of ſupply to the imperial camp, where numbers periſhed by famine; and their inſolence grew to ſuch a pitch, that they once a week offered up mock

prayers

prayers for the long life of Aurungzebe, whoſe mode of making war was ſo favourable to their invaſions and depredations. Added to this, the imperial troops were tired out with a conſtant campaign of above twenty years, and grew diſguſted and remiſs in their duty.

Zoolfeccar Khan, during ſix months, had nineteen actions with the enemy, and purſued them from place to place, above three thouſand coſs, in marches and countermarches.

Zoolfeccar Khan encamped for ſome time near Satoor, and then made incurſions to the neighbourhood of Kundaneh, where the Mharattas had fixed their cantonments. The fort of Khalneh now fell into the emperor's hands, when, notwithſtanding the height of the rains, he moved to Bahadur Ghur. This march was attended with ſo many inconveniences, that even the emperor's tents were often left far in the rear, and bodies of the enemy plundered part of the baggage, which, through the fatigue of the elephants, camels, and bullocks, were left behind in different places. Zoolfeccar Khan was diſpatched towards Ahmednuggur in purſuit of the enemy, who were committing depredations in that quarter. Beheramund Khan, meer bukhſhi, one of Aurungzebe's oldeſt nobility and friends, dying was buried at his own requeſt in a ſmall tomb at Bahadur Ghur. He was ſucceeded in his office by Zoolfeccar Khan Nuſſerut Jung, who, notwithſtanding this appointment, continued in the command of the army againſt the Mharattas, and Muttullub Khan acted as his deputy in the preſence. A. H. 1117. A. D. 1705.

The depredations of a large body of the enemy near the royal camp were encreaſing daily, and ſome of the imperial elephants were carried off from their foraging ground, at only two coſs diſtant from it. Mahummud Ameen Khan Tooranee, ſuddur al ſuddoor, was ſent to recover them, but the enemy preſſed him ſo hard, that his elephants, horſes, camels, and baggage, fell into their hands. He

He himſelf with the greateſt difficulty eſcaped alone into a village, from which he travelled in a common hackery to Chumarcondeh, where the fojedaur ſupplied him with neceſſary conveyance to the royal camp. Aurungzebe however received him graciouſly, and conferred many favours upon him. The emperor after this marched to beſiege the fort of Kundaneh, and Fatteh Oollah Khan was ſent to conduct the artillery from Khalneh. He was hard puſhed by the enemy near Rhamutpore, but Zoolfeccar Khan arrived in time to his aſſiſtance, and it was reſolved to puniſh Dhunnah effectually. At this inſtant intelligence arrived, that Cheen Koollich Khan, fojedaur of Carnatic Beejapore, was arrived on the banks of the Kiſtnah, ſixteen coſs from the city, and that a large body of Mharattas had marched with the hopes of plundering him, Zoolfeccar, upon this, moved by forced marches to ſupport him, but upon his arrival at Beejapore he learned that Koollich Khan had ſafely gained the fort of Mudkul, and Dhunnah, being diſappointed, had gone towards the neighbourhood of Koolburga. Though Ghazi ad Dien Khan was at the head of an army to puniſh the enemy, he did not move to the aſſiſtance of his ſon. Upon his arrival at Koolburga, Zoolfeccar Khan received orders to haſten to the preſence. At this time the emperor was employed in the ſiege of Kundaneh, where Terbeut Khan, commander of the artillery, had erected his batteries on the ſame hill, that the Maharajah Jeſſwunt Sing had formerly done. Zoolfeccar Khan being arrived in camp, was graciouſly received, and ordered to carry on approaches on the ſide of Sewapore. Many days had not paſſed, when intelligence arrived that a body of Mharattas, having croſſed the Nerbudda, were committing depredations near Oojein, and that the Afghauns of Malwa had alſo raiſed a rebellion; upon which Zoolfeccar Khan was ordered to march for the defence of that country. Raow Dulput was now promoted to the rank of three thouſand. Ghazi ad Dien Khan was appointed to the government of Berar, and to defend the country

of

of Telingana, when he fixed his cantonments close to the fort of Candahar.

The emperor still lay before Kundaneh. Sultan Mahummud Bedar Bukht was appointed to the government of Aurungabad and Boorahanpore. The enemy, after plundering the environs of the last mentioned city, crossed the Nerbudda, and destroyed the town of Ghurkore. Though Raja Jey Sing and Rustum Khan Dekkanee were detached against them by the prince, yet no advantage was gained; upon which the royal orders were issued, that the prince and Zoolfeccar Khan should act in conjunction.

The khan arriving near Ferdapore, the Mharattas quitted the siege of that city, and made incursions into Berar. The prince left Alimerdan Khan for the defence of Boorahanpore, and Zoolfeccar Khan detached Rustum Khan Dekkanee for the protection of Berar. Intelligence arrived, that the enemy under Dhunnah's son had besieged Sultanpore Nudderbar, upon which Zoolfeccar Khan marched to that quarter, where, on his arrival, he learned that they had gone to Buggellana. The khan pursued them, and arrived at Ambolah, where Ragnoo, a Mharatta chief in the service of Moattiber Khan, tannadaar of Kallean and fojedaur of Goolshunabad, maintained a body of robbers, and carried on an open traffick unmolested with merchants, for the effects plundered by his people, but he found means to evade the khan's displeasure.

Dhunnah's son now moved with intentions to infest the environs of the royal camp, but Zoolfeccar Khan, by forced marches hastening to Nerool, prevented his putting his design into execution. The fort of Kundaneh was now given up by the governor to the emperor for a sum of money. The enemy soon after this plundering in the neighbourhood of the imperial camp, Zoolfeccar Khan as often repulsed them as they dared to approach. About this time

time negotiations were carried on by ſultan Kaum Bukhſh with the enemy for a peace, and Raja Saooh was releaſed from the Ruggelah Bar, and entruſted to the care of the prince; but the Mharattas, who now had acquired great ſtrength, and plundered at pleaſure all the provinces of Dekkan, were ſo inſolent in their demands, that all thoughts of accommodation were ſoon again laid aſide, and Raja Saooh remanded to his confinement. Zoolfeccar Khan was diſpatched into Khandeſhe, where nearly forty thouſand Mharattas committed great depredations.

The emperor, after the fall of Kundaneh, cantoned in the town of Poonah; but, owing to the plunders of the enemy, grain was ſo dear in the royal camp, that only three ſeer could be had for a rupee. A great drought had alſo happened in all the provinces of Dekkan, ſo that there was little cultivation, and many of the inhabitants ſought an aſylum acroſs the Nerbudda. The emperor's affairs viſibly declined, and the enemy roamed at large in every quarter. Zoolfeccar Khan moved by rapid marches to the neighbourhood of Boorahanpore, when they fled into Berar; and Ghazi ad Dien Khan being entruſted with the protection of that province, he did not purſue them, but agreeable to the imperial orders marched to protect Aurungabad and Ahmednuggur.

Though proviſions were beyond expreſſion ſcarce in the royal camp, yet Aurungzebe marched from Poonah to beſiege the fort of Raujeghur; and Sudder ad Dien Mahummud Zumman Khan, third bukhſhi, was ordered to protect the grand baggage camp at Bahadur Ghur. Zoolfeccar Khan with a convoy of grain, of which he had collected a great quantity, arrived ſafely at the royal camp, and was promoted to additional rank for this ſervice. The Mharattas in Berar, having completely defeated Ruſtum Khan, croſſed the Nerbudda, upon which Ghazi ad Dien Khan marched after them, and orders were ſent to the munſubdars of Malwa to collect and oppoſe them.

them. The prince Mahummud Bedar Bukht was alſo ordered to croſs the Nerbudda, and Zoolfeccar Khan to protect Aurungabad and Boorahanpore, till his return.

Negotiations towards the ſettlement of a peace were ſtill carried on, through the ſultan Kaum Bukhſh, with Dhunnah Jadoo, who only entered into them to deceive and delay time. Neema Sindia, after croſſing the Nerbudda, plundered the province of Malwa as far as Seronje. The forts of Raujeghur and Toorreah fell to the royal arms.

Zoolfeccar Khan encamped on the banks of the Gung, and the prince Bedar Bukht marched towards Oojein, but cantoned for ſome time near Boorahanpore. The emperor, after the fall of Raujeghur, moved towards the fort of Sumber Chumber; but, on account of the rains, halted within fourteen coſs. Raow Dulput eſcorted a large convoy of ſupplies as far as Ahmednuggur, in the way to the royal camp. Ali Nukkee, a grandſon to the Perſian emperor, being diſguſted, fled to Surat, from whence he ſent a petition to Aurungzebe, who invited him to court, and upon his arrival conferred upon him the command of three thouſand horſe, and the title of Mirza Suffavee Khan.

Zoolfeccar Khan detached Dulput Raow and Ram Sing Harrah in purſuit of the enemy, who had made incurſions to the vicinity of Beejapore and Beelbuttah. They followed them from thence into Khandeſhe, where they completely defeated and obliged them to evacuate that province entirely, taking a great number of their horſes and arms; after which they returned to Aurungabad.

Neema Sindiah, who had quarrelled with Dhunnah, ſeparated from him; and croſſing the Nerbudda, as before mentioned, plundered the province of Malwa as far as Seronje, at the inſtigation of

 the

the rebel raja Sutterſal Bondela; but they did not long agree together. The imperial orders had been ſent for the prince, Bedar Bukht to purſue the invader, but he was delayed, and Ghazi ad Dien Khan Feroſe Jung, after puniſhing the Mharattas in Berar, left his baggage at Boorahanpore, and moved by quick marches to Seronje; from which the enemy fled before his arrival; but the khan wrote to court that he had gained a victory, which pleaſed the emperor ſo much that he immediately conferred upon him the title of Sippaeh Sallar, and many favours on all his principal officers; but they were withdrawn on the truth being made known, and he returned to his government in Berar. Dulput Raow agreeably to the orders of Zoolfeccar Khan, conducted the family of the prince to Boorahanpore, and then returned. Roh Oollah Khan, grand ſteward of the imperial houſehold and treaſurer of the privy purſe, ſon to the deceaſed nobleman of the ſame name, died about this time. The emperor himſelf was taken very ill, but recovered in a ſhort time. A great ſcarcity of grain prevailed all through Dekkan. The imperial revenues, numerous elephants, and a vaſt caravan, having arrived from Hindooſtan at Aurungabad, Raow Dulput and Ram Sing Harrah eſcorted them at two different times to Ahmednuggur and the imperial camp. Khodabundeh Khan, ſon to the late ameer al amra, who was fojedaur of Carnatic Beejapore, was called to the preſence, and diſtinguiſhed by the poſt of grand ſteward of the houſehold. Two caravans, one ſoon after another, coming from Hindooſtan towards Aurungabad, were both greatly plundered by the Mharattas near the paſs of Ferdapore, ſo that the army, by theſe diſaſters and the waſte of the jaghires by the enemy, were exceedingly diſtreſſed for all the neceſſaries of life. The Mharattas, by their frequent ſucceſsful plunders, became very rich and powerful. A party even advanced cloſe to the city of Hyderabad, with intentions to lay it waſte. Dhunnah, Kunnoot, and Hundoo roamed at large in the Carnatic, where Daood Khan, an ameer of five thouſand, deputy of Zoolfeccar

Khan,

Khan, fought with them many battles. Though the emperor was in Dekkan, and above one hundred and feventy thoufand horfe were paid for by him in the camp and the provinces, yet they did not fuffice. The powers of government became relax in every quarter. Aurungzebe moved from the cantonments of Ghur Kerroofs to punifh Ponapah Pinder, who had rebelled in the diftricts of Wakin Kerah, and entertained evil defigns upon Zuffirabad Bieder. The enemy made an attack on the imperial baggage near Bahadur Ghur, and acquired a great plunder, befides fetting fire to great quantities of valuable effects. Their infolencies were greater than in the laft year, fo that the lands round all the capital cities were totally wafte, and lay uncultivated. Neema Sindia made an attempt to advance to Banaras, through the country of Nagpore, but the zemindars united, and prevented his defign. The Mharattas retook feveral fortreffes that had lately fubmitted to the royal arms; but particularly the ftrong fort of Loeh Ghur. The prince Bedar Bukht had, agreeably to the imperial orders, gone to Oojein, fo that there did not remain a force at Boorahanpore to furnifh efcorts for the caravans which came from Hindooftan; upon which Zoolfeccar Khan marched with his army to that city, and after punifhing a body of the enemy, who were on the watch for plunder, conducted the treafure and fupplies to Aurungabad. His force being but fmall, he was obliged to requeft a reinforcement for the defence of that city. Accordingly, Mogul Khan Tooranee was detached to join him for this purpofe, and Zoolfeccar Khan, leaving him there, marched with a large convoy of treafure and fupplies to the imperial camp.

The emperor was ftill engaged againft the rebels of Wakin Kerah, but the roads all round were crowded with large bodies of the enemy; yet fuch was their dread of Zoolfeccar Khan, that, whenever he approached, they fled inftantly to the diftance of thirty five or forty cofs; and he efcorted his convoy in fafety to the royal A. H. 1118 A. D. 1706.

 camp.

camp. The emperor encamped about a coſs from the fort of Wakin Kerah, and ordered Cheen Koollich Khan, Hummeed ad Dien Khan, Terbeut Khan; commander of the artillery and others, to conduct the ſiege. They accordingly raiſed two large mounds of earth near the gateway, which were immediately occupied by the troops of the ſultan Mahummud Kaum Bukhſh: Cheen Koollich Khan attempted, but in vain, to get poſſeſſion of a hill on another quarter of the fort, but was repeatedly repulſed by the enemy, who ſallied out in great numbers. Hummeed ad Dien Khan alſo was obliged to quit his ſtation, and with difficulty regained the camp. Dhunnah, with other chiefs, having collected about five thouſand horſe and five and twenty thouſand foot, infeſted the neighbourhood. An entrenchment was drawn all round the royal camp. The enemy made ſuch powerful ſallies from the fort, daily and nightly throwing rockets, that not a ſingle perſon durſt venture out of the camp. Detachments from it were repeatedly defeated, and the diſtreſs for grain and forage became pinching to the laſt degree. The cauſe of theſe diſgraces was, that the preſent race of amras, out of avarice, folly, and inexperience, neglected the veterans and their ſons, and mounted as cavalry their own timid, ſlothful, menials and ſlaves, whoſe fighting and running away became ſynonymous terms. The deceitful Pinderrehs made propoſals of peace, through the prince Kaum Bukhſh and Cheen Koollich Khan; but, though the emperor repeatedly diſapproved of them, they ſtill continued their importunate ſolicitations, and indeed all the amras were alarmed at the enemy's encreaſing ſuperiority.

At this time, Zoolfeccar Khan was on his march with ſupplies from Aurungabad. The emperor ſent repeated orders to haſten him and Daood Khan to the preſence; and, for the preſent, regarding the fears of the amras about his perſon, ſeemingly liſtened to the propoſals of the enemy, and beſtowed khelauts on Ponapah, with

an

an elephant, and gave ſome jewels to his mother. Mohtuſhum Khan was ſent into the fort as kelladaar. Zoolfeccar Khan being arrived at the imperial camp, was graciouſly received by Aurungzebe, who ordered him immediately to march againſt the Mharattas and Pinderrehs. The khan, accordingly, with Raow Dulput, Ram Sing Harrah, and other chiefs, moved to the ſpot where the beſieged had repulſed Hummeed ad Dien Khan, and reconnoitred it carefully. The enemy, confiding in the natural ſtrength of the place and their numbers, made a great ſhew of reſiſtance; but the khan ſoon drove them away with a very great ſlaughter, upon which they fled for ſhelter to Tulwarreh, cloſe under the hill near the gate of the fort. Zoolfeccar drove other bodies from ſeveral poſts, killing great numbers of the enemy, and loſing ſeveral of his own men, who gallantly purſued too near the ditch. Cheen Koollich Khan, who remained all the while an inactive ſpectator, and who, if he had joined in the aſſaults, might have been of great ſervice, complained on his return that he was not aſſiſted by Zoolfeccar Khan, and was believed by his majeſty. The next day Zoolfeccar Khan went to fix on proper places for erecting batteries, and a body of horſe and foot came out to oppoſe him, but were ſoon repulſed by Dulput Raow, and fled to the hill. Some days after this, Daood Khan Punnee joined from the Carnatic, and Zoolfeccar Khan with his troops and ſome other amra's gained poſſeſſion of two eminences near the gate. Jumſheed Khan, an ameer of five thouſand, was killed by a ball in the attack. Day and night were now employed in erecting batteries. Intelligence arrived, that Kunnoput, who was advancing with a large body of Mharattas to relieve the fort, had died on the march, and that the lately conquered fort of Kundaneh was retaken by the enemy. The beſieged, who were now greatly alarmed at the gallantry and ſucceſs of Zoolfeccar Khan, made ſerious propoſals of ſubmiſſion; and the prince Kaum Bukhſh with Cheen Koollich Khan were ordered to examine them, and manage the negotiation; but this

this did not prevent Zoolfeccar Khan, who was not to be diverted by their ſtratagems, from carrying on vigorous hoſtilities. He divided his army into two bodies, and with one, in perſon, attacked the town of Tulwarreh, cloſe under the fort, which he carried, after a very bloody aſſault. The enemy then took ſhelter in the fort, and annoyed the troops with rockets and muſquetry from the walls, but to no purpoſe; ſo that in the evening Ponapah, with the Mharatta chiefs, being quite diſheartened, made their eſcape by a private road behind the fort. Raow Dulput ſeeing that all firing from the walls had ceaſed, and hearing no noiſe, ventured up to the fort, and finding it empty, ſet the houſes on fire. Munſoor Khan was ordered to take poſſeſſion, and Zoolfeccar Khan ſent to inform and congratulate the emperor. The fire continued burning the whole night and the next day, when a magazine of powder blew up, and killed many people. An accident of the ſame kind happened the next day alſo. The fort of Wakin Kerah is of no great ſtrength, but requires a very large garriſon to defend it.

Zoolfeccar Khan was not properly rewarded for this victory, the praiſe of which was beſtowed upon others, who had no ſhare in it, yet had the addreſs to make the emperor reprove the khan for having let the enemy eſcape unmoleſted. The royal ear indeed had long been poſſeſſed by a few deſigning men, who diverted him from attending to his moſt uſeful ſervants, which gave much diſguſt, and weakened the affections of the army to the royal perſon.

Zoolfeccar Khan was ſent to puniſh the zemindars about Koolburga and Khankernee, and to eſcort the imperial elephants and horſes to Aurungabad. Terbeut Khan was diſpatched with an army to retake Kundaneh, about three coſs from which the emperor now erected cantonments. Zoolfeccar Khan, after ſettling the contributions of Koolburga and other places, moved to Aurungabad, where he

he remained ſome time, and diſpatched Mogul Khan with treaſure and ſupplies to the imperial camp. Intelligence arriving that Neema Sindia was plundering the pergunnah of Bertoo, five and twenty coſs from Aurungabad, though Zoolfeccar Khan had ſent great part of his troops to eſcort treaſure to the royal camp, he did not wait for their return, but moved by forced marches, and the enemy fled as he approached. He did not give over the purſuit, but followed them to their baggage camp, to defend which they made a ſtand, and were completely defeated, with the loſs of ſeveral of their chiefs, and all their baggage and plunder fell into the hands of the victors, who returned in triumph to Aurungabad. This was that body of the enemy who had laid waſte the province of Malwa as far as Seronje.

Zoolfeccar Khan was again ſummoned to the imperial preſence, but being taken ill, was obliged to delay his march for ſome time. Upon his recovery he obeyed, and had an audience of the emperor at Bahadur Ghur, who had moved there to keep the Ramazan. Seyadut Khan, who had gone out to hunt with a ſmall party from the camp, was made priſoner by a body of the enemy. The emperor at this time was taken dangerouſly ill; upon which the prince Mahummud Azim Shaw was called with great haſte from Guzarat to the preſence.

Zoolfeccar Khan with Terbeut Khan, meer atuſh, was ſent with a conſiderable army to retake Kundaneh; and raja Saooh, Sambah's ſon, who had been confined long in the Ruggelah Bar, was delivered over to his cuſtody. Roy Bhan Bhoſſela Mharatta, who had been raiſed to the rank of ſix thouſand, was alſo ſent with him, in hopes that by his means the other chiefs might be prevailed upon to ſubmit and conclude a peace. Zoolfeccar Khan entruſted the guard over Raja Saooh to ſyed Ghuzunfir Khan. The emperor gave inſtructions, that as diſſentions had now broken out among the

Mharattas,

Mharattas, letters ſhould be written from Raja Saooh to invite them to ſubmit. This was done, but without effect. Ten thouſand were ſtruck off from the rank of ſultan Kaum Bukhſh, who had been guilty of ſome undutiful behaviour.

Aurungzebe marched from Bahadur Ghur to Ahmednuggur, and on the route the enemy committed great inſults on the line. Hummeed ad Dien Khan was ordered to repulſe them; but he committed the charge to his officers, who were ſoon defeated, and many of them taken priſoners. The enemy then charged the baggage, and carried off a vaſt plunder; but when the emperor's train came in ſight, they, as if ſtruck with awe at the tremendous pomp of majeſty, retired and looked on quietly at a diſtance, which was at this period the greateſt good fortune. The royal camp halted under the walls of Ahmednuggur. Gopal Raow Chanderaowt, being much diſtreſſed in his circumſtances, deſerted to the enemy.

Dhunnah Jadoo, Neema Sindia, and Odooah Mulhar, with other Mharatta chiefs, ſurrounded the imperial camp at *Ahmednuggur*, but were bravely repulſed and obliged to *fly* by Khan Aulum, ſon of Khan Zummaun. Zoolfeccar Khan reduced the fort of Kundaneh, and the beſieged capitulated through the mediation of Ram Sing Harrah, at whoſe requeſt they were allowed to depart in ſafety.

There are above an hundred fine wells in this fort. Munſoor Khan was appointed kelladaar, but proper ſtores of proviſions could not be ſpared for its ſupport; and this was the caſe with all the forts which had been taken in Dekkan, where the long wars and continual depredations had rendered all the neceſſaries of life exceedingly ſcarce. The prince Mahummud Azim Shaw arrived from Guzarat at Ahmednuggur, and had an affecting meeting with the emperor.

Ibrahim

Ibrahim Khan, ſon of the late Alimerdan Khan, was removed from the government of Caſhmire and appointed to that of Guzarat, of which the prince Bedar Bukht was ordered to take charge until his arrival, and puniſh the rebel Anoomund, who, from being a ſeller of drams, had practiſed robbing, and by his ſucceſſes raiſed himſelf to the command of a large body of banditti, with whom he had joined the Mharattas. This rebel, on the departure of Azim Shaw, finding Guzarat unprotected, had entered the province, where he defeated and took priſoner Nuzzer Ali Khan, the fojedaur of Brodrah, a very wealthy town, inhabited by capital merchants and bankers, whom he plundered of an immenſe booty, and made a ſecure retreat with his prize.

Great bodies of banditti plundered at diſcretion about Aurungabad, and the zemindars of Multan and Tatta rebelled, but were quelled by ſultan Moiz ad Dien, who on this occaſion diſplayed great gallantry and conduct. Khan Aulum was ſent to protect the province of Malwa, and Nijabut Khan and Zoolfeccar Khan were both ordered to drive the enemy from Aurungabad. Zoolfeccar Khan ſent his baggage into Ahmednuggur, and moved by forced marches, but upon his arrival near Payen Ghaut, he learned that the enemy had fled another way to the banks of the Gung. Ghazi ad Dien Khan had remained all this while inactive, only ten coſs from the enemy's camp. Zoolfeccar Khan ſtill purſued them without remiſſion, and at laſt they croſſed the Beemrah into their own diſtricts; upon which, finding the country clear and the rains ſetting in, he returned to the imperial camp. His troops in this purſuit ſuffered every hardſhip from want of proviſions and exceſſive fatigue. He next marched towards the fort of Moorje, upon which Dhunnah croſſed the Kiſtnah. Intelligence arrived, that Ponapah Pinderreh and Hindoo Raow had poſſeſſed themſelves of the fort of Bilcondah, belonging to Beejapore, and taken the kelladaar priſoner; alſo that the fort of Buſ-

 ſunt

ſunt Ghur had fallen into their hands. Daood Khan recovered the former to the imperial poſſeſſion. Seyadut Khan procured his releaſe from the enemy for a large ſum of money, but he was rendered blind of both eyes from the wounds he had received. Zoolfeccar Khan encamped, on account of the rains, within twelve coſs of Moorje, but was ſo diſtreſſed for proviſions that his cavalry became almoſt unfit for ſervice.

When Shaw Jehaun ſent the *ſultan Dara Shekkoh againſt* Candahar, he gave the ſoldiery two years' pay in advance, and ſent two years of grain with the army. During his whole reign, the ſingle war of the rana was the only one that gave trouble. Aurungzebe's reign had been a continued war, and now, even in the royal camp at Ahmednuggur, notwithſtanding the vicinity of the Kiſtnah, ſcarce any proviſions could be obtained.

Zoolfeccar Khan after the rains purſued Dhunnah, who fled to the Beejapore country, and the khan followed him to the banks of the Kiſtnah. The Pinderrehs took Velore, which however was ſoon again retaken by Terbeut Khan. Sultan Mahummud Akber died this year in Perſia. A great caravan, very rich, coming from Aurungabad was totally plundered, and every thing carried off by a body of Mharattas, at only twelve coſs diſtance from the imperial camp.

The prince Mahummud Kaum Bukhſh was promoted, honoured with preſents, and appointed to the ſoubadary of Beejápore; and at parting, the emperor, weeping, permitted him to beat the nobut from the gate of the palace. The twenty firſt of the ſame month, Zeehidge, the prince Mahummud Azim Shaw was diſpatched towards Malwa. Rama's widow, who had great power among the Mharattas, wiſhed to confine Hindoo Raow, but he took refuge

fuge in the fort of Koorkul. Dhunnah plundered all his effects, and closely besieged him; upon which he sent to beg assistance of Zoolfeccar Khan, who crossed the Kistnah, and, leaving his baggage in the fort of Sundeo, marched against Dhunnah, who fled upon his approach, when Hindoo Raow took shelter in his own country, and Zoolfeccar Khan then retreated.

A few days after this the emperor was seized with his last illness, which encreased every hour, and alarming reports prevailed; till on Friday, the twenty eighth of Zeekaud, in the fiftieth year and second month of his reign, he left this vain life of toil, for one of blissful repose. A. H. 1118. A. D. 1707.

END OF AURUNGZEBE's OPERATIONS IN DEKKAN.

PART IV.

HISTORY

OF

AURUNGZEBE's SUCCESSORS,

BY

ERADUT KHAN.

APOLOGY.

A GREAT number of the Memoirs of Eradut Khan having been formerly printed off in the year 1786, and sufficient remaining on hand for the purpose, I hope my readers will excuse their being bound up in the order of connection and time. To my liberal friends, the regular numbering of pages will, I trust, be of less moment than the contents; the reprinting of which would have added very greatly to my expense, and but little to their accommodation; especially as Eradut Khan gives a much more satisfactory account of transactions than any other writer of the same period, whom I could have translated in his place.

The following account of the author of the Memoirs is taken from the [a] Masser al Amra, or Biography of Nobility, written by Sumsam ad Dowlah Shaw-nowauz Khan, prime minister to Sullabut Jung, brother and predecessor in power to the present Nazim of Dekkan.

Meer

[a] Which I had not seen, till favoured with it lately by Mr. R. Johnson, who, in his residency with the nizam at Hyderabad, collected many curious Persian manuscripts relative to Dekkan, which he with great liberality has permitted me to make use of.

Meer Moobaric Oollah Eradut Khan Wazeh, was the ſon of * Iſauk Khan, ſon of Azim Khan. Both his grandfather and father were noblemen of high rank. The former was Meer Bukhſhi to the emperor Jehaungeer, and the latter held various offices of importance under Shaw Jehaun and Aulumgeer. He died ſoon after his appointment to the government of Oude. His title was alſo Eradut Khan. One of his ſons (our author) had his title conferred upon him, and in the thirty third year of Aulumgeer was appointed fojedaur of Jagneh, and at other periods, of Aurungabad and Mando in Malwa. In the reign of Shaw Aulum he was governor of the Doab, and the intimate friend of Moazim Khan Vizier. He died in the time of Ferokhſere. His abilities as a poet were great, and he left a volume of poems behind him. His ſon was honoured by the title of Hoſhedaur Khan, and afterwards with that of Eradut Khan, and the fojedaury of Doohiperayeah in the province of Malwa. In the ſixth year of *Mahummud Shaw, he attended Aſoph Jah to* Dekkan, and after the victory over Mubariz Khan was appointed dewan of Dekkan, with the rank of four thouſand. He was afterwards governor of Koolburga, and died in the year 1157, [A. D. 1744.] He had many ſons, moſt of whom died in his life time. His eldeſt ſurviving ſon, Hafiz Khan, ſucceeded him in the government of Koolburga, which he held at the time Shaw-nowauz Khan wrote the Biography of the Amras.

* Afterwards entitled Keſſaiut Khan.

TO

WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

Sir,

PERMIT me to dedicate this Tranſlation to you, who ſo amply patronized my attempts to make myſelf uſeful to my honourable employers, when in India. The diſtinction you were pleaſed to confer upon me, by an appointment in your family, and the favour of your friendſhip, I ſhall ever regard as honours of which I may reaſonably boaſt: and I truſt a time will come, when far more important pages than mine will acquire merit with the nation, from being adorned with the name of Hastings.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient

And grateful humble ſervant,

London,
12th May, 1786.

JONATHAN SCOTT.

ORIGINAL

PREFACE.

THUS fayeth the compiler of thefe records and events, an humble and finful flave, [1] Moobaric Oollah [2] Eradut Khan [3] Wazeh, fon of the [4] fheltered in mercy, [5] Keffaiut Khan, writer of the [6] Shekeft: When I had finifhed the [7] Kulmaut Aleeaut, it entered my mind to draw up a concife relation of what events had happened to myfelf, while I was compofing that work.

[1] Anglicè, Bleffed of God.

[2] The author's title of nobility, fignifying The Faithful Lord.

[3] His poetical name, by which he chofe to fignify himfelf in his poems; Anglicè, Clear. Eaftern authors always ufe one.

[4] The Muffulmauns, when mentioning a deceafed perfon, never fay fuch a one who is dead, but fuch a one fheltered in mercy, received in pardon, or fome fimilar expreffion. When mentioning a deceafed prince, they fay the prince whofe feat is in Paradife.

[5] Anglicè, The ferviceable.

[6] The broken hand, generally ufed in bufinefs.

[7] Anglicè, Sublime Difcourfes. This work I never could obtain, though I made ftrict enquiry after it.

ORIGINAL PREFACE.

I have obſerved, that delightful ſcenes, and the ſociety of friends, are not ſo ſtriking at the time of enjoyment, as afterwards, when reflected in the mirror of recollection. On this account, I write down moſt paſſing occurrences; and whenever I peruſe them, or ruminate upon them, a particular feeling, a ſurpriſing pleaſure and aſtoniſhing extaſy, prevail, in my mind. My writings alſo ſerve as a memorial to my friends.

During the ſhort period of my age, which has this day arrived at the ſixty-fourth year, and the 1126th of the holy
715. Hijhera, ſuch wonders of time, ſuch aſtoniſhing marks of the power of the Creator of night and day in the viciſſitudes of worldly affairs, the deſtruction of empires, the deaths of many princes, the ruin of ancient houſes and noble families, the fall of worthy men, and riſe of the unworthy, have been beheld by me, as have not been mentioned by hiſtory to have occurred, in ſuch number or ſucceſſion, in a thouſand years.

As, on account of my office, and being engaged in theſe tranſactions, I have obtained a perfect knowledge of the ſources of moſt events, and what, to others, even information of muſt be difficult, was planned and executed in my ſight; and as I was a ſharer, as well as ſpectator, of

of all the dangers and troubles, I have therefore record(
them.

My intention, however, not being to compile a hifto
of kings, or a flowery work, but only to relate fuch events
as happened within my own knowledge, I have therefore, preferably to a difplay of learning in lofty phrafes and pompous metaphors, chofen a plain ftyle, fuch as a friend, writing to a friend, would ufe for the purpofe of information. Indeed, if propriety is confulted, loftinefs of ftyle is unfit for plain truth, which, pure in itfelf, requires only a fimple delineation. I hope, therefore, that my readers will not loofen the reins of impartiality from their hands, nor call my modefty, ignorance.

TO THE

READER

IT will be neceſſary to remember, that Aurungzebe is the ſame perſon with Aulumgeer. He took the latter title on his acceſſion to the throne, agreeable to the cuſtom of the eaſtern princes, who always aſſume a new one on that occaſion.

It is hoped that the number of notes will not prove tedious, nor perplex the reader's attention. Some, perhaps, may appear trivial to thoſe whoſe local knowledge renders ſuch aſſiſtance, to them, unneceſſary; but, as their number is comparatively very ſmall with thoſe who require it, the tranſlator requeſts the indulgence of the few, in compliment to the many.

MEMOIRS

OF THE

MOGUL EMPIRE,

BY

ERADUT KHAN WAZEH.

I SHALL begin my narration from the time of my removal from the command of the fortreſs of [1] Imteeauz Gur. For the duties of that office I had entertained numerous followers, a tenth of a tenth of whom, the ſuddenneſs of my recall rendered me incapable of paying; but, as my life was yet to remain, I made my [2] eſcape from among them in the beſt manner I could, with my family.

On account of my diſtreſſed circumſtances, and the great diſtance of my late command from the Imperial camp, in order that I

[1] An important fortreſs in Dekkan, or the ſouthern part of Hindoſtan. It is called Oodneh by the Hindoos, and is now in poſſeſſion of the Mharattas, who retook it ſoon after the death of the Emperor Aulumgeer.

[2] To be obliged to fly from their own troops, is frequently the caſe with the nobles of Hindoſtan, on recall from office, or other emergency, as they generally keep up more than they can pay with regularity.

 might

might take ſome repoſe, his majeſty had conferred upon me the government of [1]Ahſunabad Koolburgah, where I remained one month; and then, leaving my dearest ſon, [2]Huddaiut Oolla, as my deputy in that ſtation, I proceeded with a few followers to the [3]Stirrup. I had the honour of an audience in [4]Pargur, while his majeſty was engaged in the reduction of [5]Kundaneh. He ſhewed me much favour, nor had any change taken place in his eſteem and regard towards me. I was ſtationed, during the ſiege, four coſs diſtant from the camp, on the only road of communication then left, as I had been ſucceſsfully employed on the like ſervice, ſince the commencement of the reduction of Dekkan, at [6]Beejapore, [7]Hyderabad, and other places. Though the enemy now was very numerous, and plundered even to the ſkirts of the camp, yet, by the divine aſſiſtance, I maintained my poſt with a very trifling force. For this ſervice, I was honoured with much applauſe by his majeſty, and my reputation with the public became high. Additional rank was alſo conferred, as a reward, on my deareſt ſon, and other relations, at Koolburgah.

[1] A city, formerly the capital of the Bhamenee ſovereigns of Dekkan, Feriſhta's Hiſtory of whom, and the ſucceeding Dynaſties, has been tranſlated, and will one day be offered to the public, ſhould their approbation await this attempt. It is now of little note, and in poſſeſſion of the Nizam.

[2] Anglicè, directed by God.

[3] Meaning the emperor's perſon, when travelling.

[4] A fortreſs in Dekkin.

[5] Another in ditto.

[6] Once the capital of the Adil Shawee Sultans of Dekkan, and celebrated for its magnificence. It was reduced by Aulumgeer, with all the dependencies, except what the famous Mharatta chief, Sewajee, who was a rebellious vaſſal of this monarchy, had wreſted from it. It is now ruined, and in poſſeſſion of the Mharattas. Europeans have generally written it Viſiapour, but the Muſſulmauns as above.

[7] This city was the capital of Golconda and Koottub Shawee ſultans, the laſt of whom was taken priſoner by Aulumgeer, and his kingdom reduced. It is now one of the capitals of the Nizam, who is however obliged to ſhare the revenues with the Mharattas.

After the reduction of [1] Kundaneh and [2] Raujegur, the emperor moved to another quarter. He had desired several of the principal nobility to accept the command of the latter, as it was of importance, and but newly conquered; but it being a post only of difficulty, they had all requested to be excused. One evening therefore he sent for me, and my son [3] Moraud Khan, and when I had entered the presence, said, "I wish to send thee to Raujegur, art "thou willing to go?" I replied, that his slave was ready; upon which he gave me part of the coffee before him, and ordered that, having drank it in the [4] Aubdar Khauneh, I should come back, and receive my dismission. When I returned to the presence, his majesty gave me his blessing, two hundred mhors, and one coin weighing one hundred [5] mhors, with two horses to me and my son, and five for my bretheren. Two hundred bullock loads of grain were also ordered with me; and the following day, after morning prayer, I departed. At taking leave, his majesty promised that I should be relieved before the rainy season, then about two months distant.

By the auspices of the divine blessing, I arrived in safety at my station in eight days, and remained there forty; during which, from the solitude and romantic situation of the place, my leisure passed in pleasingly enthusiastic contemplation. [6] Munsoor Khan was then

[1] A fortress in Dekkan.

[2] Another in ditto.

[3] Anglicè, object of desire.

[4] The place in which water, sherbets, &c. are cooled in ice or saltpetre.

[5] Golden coins, of this and greater weight, were often given as marks of favour. Silver coins, of several hundred rupees value, were also in use; and there is one of them now in the British Museum, of which the ingenious Mr. Richardson has given a very full description, in his very learned work, the Persian and Arabic Dictionary.

[6] Victorious. It is, perhaps, not yet quite unnecessary to mention, that every proper name or title of persons, in the Persian, and frequently in the Hindoo language, is

then ſent to relieve me, and his majeſty wrote with his own hand on the firmaun of recall, that, agreeably to his promiſe, he commanded me to the preſence; to which were added many gracious aſſurances of favour. I left Raujegur with the ſame force I had come; but as it was a great diſtance from the camp, and parties of the enemy were hovering abroad, at ſeveral places I was much preſſed. On my arrival at the preſence, I was received with great favour.

Being now again in the ſame ſituation as when I quitted Imteeaûz Gur, (for my jagheer had been ruined by various depredations,) I was much diſtreſſed in my affairs, when his majeſty, who was informed of every thing public and private, ſent [1] Ameer Khan to me with a meſſage, importing, that, as diſtreſs had invaded my affairs, I had better ſeek a little repoſe in ſome ſettled office, and that he would confer upon me the [2] Kelladaree and [3] Fojedaree of [4] Mandou, then held by [5] Nowazuſh Khan, who, though an ameer of three thouſand, was unequal to the poſt.

My attachment and regard to his majeſty were ſo great, that, obſerving his life verging to the cloſe, I did not wiſh to quit the

is an epithet deſcriptive of ſome quality in them on whom it is conferred, or the donor ſuppoſes them to poſſeſs: but, of late years, titles of honour are become ſo common, as to loſe their reſpect; and there are many victorious lords of Hindoſtan, who never ſaw a battle, or drew a ſword againſt an enemy.

[1] Noble.

[2] Command of a garriſon.

[3] Military authority in a diſtrict, under which are the criminal courts of juſtice.

[4] A very extenſive forteſs in the province of Malwa, of which it was the capital under the Patan ſovereigns. It is now much decayed, and in poſſeſſion of the Mharattas.

[5] Poſſeſſing affability.

presence, fearful of never beholding him more, and therefore declined the offer; but, when my son and the women of my family heard of the refusal, they became immersed in grief, for the Soubah of Malwa was to them dear as their native place. The disappointment of my son was such, that he privately resolved to give up the service, and leave me; and my whole family were heartless and in despair. At length, overcome by their situation, and indeed they had justice on their side, I, in spite of my own grief, said to my son, "The power is in thy hands; I resign myself as a ransom for "thy happiness." The soul of my life went the same evening to Ameer Khan, and informed him of my acceptance of this office. As that minister was pleased with my consenting on many accounts, he represented it to the emperor the same night, when the affair was settled. Alas! how can I express what passed within my own breast? The following morning, at the [1] assembly of justice, his majesty bestowed upon me a horse and [2] khelaut, and the same upon my son and grandson. It was also allowed me, at my particular request, to come daily to pay my respects at the presence, till the grants of my new office could be prepared; and though my posts of [3] Meer Tozuk and [4] Darogah of the Dekkan cavalry were given to others, yet, from his majesty's gracious favor, I was permitted to exercise the duties of them till I left the camp.

[1] It was a custom of the Mogul emperors to sit daily once, for the purpose of hearing and redressing the complaints of the people, and often twice; but this noble usage was discontinued by the successors of Aulumgeer, which tended greatly to lose them the respect of their subjects.

[2] An honorary dress given always to persons entering into office, and frequently by a superior to an inferior, as a mark of esteem. It is varied, in richness of materials, and number of garments, according to the rank of the receiver.

[3] A marshal, whose business it is to preserve order in a procession, or line of march, and to report absentees.

[4] Superintendant, who examines the number of men and horses, to check false musters.

On

On the evening before my departure, the emperor opening the window of his ſleeping apartment, called me to him, and ſaid, "Abſence now takes place between us, and our meeting again is "uncertain. Forgive, then, whatever willingly, or unwillingly, "I may have done againſt thee, and pronounce the words, *I* "*forgive!* three times, with ſincerity of heart. As thou haſt "ſerved me long, I alſo forgive thee whatever knowingly, or other- "wiſe, thou mayeſt have done againſt me." Upon hearing theſe expreſſions, my ſobs became like a knot in my throat, ſo that I had not power to ſpeak. At laſt, after his majeſty had repeatedly preſſed me, I made ſhift to pronounce the words, *I forgive!* three times, interrupted by heavy ſobs. He ſhed many tears, repeated the words, and, after bleſſing me, ordered me to retire. Sorrow lay ſo heavy upon my mind, that, upon my arrival at [1] Aurungabad, I was ſeized with a violent illneſs; but, as my borrowed life was not yet required, the ſoul and body did not ſeparate. Until my arrival at Mandou, I was unable to move, without help, from my bed to my ſeat. My ſon remained in the fort with me only one night, and then departed for his command at [2] Koterree Perrayeh. I remained one year immerſed in the ſame grief and ſorrow.

The prince Mahummud [3] Bedar Bukht being appointed to the government of Malwa, I paid my reſpects to him at [4] Oojein. In

[1] A conſiderable city, founded by Aulumgeer before his acceſſion to the throne, near the celebrated fortreſs of Dowlutabad in Dekkan. He named it Khojeſteh Boonniaud, or The *Happy Manſion*; but the people called it Aurungabad, in compliment to his title of Aurungzebe, by which Aulumgeer was diſtinguiſhed before he ſeized the empire.

[2] A diſtrict in Malwa.

[3] Signifying wakeful ſtar, or propitious fortune. He was the eldeſt ſon of Azim Shaw.

[4] Suppoſed to be one of the oldeſt cities in India, and is at preſent the capital of Malwa, and of Mahajee Sindia, a principal Mharatta chief.

a ſhort

a ſhort time, ſuch a friendſhip grew between us, that a greater between a prince and ſubject cannot be conceived. He would not be an inſtant without me: he would not eat of any thing, but he ſent me part of it: he did nothing of importance without aſking my advice, and conſidered my opinion as religiouſly deciſive. In ſhort, the particulars of his favour are beyond relation; but, on this account, I became envied by all his dependants.

Soon after this, the illuſtrious prince Mahummud [1] Azim Shaw, coming from Guzarat to viſit the emperor, paſſed through Malwa, on his route to [2] Ahmednuggur. From the favour he had beheld me in with his father, my attention to himſelf, and the unbounded praiſes of his ſon Bedar Bukht, he behaved to me in ſuch a gracious manner, as to relate would occaſion prolixity. When he had gone through Malwa, the government of Guzarat was conferred on Bedar Bukht, who departed for that province, and took me with him as far as the frontiers, beyond which I dared not paſs without leave from the emperor. How ſhall I expreſs his manner of parting? He made me promiſe to write him weekly, and ſaid, that he would favour me as often with letters under his own hand, including every important occurrence, in order to have the benefit of my advice for his conduct. This ſort of correſpondence was kept up between us regularly, till the life of his majeſty ſhadow [3] of God arrived at an end. I muſt now relate ſome particulars of that important event [4].

A.H. 11
A.C. 17
Feb. 21

The

[1] Signifying great king. He was the third by birth, but ſecond ſurviving ſon of Aulumgeer.

[2] A conſiderable city of Dekkan, once the capital of the Nizam Shawee ſultans, reduced to the Mogul yoke under Shaw Jehaun, but now under the Mharattas.

[3] An epithet common to majeſty, with all the orientals.

[4] It may not be amiſs to inſert here two letters written by Aulumgeer to his ſons, Azim Shaw and Kaum Bukſh, a few days before his death.

To

The emperor, a few days before his death, with a ſtrictneſs of command ſeldom to be enforced by monarchs at ſuch a ſeaſon, diſpatched

To SHAW AZIM SHAW.

HEALTH to thee! My heart is near thee. Old age is arrived: weakneſs ſubdues me, and ſtrength has forſaken all my members. I came a ſtranger into this world, and a ſtranger I depart. I know nothing of myſelf, what I am, and for what I am deſtined. The *inſtant which paſſed in power*, hath left *only* ſorrow behind it. I have not been the guardian and protector of the empire. My valuable time has been paſſed vainly. I had a patron in my own dwelling, (conſcience,) but his glorious light was unſeen *by my dim ſight. Life is not laſting; there is no veſtige of departed breath, and all hopes* from futurity are loſt. The fever has left me, but nothing of me remains but ſkin and bone. My ſon, (Kaum Bukſh,) though gone towards Beejapore, is ſtill near; and thou, my ſon, art yet nearer. The worthy of eſteem, Shaw Aulum, is far diſtant; and my grandſon, (Azeem Ooſhaun,) by the orders of God, is arrived near Hindoſtan. The camp and followers, helpleſs and alarmed, are, like myſelf, full of affliction, reſtleſs as the quickſilver. Separated from their lord, they know not if they have a maſter or not.

I brought nothing into this world, and, except the infirmities of man, carry nothing out. I have a dread for my ſalvation, and with what torments I may be puniſhed. Though I have ſtrong reliance on the mercies and bounty of *God, yet, regarding my* actions, fear will not quit me; but, when I am gone, *reflection will not remain.* Come then what may, I have launched my veſſel to the waves. Though Providence will protect the camp, yet, regarding appearances, the endeavours of my ſons are indiſpenſably incumbent. *Give my laſt prayers to my grandſon, (Bedar Bukht,) whom* I cannot ſee, but the deſire affects me. The Begum (his daughter) appears afflicted; but God is the only judge of hearts. The fooliſh thoughts of women produce nothing but diſappointment. Farewell! farewell! farewell!

To the Prince KAUM BUKSH.

MY ſon, neareſt to my heart. Though in the height of my power, and by God's *permiſſion*, I gave you advice, and took with you the greateſt pains, yet, as it was not the divine will, you did not attend with the ears of compliance. Now I depart a ſtranger, and lament my own inſignificance, what does it profit me? I carry with me the fruits of my ſins and imperfections. Surprizing Providence! I came here alone, and alone I depart. The leader of this caravan hath deſerted me. The fever, which troubled me for twelve days, has left me. Wherever I look, I ſee nothing but the Divinity. My fears for the camp and followers are great; but, alas! I know not myſelf. My back is bent with *weakneſs*, and my feet have loſt the powers of motion. The

diſpatched the prince Azim Shaw towards Malwa, and Kaum Bukſh to his government of Beejapore. His reaſon for this proceeding was, that no feuds might ariſe upon his death, in an enemy's country, between his ſons, to endanger the repoſe of his ſubjects. Had the two princes remained together in the camp, ſuch would have been the caſe, as occurred afterwards on the death of Shaw Aulum, whoſe four ſons were together in the camp, when, though not in an enemy's country, the families, fortunes and honour of a world became plunged in the depth of ruin.

Azim Shaw, though knowing the dangerous illneſs of his father, dared not diſobey the orders of march. He departed from the camp, but his motions were ſlow and cautious; nor did the emperor preſs him to expedition, after the three firſt marches. He

The breath which roſe, is gone, and left not even hope behind it. I have committed numerous crimes, and know not with what puniſhments I may be ſeized. Though the Protector of mankind will guard the camp, yet care is incumbent alſo on the faithful, and my ſons. When I was alive, no care was taken; and now I am gone, the conſequence may be gueſſed. The guardianſhip of a people is the truſt by God committed to my ſons. Azim Shaw is near. Be cautious that none of the faithful are ſlain, or their miſeries fall upon my head. I reſign you, your mother and ſon, to God, as I myſelf am going. The agonies of death come upon me faſt. Bahadur Shaw is ſtill where he was, and his ſon is arrived near Hindoſtan. Bedar Bukht is in Guzarat. Hyaut al Niſſa, who has beheld no afflictions of time till now, is full of ſorrows. Regard the Begum as without concern. Odiporee, your mother, was a partner in my illneſs, and wiſhes to accompany me in death; but every thing has its appointed time.

The domeſtics and courtiers, however deceitful, yet muſt not be ill-treated. It is neceſſary to gain your views by gentleneſs and art. Extend your feet no lower than your ſkirt. The complaints of the unpaid troops are as before. Dara Shekkoh, though of much judgment and good underſtanding, ſettled large penſions on his people, but paid them ill, and they were ever diſcontented. I am going. Whatever good or evil I have done, it was for you. Take it not amiſs, nor remember what offences I have done to yourſelf; that account may not be demanded of me hereafter. No one has ſeen the departure of his own ſoul; but I ſee that mine is departing.

even

even said to [1] Hummeed ad dien Khan, to whom he had committed the charge of his funeral rites, " Three days after my death, one " of my sons will arrive in camp, and send my remains to Aurun-
18. " gabad in a proper manner." On Friday the twenty-eighth of
07. Zeekaud, his majesty performed his morning devotions in company
1. with his attendants, after which, as was frequently his custom, he exclaimed, " O that my death may happen on a Friday, for " blessed is he who dieth on that day!" Soon after, he had occasion to retire. Upon his return towards his bed, he had begun the [2] tiummum, as was always his custom till water for the [3] wuzzoo could be brought, and had made one sprinkling, when suddenly his most pure spirit fled from the narrowness of corporeal confinement, to the boundless expansion of the Most High. We are from God, and to God we must return. His hands remained clasped, and in motion, for some time after he had ceased to breathe. How can I express my own feelings? This much I know, that the kindness, favour and distinction, for fifty years, of that atom-cherishing sun to me, his humble slave, his great actions, his glory, his piety, his perseverance in virtue from youth to age, the revolutions of his reign, and all the wonderful events of time, rushed upon my memory at once in a sea of grief, and overwhelmed my heart, so that I forgot myself, and knew not what passed around me.

Azim Shaw, being informed of the event by his agents, and the nobles who affected to embrace his interest, arrived on the third

[1] Anglicè, Aider of the faith.

[2] A purification by sprinkling of dust over the body, ordered by Mahummud for the convenience of his followers inhabiting the dry deserts of Arabia, where water is too valuable for the poor to use on slight occasions.

[3] Ditto with water

of

of [1] Zeehudge at the camp at Ahmednuggur. He omitted no shew of affection and respect to his deceased father, but, like the orphans of those in humble life, shed many tears.

Many of the chief imperial servants, as [2] Muttullub Khan, [3] Khoddabundeh Khan, [4] Terbeut Khan, and others, had a real attachment to Azim Shaw. Some neither loved or hated him; and a few, though they disliked, yet, from inability to oppose, prudently submitted to his authority. Three Mogul chiefs only delayed to come in to offer their allegiance, [5] Feeroze Jung, his son Cheen Koollich Khan, and [6] Mahummud Ameen Khan.

On the tenth of Zeehuge, 1118, Azim Shaw ascended the throne of empire amidst the usual rejoicings; and conferred favours on the nobility according to their stations, but on few in a manner affording satisfaction. Here I must be permitted to mention one or two instances of the wonderful accomplishment of the decrees of Providence. While he was only a prince, most of the nobility were attached to Azim Shaw, and regarded him as possessing every approved quality for empire; but almost immediately after his accession to the throne, the general opinion was altered, from his own conduct. He slighted the principal nobility, and betrayed great parsimony to the army, acting as if he had no occasion for their services. This proceeded from a vain belief that none dared to oppose him, and that his elder brother, Shaw Aulum, relin- A.C. 1;

[1] The twelfth month of the Arabian year.
[2] Anglicè, Object of the wish.
[3] Slave of God.
[4] Accomplished in manners and morals.
[5] Fortunate in war.
[6] Faithful in Mahummud.

quiſhing to him ſuch a vaſt empire as Hindoſtan, without a ſtruggle, would fly for ſafety to another clime. At the ſame time, he openly declared his jealouſy of his own ſon, Bedar Bukht, whoſe favour with the late emperor had diſpleaſed him. He treated the old nobility with contempt, and would ſay publicly, that they were not fit for his ſervice. He removed Terbeut Khan, a veteran and loyal general, from his command of the artillery, in the moſt inſulting manner, without any notice, and conferred that important ſtation on a young man of low rank among his creatures. In ſhort, I cannot enumerate all the ill omens to the fortune of Azim Shaw, which proved the will of Providence to have decreed heaven beſtowed empire to Shaw Aulum. He who prideth in himſelf is ruined. When the will of God hath decreed an event, all things aid the accompliſhment.

Mahummud Kaum Bukſh received intelligence of the emperor's death, on his third day's march from Ahmednuggur, and was immediately deſerted by Mahummud Ameen Khan, and all the Tooraunee Moguls, though they had been purpoſely appointed for his protection, at this criſis, by Aulumgeer. In addition to this miſfortune, [1]Zoolfeccar Khan, his bittereſt enemy, who had once confined him at the ſiege of [2]Iinjee, lay in his route with a conſiderable army, ſo that it was probable his perſon would be ſeized by this nobleman, in order to obtain the favour of the new emperor. Azim Shaw had diſpatched orders to that effect; but Zoolfeccar Khan, either from policy or compaſſion, did not obey them, and Kaum Bukſh arrived in ſafety at Beejapore, which he was al-

[1] Anglicè, Lord of the deſtroying weapon. This was the name of a ſcymetar belonging to Ali, ſon-in-law to the prophet.

[2] A celebrated fortreſs in the Carnatic.

lowed

lowed to keep, as his brother, being eager to quit Dekkan, did not endeavour to remove him.

Azim Shaw now proceeded with the Imperial camp towards Agra, by regular ſtages, as if the principal of a caravan, and taking the route of Toomree, quitted the broad and eaſy road of Akberpore, on his left; proving, by this imprudent ſtep, that, when deſtiny is unfavourable, man always doeth that which is wrong. The route of Toomree was hilly, full of woods, and, for many long ſpaces, void of water; ſo that, during two days march, great numbers of men, women, children, and animals, periſhed through fatigue and thirſt. It was remarked by numbers, at the time, that this foreboded evil to the fortune of Azim Shaw; for he had raſhly neglected the example of his father Aulumgeer, who, when marching againſt [1] Dara Shekkoh, had choſen the route of Akberpore.

I muſt now return to the affairs of Bedar Bukht, whom it was my fortune to join. This prince, on the death of Aulumgeer, received orders from his father, Azim Shaw, to march immediately from Guzarat, and proceed towards Lahore, to prevent the advance of Shaw Aulum from Cabul. Bedar Bukht had the greateſt and moſt ſincere affection for his grandfather, who equally loved him; and on that account the father and ſon became jealous of each other. Upon receipt of the melancholy news, he was overwhelmed with real grief, which dwelt long upon his mind; for, when I ſaw him afterwards at Oojein, he would frequently weep at recollection of his loſs. In obedience to the orders of his father, he departed from Guzarat without delay, at the head of only three thouſand

[1] A moſt excellent and authentic account of this prince's adventures and misfortunes may be ſeen in Bernier's Travels, which are bound up in Churchill's and Lord Oxford's Collection of Voyages. Dow alſo details them; but I prefer Bernier's account, as more artleſs.

horſe,

horse, his own dependants, and carried with him, about thirty lacks of rupees in treasure, property of his own, not presuming to touch [1] twenty lacks in the Imperial treasury, lest it should raise suspicions of his fidelity in the mind of his father. For the same reason, he made not any addition to his force, though he could with ease have raised a great army, and might have procured a [2] corore of rupees from the bankers and renters, by way of loan, without oppression, as did [3] Moraud Buksh, when he marched from this province against Dara Shekkoh.

On the eve of his march, he dispatched a letter to me and several others on his route; but the couriers brought none to hand in due time, the public roads being guarded by officers, who had orders to search all messengers, and inspect letters. As the prince expected me on the frontiers of Malwa, he was much disappointed on his arrival there, and repeatedly exclaimed, "What can have happened, "to prevent the coming of Eradut Khan?" My enemies, and several envious persons, took occasion to defame me, saying, that I would never join him, for, knowing the jealousy between him and his father, who was now emperor, I was gone to court his favour. In this manner did my enemies address him, till he arrived near Oojein; when, not finding me there, in spite of his regard and reliance upon me, suspicion found room in his mind of my fidelity.

[1] Two hundred thousand pounds.

[2] One million ditto.

[3] Anglicè, Accomplisher of the wish. Youngest son of the emperor Shaw Jehaun, and brother to Aulumgeer, who, having made use of him to attain the defeat of his elder brothers, confined him in the fortress of Gualiar, and afterwards had him put to death, on his being tried and condemned for murder, on the accusation of a dependant, whose father he had executed for some crime, when in power. Aulumgeer was obliged to displace the first judge before whom the cause was brought, as he refused to give sentence, saying, that a prince putting a man to death in the exercise of his authority, for a crime, ought not to be accounted murder.

At

At length, on the firſt of [1] Mohirrim, the prince's letters were brought me altogether, and immediately after, having loaded a ſmall tent and ſome neceſſaries on two trained camels, I departed from Mandou, leaving the fortreſs in charge of my dear relation and friend, Meer Sunjir. A.H. 1 A.C. 1

The prince had been for ſome time encamped near Oojein, waiting for the lucky day to make his entry into that city, ſo that by chance I reached the camp at the inſtant of good fortune. He was moving in his [2] nallekee towards the town, when he perceived me at a diſtance, and ſaid to his attendants, "Is not that Eradut "Khan that I ſee?" And was ſcarcely anſwered, when I came up. He ſtopped his train, and opening wide his arms, cried, "Come, "come my friend! in expectation of whom my eyes have been "ſtretched, even to dimneſs." I kiſſed his feet, and preſented my offering. He preſſed my head to his boſom, and taking off his [3] neem-aſteen, put it on my ſhoulders. His firſt words were lamentations mingled with tears, for the deceaſed emperor his grandfather, for whom he knew the ſincerity of my grief. He then ordered me to mount my horſe, and ride near him; and, as we proceeded to the city, related all that had happened to himſelf, and his anxiety at not meeting me on the borders of the province. When I had ſatisfied him for my delay, he commanded thoſe who had ſpoken againſt me to quit his preſence, with much diſpleaſure, and refuſed to admit them again for many days.

[1] The firſt month of the Arabian year.

[2] A canopied litter peculiar to the princes, and allowed now and then to ſome few great officers of ſtate. It is generally of rich materials, and often entirely of ſilver. It is carried on the ſhoulders of twelve or ſixteen bearers, on three poles, one on each ſide, like our ſedans, and the third running under the middle of the machine.

[3] An upper robe with half-ſleeves, commonly made of gold or ſilver tiſſue. For a prince, or perſon of high rank, to confer any part of his own dreſs on an inferior, is accounted a very great honour to the receiver.

Bedar

Bedar Bukht did not remain in the palace of Oojein; but, after viewing the city, pitched his camp on the bank of the river, at about a coss distant. Here he was attended by [1] Abdoollah Khan, the soubadar of Malwa, and continued one month and twenty days, expecting the arrival of his father, when that rash prince wrote him the following firmaun:

"Why have you not hastened on, nor sunk the boats in the "[2] Suttulludge, to prevent the approach of the enemy? Though "he dare not face me, yet you have been guilty of high neglect."

Soon after my arrival in camp, the prince sent a [3] Nishaun, with the following words in his own hand, to my dear son [4] Huddaiut Oollah Khan, then Fojedaur of a district of about two days journey from Oojein.

"Your father, one of my most esteemed dependants, attends "the stirrup. I am surprized that you have not as yet come to the "presence."

My son, in reply, wrote to the prince, that he should shortly seek the honour of an audience; but privately to me, desiring that I would represent to his highness, what respect would not permit him to mention himself. This was, that though I had no force under me, yet my attendance and advice might be of use; but that he, unless at the head of troops, could do no service; that he had then with him two thousand veteran soldiers, all his followers for twenty years, who would accompany him without the limits of his

[1] Slave of God.

[2] One of the five great rivers between Cabul and Lahore.

[3] The letters of the emperor are styled firmauns, those of princes, nishauns.

[4] Directed by God.

government.

government. Of these he had sent a return to the prince, whom he would immediately attend, on the advance of a month's pay to enable him to march; but without that they must be excused.

His highness, in answer to this message, said to me, "To give "Huddaiut Oollah this sum, or much greater, I would not hesi- "tate; but, alas! should I call in such a force, as your attachment "to me has been represented to my father in a suspicious view by "interested persons, he would instantly, on the junction of your "son's troops, be convinced of my disloyalty, and turn his arms "from Shaw Aulum against me. Write this to your son." I did so; and he declined coming to the camp, writing to me the following words: "I resign you to the protection of a gracious "God, since I am prevented by my ill-fortune from paying my "duty in person. I wish you could leave the party with which "you are engaged, as I see destiny will to it prove unfavorable." God be praised, that from his prudent caution, my dear son remained secure from the ensuing troubles.

Bedar Bukht, agreeable to the orders of his father, moved towards Agra, and was joined from the presence by Zoolfeccar Khan, Ram Sing Harrah, zemindar of [1] Koteh, and Dulput [2] Bonedela, also Amaun Oolla Khan, who were sent by Azim Shaw,

[1] A principal zemindary in Malwa, now much circumscribed by the Mharattas, who allow the raja, a descendant of Ram Sing's, but a very small proportion of his lands.

[2] The Bonedela tribe of Rajapootes are the possessors of Bonedelcund, an extensive tract, lying partly in the Agra, and partly in the province of Allahabad. Their proper chief, the raja of Oorcha, descended from Ber Sing Deo, the founder of the family importance, possesses but little territory, far the greatest part having been wrested from his house by Chuttersaul, one of a younger branch of the Bonedelas, whose descendants now hold his estates jointly with the Mharattas, who have a third part of the lands, and produce of the diamond mines of Pirna.

as much to guard the prince's motions as to assist him. [1] Meerza Raja Jey Sing, [2] Khan Aulum a Dekkan chief, with his brother [3] Munnower Khan, and other officers, also joined from the presence, with about six thousand horse.

The prince [4] Mahummud Azeem Ooshawn, who had, by Aulumgeer's orders, left his government of Bengal to proceed to the presence, had reached the vicinity of Agra, when he heard of the emperor's decease; upon which he marched to secure that city for his father, Shaw Aulum. [5] Mukhtar Khan, the soubadar, who was attached to Azim Shaw, and father-in-law to Bedar Bukht, hoping to impede his progress, sunk all the boats in the Jumna, and placed guards at the nearest fords. But, alas! what power had such a vassal to face the son of his decreed sovereign? The prince moved higher up, and having crossed the river, took him prisoner; but regarding his former services, and those of his

[1] Zemindar of a considerable territory in the province of *Ajmere*, named *Ambeer*; but since this prince's founding a *new city called* Jeypore, the rajaship has also taken that name. Jeypore is reckoned the most regular built city in Hindostan, and Europeans, who have seen it, speak highly of its magnificence. Jey Sing was a great encourager of science, and built several observatories for astronomical studies. He also erected a caravanserai and market in every province of Hindostan, for the convenience of travellers, at his own expence. The present raja of Jeypore, his grand-nephew, possesses the city, but not much territory, part of which has been seized by vassals of his family, and part by the Mharattas and Mogul chiefs, to both of whom he is tributary. Jeypore is the great mart for horses from Persia and the northern provinces of Hindostan; and the old citadel of Ambeer, close to it, is said to contain vast wealth laid up by Jey Sing. This will probably one day fall into the hands of the Mharattas, if they are not soon diverted from their operations in this part of India, by troubles in Dekkan, that shall furnish them employment nearer home.

[2] Anglicè, Lord of the world.

[3] Enlightened lord

[4] Anglicè, Of high dignity, second son of Shaw Aulum, the eldest surviving son of Aulumgeer.

[5] Anglicè, Powerful lord.

family,

family, did not offer him perſonal injuries. It had as yet been the uſage of the princes of this illuſtrious houſe, though a nobleman according to his connections with one of them, appeared againſt another in the field, that the victor did not put him to death, or diſgrace him. On the contrary, the fidelity and valour diſplayed by him, in the cauſe of a defeated rival, were ſure recommendations to the conqueror's favour. The princes knew that the ſtability of power and regulation of empire reſted on the ſupport of an experienced nobility, and they would frequently obſerve, "that their "enmity was not to the throne; for whenever a prince became "fixed upon it, they were faithful ſubjects. If then we deſtroy "them, through whom can we adminiſter the government." By this wiſe policy of the Imperial family, the rules and order of the extenſive empire of Hindoſtan remained uninjured by the quarrels of the princes.—But to return to my ſubject.

When Mahummud Bedar Bukht approached the banks of the [1] Chumbul, and Azim Shaw arrived near [2] Gualiar, Azeem Ooſhawn detached a conſiderable body from Agra, under [3] Motuſhum Khan, to guard the fords. Bedar Bukht was fond of enterprize, jealous of his honour, and of high mind tempered with prudence. A rivalſhip for glory had always ſubſiſted between him and his father, Azim Shaw, who was of raſh courage, and never looked beyond the preſent in his conduct. Like the [4] whiſker-twiſting vaunters

[1] A river in the province of Agra.

[2] One of the moſt celebrated fortreſſes of Hindoſtan, an elegant plate of which, with the account of its capture by a detachment under colonel Popham, in 1780, has been given to the public by major Rennell; but another, on a larger ſcale, with a more minute deſcription of the place, is now preparing by the ingenious Mr. W. Hodges, well known for his drawings under Captain Cook, and for his views of places in India, taken by himſelf on the ſpot.

[3] Dignified.

[4] The twiſt of the whiſkers in India, and the outrageous cock of the hat in England, are alike characteriſtic.

 of

of Hindostan, if his son made any delay on his march, he would jest and sneer, attributing it to cowardice, and dread of the enemy. On this account, Bedar Buhkt resolved to cross the Chumbul immediately, and attack the posts of Motushum Khan; but this proceeding was strongly opposed by Zoolfeccar Khan, an experienced general of approved conduct; upon which a strange contention took place, which is worthy of relation.

A number of low-minded persons, vain and imprudent, such as are too frequently the favorites of princes, who thought themselves capable antagonists for the nobility of Azeem Oshawn, regarding this as a fit opportunity to shew their loyalty and attachment, interfered in the conduct of affairs. As Zoolfeccar Khan, in the opinion of some, was suspected of treachery, they seized this occasion to persuade the prince that he corresponded with Shaw Aulum, and wished to delay engaging till his approach, in order to complete his designs of desertion to his cause. God only knows the heart, and perhaps it might have been so; but, in the eye of understanding, good policy alone seemed to influence his conduct in this affair.

When he was informed that the prince had resolved on crossing the river the next morning, he repeatedly represented, through the proper officers, that such a step was by no means adviseable at the present crisis, but the prince refused to take his opinion. Upon this, Zoolfeccar Khan went himself to his highness's tents, and requested an audience, setting forth, that he had affairs of importance to communicate; but the prince would not admit him, and sent word, that nightly council was unlucky, therefore he must wait till the morning. I had heard of Zoolfeccar Khan's advice during the day, and of the prince's dissent, but knew not what had passed at night; for I made it a rule never to go to his councils,

unless

unleſs called upon; and his highneſs had never failed, till now, to ſend for me. It happened, that I had been this day to viſit Zoolfeccar Khan, at his earneſt requeſt, but not a word on the affair in debate paſſed between us. Some envious perſons, however, took this occaſion to perſuade the prince, that I was a partner with the general; and, notwithſtanding his conviction of my fidelity, his highneſs, in his preſent humour, believed them. Hence it is, that the ancients obſerved, "We ſhould never rely on the favour of "princes; for when their minds are diſguſted, though without "cauſe, a thouſand years of confidence may be deſtroyed in one "inſtant of ſuſpicion."

The day following, ſuddenly, before morning prayer, the march of battle was ſounded, and the prince, completely armed, mounted the elephant which he always rode in the day of action. I was at my devotions, when I heard the drums; but dreſſing myſelf in haſte and aſtoniſhment, I ſpeeded to attend him. He had moved ſome diſtance from the tents before I came up. I found him, with an angry countenance, and contemptuous exclamation, uttering reproachful terms of Zoolfeccar Khan, as deceiver, traitor, falſe wretch, and the like, to ſome ſervile attendants round his elephant; but, on perceiving me, he became ſilent, and looked more diſpleaſed. According to cuſtom, I alighted from my horſe to make my obeiſance, of which he took no notice, nor ſpoke, nor ſmiled upon me as he was wont to do, but turned his head another way. Though much hurt at this ſlight, I took my ſtation as uſual on his right hand, cloſe to the ear of his elephant, and ruminated on the change in his behaviour, while my enemies, who during the night had formed this [1] teliſm, were rejoicing all around at my diſtreſs. Though his highneſs did not ſpeak to them after my

[1] Charm, or taliſman.

arrival,

arrival, yet I judged, by their exulting, and winking to one another, that somewhat highly pleasing to them had happened.

Just then, Zoolfeccar Khan sent an officer to request I would attend him; for he hoped that, at my desire, the prince would alter his intention of passing the river. I informed his highness of the officer's coming, for I never visited any of the nobility without permission. Upon this, he angrily exclaimed, "Go! Your "quiver also hangs at his belt!" I then desired the officer to return, and tell what he had heard, as I could not go; but the prince, with a furious aspect, cried out, "Be gone! Why don't "you go to your friend?" At beholding this, a giddiness seized my brain, and I became distracted; for I never expected such words from him, whose favour I thought sincere, and prided myself on deserving, by my fidelity. I became raging, rash, and impetuous, and said, "What business can I, the humblest of the "humble, have with nobles of Zoolfeccar's exalted rank? He "was the first general of your grandfather; but your father has "now detached him under your command, and certainly the "power is at present in your hands, to treat him as you please." His highness, upon this, more angrily than ever, exclaimed, "Surely the emperor hath not made you my tutor!" What shall I say? Heaven and earth seemed to fall at once upon my shoulders, and I wished to die that instant; but these words involuntarily slipped from my tongue: "What is my ability, to become tutor to a prince like your highness? Yet, should the trust "be offered me, I would rather fly from society with a shorn head, "than accept it." To this he made no reply, and I quitted his person without ceremony.

* An idiomatical expression, signifying that he was attached to his party.

I had

I had not gone far, when the generous, forbearing, patient and benevolent prince, cherisher of his friends, sent to me the [1] daroga of his khowaus, to say, as from himself, "What troublesome "dreams hath my friend seen, to disorder his imagination, and "make him rave? Know you not, that spies have prejudiced my "father against you, as my adviser? Therefore, as much con-"tention passed last night, between me and Zoolfeccar Khan, and "I have just now insulted that deceitful traitor, I spoke angrily to "you also, to remove suspicion of my treatment of him proceeding "from your counsel, not supposing you could misapprehend me." Upon this, I stopped till the prince came up, when he called me to him, and smiling, whispered in my ear, "I have beheld your "deep penetration." I replied, "I did not expect such expressions "from your highness." He answered, "I also wished to try "your patience, my friend, who pretend to so much prudence, "with such heat and passion." Having said this, he took from his neck a large cornelian of [2] Yemmun, on which were engraved some prayers in a beautiful character, and giving it to me, said aloud, "Admire this graving!" at the same time nodding that I should keep it; but I returned it, signifying privately, that the gift was improper before so many envious witnesses. At length, my late exulting and mean-spirited enemies, seeing me again in favour, retired to a distance, and left me to converse with his highness; who then said, "Surely you must have forgotten what my "father wrote to me, concerning you, three days since, and my "answer to his majesty!" That affair I will relate.

The prince had three days before received a firmaun under his father's own hand, and I went with him to meet it, agreeable to custom. About midnight, he sent for me again, and carried me

[1] Overseer of domestic attendants. [2] Arabia Felix.

into the sleeping apartment of his [1] mahal, where he had been sitting with the mother of [2] Bedai Dil, who retired as I came in, to another chamber. He gave me the firmaun, and desired me to read it. In it was written, in Azim Shaw's own hand, the following sentence: "You are day and night consulting with Eradut Khan; "I wish to know for what purpose!" When I had returned the paper, his highness asked what was fit to write in answer.

I replied, "I am your servant. Dismiss me for the present, "and when my duty is requisite, I will instantly return." He exclaimed, "You must not leave me; but some answer must be "written. I will attempt one; but you must also compose "another, and we will send that we both approve." He then gave me pen, ink and paper, from his standish, and seated me at a lamp. He wrote, and I wrote. When we had finished, it appeared, on comparison, that we had both written the same, almost without the difference of a word, as follows:

"*It must be remembered in the sacred mind, that your majesty,* "in passing through Malwa to the presence of the [3] Shadow of "God, said to your slave, *Eradut Khan is our household servant,* "*truly loyal, wise and experienced. I give him to you, that, when* "*important affairs shall come in agitation, you may consult with him.* "Health to your majesty! What crisis of affairs can be more im- "portant than the present? According to the orders founded in "benevolence, I do consult with him daily, on all affairs public "and private. I know not what suspicions those admitted to the "presence may have formed of this faithful servant, but, were "they communicated to me, I could remove them to the satisfac- "tion of your majesty."

[1] The ladies apartments. [2] His son; Anglicè, Vigilant mind. [3] The emperor Aulumgeer.

The

The prince applauded me much, and ſaid, "with this able "judgement and the ſimilarity of our diſpoſitions, how can I "avoid giving you my eſteem?" But to be ſincere in this affair, juſtice was on the ſide of Azim Shaw; for Bedar Bukht was rival to his father, and waited opportunity to dethrone him. As for me, I was never in the ſervice of Azim Shaw, nor had ever made him profeſſions of duty, being wholly devoted to his ſon.

Being alone with him one night, he ſuddenly threw his arms about my neck, and holding down his head upon my breaſt, ſaid, "If a ſovereign and parent ſeeks the life of a ſon, and that ſon is "truly informed of his intention, how ſhould he act in ſelf-"defence? Have you a precedent for it?"

I replied, "Such a queſtion is unneceſſary. The behaviour of "your [1] grandfather to his father is a ſufficient precedent; and "ſovereigns are forced to expedients which are not juſtifiable in "other men."

Converſation of this ſort often paſſed between us; and one evening he aſked me, how he might gain an opportunity of ſeizing his father. I replied, "An opportunity will offer thus: When "he has gained the victory over Shaw Aulum, you will be the "firſt to congratulate him. The troops will then be ſeparated "here and there in ſearch of plunder, or looking after the dead "and wounded; and, as the tents will not be ready, your father "will be only under a [2] ſhaumianeh, ſurrounded by a few [3] kanauts.

[1] Alluding to Aulumgeer's dethronement of Shaw Jehaun.

[2] A canopy of cotton cloth.

[3] Walls of cotton cloth, which are always pitched round the tents of all who can afford them. The principal chiefs have them, encloſing ground of a great extent round theirs. They have a very ſplendid appearance. Bernier gives a good deſcription of a Mogul camp, to which the curious may refer.

"You will be admitted to audience, attended by ſuch of your fol-
"lowers as may have deſerved notice in the action by their gallant
"conduct; and, at ſuch a time, they will be allowed their arms.
"It is probable your father will not have many perſons with him
"between the kanauts. Then is your time." The prince eagerly exclaimed, "You have ſpoken well! Dare you, at ſuch a time,
"ſtrike the blow?"

I replied, that though the act was eaſy, yet a ſacred oath reſted upon our family never to ſhed the blood of a prince unleſs by chance in battle, if engaged in the cauſe of a rival, when it would be excuſable. I then ſaid, "Your other opportunity will be thus:
"ſhould the enemy fly, an army will be ſent in purſuit, and pro-
"bably under your command, while your father, ſetting his mind
"at eaſe, will be employed, without ſuſpicion, in pleaſure and
"rejoicing. You may return ſuddenly upon him, and gain your
"wiſhes. Should this opportunity not occur, as you are his eldeſt
"ſon and have ſeen much ſervice, he will certainly appoint you to
"the government of Dekkan. You will have then a powerful
"army at your diſpoſal. As your father's behaviour is diſguſtful
"to the people, and many of the courtiers diſlike him, they will
"aid your pretenſions. Uſe open force, and try for whom God
"will decide."

Bedar Bukht, having croſſed the Chumbul at an unobſerved ford, the troops of Azeem Ooſhaun, who were ſtationed on the banks of the river in another quarter, left their artillery in the various poſts, and fled to Agra, happy to ſave their lives. Zool-feccar, who had adviſed the prince to remain on the other ſide, ſeeing he had croſſed, now came up reluctantly, and congratulated him on the ſucceſs of his march. This ſubmiſſion pleaſing his highneſs, he reſolved on the morrow to honour him with a viſit, in

in order to atone for his late behaviour. Zoolfeccar Khan, hearing of his intention, ſent a meſſage to me, deſiring that I would perſuade him to lay it aſide, as his highneſs's viſit would occaſion various reports, and the cauſe be inſerted in the intelligence of the ſpies, with remarks that would injure the prince and himſelf in the opinion of Azim Shaw.

I was preparing to execute the commiſſion; but before I could leave my tent, Zoolfeccar Khan paſſed by, having reſolved to go himſelf to the prince. Begging pardon for his boldneſs, he preſented a [1]garland of flowers to his highneſs, who, ſoftened with his humility, ſhewed him more favour than was conſiſtent with his own dignity. It was a rule of Aulumgeer's, never to ſhew ſuch condeſcenſion to the nobility, as to make them think themſelves too neceſſary to him, but he conducted himſelf ſo as to be held in reſpectful veneration by thoſe even neareſt his perſon. Certain it is, that too much humility in a ſovereign loſes him the object for which it is aſſumed. The prince, having honoured him with the robe he had on, and a rich [2]ſirpeach of jewels, diſmiſſed him with numerous profeſſions of kindneſs.

Zoolfeccar Khan the ſame evening made another viſit, when I only was ſitting with the prince, and thus began to offer his advice: "Since your highneſs has croſſed the river, as the prince Azeem "Ooſhaun is near, it is proper to march towards him immediately, "leſt your father ſhould conceive evil ſuſpicions, or the army

[1] Garlands made of the chumbeely, a ſort of double jaſmine, are always introduced with the betel at entertainments, and preſented to the gueſts; alſo taſſels of the ſame for the turban, and ſometimes leaves of gold and ſilver foils, are interwoven with the flowers.

[2] The ſirpeach is a jewel for the turban. A kulghee, or egret, is generally worn with it.

 "ſuppoſe

"suppose that you fear to engage him." The prince did not answer him, but nodding to me, said, "Have you heard what he "observed?" I replied, "Yes; and he is an experienced general "and faithful servant; yet there are some points to be considered. "Though engaging Azeem Ooshaun is no hazardous enterprize, "yet he is also a prince; and if, now your highness has crossed "the river to meet him, he does not march this way, the reproach "of delay will rest on him. Let us consider also who is nearest to "us, Azim Shaw, or Shaw Aulum. If the former, let us march: "yet Azeem Ooshaun, if defeated, has the city of Agra for a re-"fuge, to reduce which must require some days. His father may "also arrive with his vast army, said to be an hundred thousand "horse, and he has already with him thirty thousand. If Zool-"feccar Khan judges he can, without the aid of your father, "engage these two armies, and a prince of Shaw Aulum's expe-"rience and valour, what can we dread? Let us march." Zoolfeccar Khan, in reply to this, only said, as was his manner when pleased, "Good! good! good! He hath spoken well."

Some days after this, Azim Shaw approaching near, Bedar Bukht moved a coss in front, the spot he was upon being chosen for his father's tents; and the morning of his arrival, went two coss from the camp to meet him. Azim Shaw loved him as a son, though, from the attention shewn him by Aulumgeer, he had regarded him as a rival. When he now beheld him, after long absence, paternal fondness for the instant overcame his jealousy, and he received him with strong marks of affection, conferring upon him a princely khelaut, with the * chaurkub, a sword set with jewels, elephants and horses. The prince, after the interview, asked me if I would not pay my respects to his father: to which I replied, that I did

* An upper robe, never conferred but on princes of the royal family, the vizier of the empire, and Ameer al Amra.

 not

not wish it, having no desire to engage his notice, or embrace his service; but, upon his observing that my declining it would occasion much suspicion, I consented, and was introduced. Azim Shaw, upon seeing me, said, "Are you also come?" I replied, "Yes; "but without orders. I left my station, though far distant from "the route of your majesty. Who else has done so?" He conferred the usual khelaut upon me, and gave orders for my being employed.

Empire having been decreed to Shaw Aulum, from the agency of destiny, such vanity took possession of the mind of Azim Shaw, that he was convinced his brother, though supported by the myriads of [1] Toor and Sullum, durst not meet him in the field. Hence, those who brought intelligence of his approach he would abuse as fools and cowards, so that no one cared to speak the truth; as was formerly the case with the emperor [2] Humaioon, during the rebellion of the Afghan Shere Shaw. Even his chief officers feared to disclose intelligence; so that he was ignorant of the successful progress of his rival.

At length Shaw Aulum having reached [3] Muttra, sent by a celebrated dirvesh the following messuage to Azim Shaw. "By the "divine auspices, we inherit from our ancestors an extensive "empire, comprehending many kingdoms. It will be just and "glorious not to draw the sword against each other, nor consent

[1] Vast armies, mentioned in the Koraun.

[2] Father of Akber. See his reign in Dow's History.

[3] A city about eighteen coss N. of Agra, much venerated by the Hindoos, it being the birth-place of their god Kishen. There were formerly very rich temples in it; but one, more celebrated than the rest, and erected by Ber Sing, deo raja of Oorcha, cost thirty-six lacks of rupees. It was razed by Aulumgeer, who built a mosque on the site with the materials. Muttra, however, has still many temples, which are visited by pilgrims from all parts of India.

"to

"to shed the blood of the faithful. Let us equally divide the "empire between us. Though I am the elder, I will leave the "choice in your power." Azim Shaw, vain-glorious and haughty, replied, that he would answer his brother on the morrow in the field, and upon this, the messenger departed. Azim Shaw marched the next morning, and encamped between Iajoo and Agra, on a barren plain void of water, so that the army was much distressed. Intelligence arrived during this day, that Shaw Aulum was encamped seven coss distant, and intended moving on the morrow, but to what quarter was not known.

I have already mentioned, that my design is not to write the history of kings, but of myself, and what I have seen. Accordingly, of the battle between the brothers, I shall only relate such circumstances as I was an eye-witness of.

the Ru- ul, 19. 07.

The morning dawned; but what a dawn! Darting fire, and tinged with blood; of whose horrors the last day can only prove an imitation. *Call it not morning, it was the day of judgment!* Call it not dawn; it was the evening of death! Call it not day, but the gloomy eve of the woes of time!

Mahummud Bedar Bukht, who commanded the advanced corps of the army, having given the necessary orders, began his march. He was mounted upon his favorite elephant; and his most valued attendants were near his person. Zoolfeccar Khan with the two Raujepoet chiefs, Ram Sing and Dulput Roy, also Amaun Oollah Khan, followed them, inclined somewhat to the left of the prince. The main body of the army marched next, in the center of which rode Azim Shaw, surrounded by his courtiers and a numerous band of Mogul, Afghan and Hindostanee [*] munsubdaurs, of

[*] Anglicè, Holding rank. Persons of family, but without titles of nobility.

approved

approved valour. We had not as yet learned the poſition of the enemy, or what was the deſign of Shaw Aulum.

Mahummud Bedar Bukht had reached a village, near which was a ſtream of clear water; and ſome wells were alſo round about it. The troops at this time were much ſeparated, and every chief, inattentive to order, moved as he choſe. Seeing which, I repreſented to the prince, that the main body was far behind; that the country in his front was deſtitute of water for ſome miles, and the day promiſed to be diſtreſſingly hot. Without order, without intelligence of the enemy's motions, where would he haſten? I remarked the ſcattered march of his followers; Zoolfeccar Khan obliqued ſo far to the left as ſcarcely to be viſible, and other chiefs equally diſtant in every quarter. I obſerved, that, if he halted here till ſome news arrived of the enemy, there was ſufficient water to refreſh the troops, the artillery would come up, the emperor have time to join, and order be reſtored in the line; alſo that, ſhould the enemy advance upon him, he would have the advantage of good ground and plenty of water. He replied, "Your advice is juſt. Go, and "inform my father I ſhall follow it."

It happened alſo, that Shaw Aulum had no advice of the route of our army; and, as there was but little water where he was encamped, he had this morning diſpatched his main body under [1] Monauim Khan, while he, with his ſons and perſonal attendants, hunted along the bank of the Jumna. His [2] peeſhkhaneh, with the uſual eſcort under [3] Rooſtum-dil Khan, was coming on in front of the army, in the ſame route as our line.

[1] Anglicè, Fortunate. He was chief miniſter to Shaw Aulum.

[2] Anglicè, Advanced houſe. The Hindoſtanee chiefs have always two ſets of tents, &c. one of which is always diſpatched, in front of the army, to the next ground of encampment, and pitched for their reception.

[3] Anglicè, Of heart like Rooſtum, the celebrated champion of Firdoſi's Shawnammeh, or Hiſtory of Perſian Kings.

Upon

a coss and a half farther in the rear, and his troops become seperated into three divisions, so that I could not easily distinguish the royal post; for the train of artillery had been left in Dekkan, and the standard elephants were out of their stations, so that there was nothing to mark the emperor from a distance. When Terbeut Khan was removed from the command of the artillery, and his successor applied for orders concerning it to Azim Shaw, he was much enraged, and passionately exclaimed, "Do men think that I "will use cannon against a [1] breeder of cattle? I will not even "draw the sword, but bruise his head with a staff."

At length I perceived the imperial [2] umbrella, and hastened towards it. Some of the courtiers, who always first received intelligence, that they might accommodate it to the humour of their master, demanded my business; but, not listening to such weak flatterers, I rode on. When Azim Shaw saw me, he made a signal for me to advance; but, such was the crowd, I had scarce ability to push through it. At length, having come near to his [3] travelling throne, I alighted from my horse, and said, "The prince informs "your majesty of the enemy's near approach." What shall I say? Azim Shaw, starting as if stung by a scorpion, with furious looks, eyes rolling, and, as was his custom when angry, pulling up his sleeve, exclaimed, "Comes an enemy to me!" Being vexed at his manner, I replied, "So it appears." He then called aloud for his war elephant, and, in a frantic manner whirling a [4] crooked

[1] Alluding to the bullocks used for the draft of the artillery, universal in Hindostan.

[2] The umbrella is one of the imperial ensigns, and, when the etiquette of the court was kept up, no subject dared to carry one.

[3] A seat, or rather small couch, fixed on three poles, like the nallekee described in a former note

[4] A short crooked staff, about three feet in length, not unlike a crosier, used by fakeers to lean on when they sit, and often by persons of rank as an emblem of humility, and having declared themselves disciples to some holy man.

staff,

ſtaff, ſtood upright in his throne, and tauntingly ſaid, " Be not " alarmed! I am coming up to my ſon." Hurt at this inſult to the ſpirit of my prince, I ſaid, " His highneſs is ſon to yourſelf, " aſylum of a world, and knoweth not fear. He only repreſents " the enemy's approach, that your majeſty may advance with the " troops, and take the poſt uſual for the emperor in the day of " battle."

Having ſaid this, I rode off to rejoin Bedar Bukht; but ſuch crowds ſurrounded me to aſk for news, that I could not diſengage myſelf till within a rocket's flight of the prince. Juſt as I had reached him, the enemy began to cannonade, and a ball ſtruck the breaſt of an attendant cloſe to his perſon.

As I had not been undreſſed for the laſt two nights, and was exceedingly fatigued with hard riding, the ſun and wind being burning hot, my ſtrength now failed me, and I fainted away. My brother, ſeeing this, lifted me from my horſe, laid me on the ground, and looſened my armour, but could get no water to revive me. The prince, obſerving my diſtreſs, generouſly ſent me a ſmall veſſel from his elephant, which gave me new life. I untied the folds of my veſt, and poured ſome of the water on my breaſt, but was ſtill too faint to riſe. By this time, Azim Shaw was come up; but, contrary to the cuſtom of the emperors, whoſe ſtation is the rear of the center, puſhed on towards Bedar Bukht, and his attendants crowded after him without order. Ameer Khan paſſing by, and ſeeing me on the ground, offered me a ſeat with him on his elephant, as did others of my friends; but I refuſed them all. At length my own elephant arriving, I mounted, and lay with my breaſt bare upon three ſkins of water, which luckily for me were in the ſeat, to prevent my fainting a ſecond time. The train elephants of Azim Shaw, thoſe of his women, of the treaſury, and

the jewel office, now pushed between me and Bedar Bukht, so that I was removed some distance from him.

The two bodies of the enemy had now approached, and halted within a [1] rocket's flight of our line. One of these was headed by the prince Azeem Ooshaun, the other by Monauim Khan, with whom were also the princes [2] Moiz ad Dien Jehaundar Shaw and [3] Jehaun Shaw. Our line was so pressed upon on each flank, and in the rear, by baggage elephants, cattle and followers, as greatly to incommode the troops, and render them useless. Shaw Aulum's artillery played upon us incessantly, and did great execution; and his sons advancing, fired showers of musquetry, which fell like hail. A line of rockets extending in front of our army, was repeatedly discharged with great effect. The sun, obscured by dust and smoke, was in the meridian, and the heat excessive. At length our troops, grown impatient from the galling of the enemy's cannon, prepared to charge. This being told me by my brother, who supported me on the elephant, I raised myself as much as I could, adjusted my armour, and observed the motions. I saw Khan Aulum move towards the enemy with great rapidity, upon which I waved my handkerchief as a signal for the prince Bedar Bukht to follow, which he did, so that I shortly could see only the top of his [4] amaury. As to myself, I could not move, being wedged in by the crowd of elephants around me.

[1] The rocket in India is used in war, and the chamber being made of iron, does execution wherever it strikes, but cannot be sent in true direction. It will reach from three to four hundred yards.

[2] Anglice, Respecter of the faith, king possessing the world; eldest son of Shaw Aulum.

[3] King of the world; youngest son of Shaw Aulum.

[4] A canopied seat for an elephant. An open one is called howzah, or howdah.

As Khan Aulum advanced nearer the enemy, his followers diminiſhed, gradually lagging behind, and not above three hundred ſtuck by him to the charge. When I ſaw this, I well knew that all was loſt. The brave chief, however, penetrated to the elephant of Azeem Ooſhaun, and hurled his ſpear at the prince, but it miſſed him, and ſtruck the thigh of an attendant; when the prince drew an arrow, which pierced the heart of Khan Aulum, and he died on the inſtant. His brother, Munnower Khan, was alſo wounded. Their followers fell back in the utmoſt confuſion, and fled, as did the greateſt part of our right wing, leaving the prince Wallajah in a manner alone; but, notwithſtanding this deſertion, he heroically kept his poſt. Amaun Oollah Khan, ſeeing his danger, haſtened to ſupport him, when unluckily a rocket lighting in the pad ſupporting his ſeat on the elephant, it took fire, and burnt ſo furiouſly as to pain the animal, who turned back. The khan, half burnt, fell to the ground; and his troops, thinking he was killed, fled in diſorder. The prince Wallajah, upon this, retreated for ſhelter towards Bedar Bukht.

A body of the enemy, under Bauz Khan Afghan, now attacked Zoolfeccar Khan, but was repulſed with great loſs, and the chief badly wounded; but, by the decrees of Providence, Ram Sing Harra, and Dulput Raow Bonedelah, on whoſe valour and conduct Zoolfeccar Khan moſt depended, were both killed at the ſame inſtant by a cannon ſhot; upon which their raujepoots loſt all confidence, and fled with the dead bodies of their chiefs. Zoolfeccar Khan, however, yet remained firm with his own followers; but, upon being charged by the whole of Azeem Ooſhaun's diviſion, he left the conduct of the battle to Syed [1] Muzuffir, and retired to the rear of Azim Shaw's poſt with Hummeed ad Dien Khan, and, having diſmounted from his elephant, fled on horſe-

[1] Victorious.

back

back to Gualiar, where he was received by his father, * Assud Khan. His flight determined the rout of our army.

The principal followers and personal attendants of Azim Shaw now dismounted, and laying their quivers on the ground, sat down to wait the charge of the enemy, and sell their lives in defence of their patron. Syed Abdoolla, and his brother Houssein Ali Khan, of the illustrious house of Barieh, ever celebrated for valour, whose ancestors had in every reign performed the most gallant actions, if possible superior to their sires, descended from their elephants, and prepared to engage on foot. The battle now raged hand to hand with sabres, and great slaughter on both sides. Houssein Ali Khan received several wounds, and fell down faint with the loss of blood. Amaun Oolla Khan was killed. Terbeut Khan, Muttullub Khan, and Khoodabundeh Khan, having expended all their arrows, used their sabres; but the former was soon killed by a musquet ball, and the two latter fell down faint with many wounds. Suffawee Khan, of the royal house of Persia, Meerza Abdoolla, and a numerous band of great officers of Azim Shaw, were slain, after each had shewn the valour of Rooftum in his defence. At last a musquet ball, and several arrows, struck the prince Bedar Bukht, and he sunk down dead upon his elephant. I saw him fall, and in the agony of grief exclaimed, " Hadst thou not, O God, created ambition of crowns " and thrones, the head of my prince had not been thus humbled " in dust and blood!"

Azim Shaw, though much wounded, was still alive, when a whirl of dust winded towards him from the army of Shaw Aulum. From this now issued Monauim Khan with a select band, the princes Azeem Ooshaun, Moiz ad dien Jehaundar Shaw, and Jehaun Shaw. Azim Shaw soon received a mortal wound from a

* Anglicè, Lion, signifying like one in valour.

musquet

musquet ball, and resigned his soul to the Creator of life. The prince Wallajah also sunk down in the sleep of death. I now made my escape towards Agra, not chusing to go to the enemy's camp, though I had many friends, who would have given me protection.

Roostum dil Khan, who, as already mentioned, commanded the escort of Shaw Aulum's advanced tents, when attacked in the morning by our troops, finding his escape cut off, paid his respects to Azim Shaw, and had continued near his elephant during the battle, till his death, with great firmness. Seeing him dead, he ascended the elephant, and cutting off the head of the corpse, remounted his horse, and hastened to the camp of Shaw Aulum. With exulting hope of great reward, he laid his prize at the prince's feet; but the compassionate Shaw Aulum, seeing the head of his slaughtered brother in such disgrace, shed tears of affection, and gave him nothing but reproaches. He ordered the head to be buried with proper respect, and forbad the march of victory to be beaten.

Monauim Khan took charge of the bodies of the unfortunate princes, and treated the ladies of their harams with the utmost respect and tenderness. Though he had received a dangerous wound, and suffered extreme pain, he concealed his situation, and continued on the field till late at night, to restore order and prevent plunder.. He could not dismount from his elephant without help and was obliged, no pallekee being at hand, to be carried in a cloth to the presence of Shaw Aulum. His eldest son, Nyeem Khan, also was dangerously wounded by a ball in the neck, and was recovered with difficulty. Shaw Aulum passed the night under a shaumianeh on the field of battle, and the next day, having attained the important object of empire, with his mind freed from the

 dread

dread of a rival, moved in triumph to the gardens of [1] Dhera, round which his army encamped.

I shall now relate some particulars necessary to be known concerning Shaw Aulum; his march from Cabul, and other proceedings, to the day of engagement with his unfortunate brother Azim Shaw.

Some time before his death, Aulumgeer had appointed Monauim Khan to be [2] dewan to Shaw Aulum, who then held the government of Cabul. This nobleman was of great abilities, active in the cabinet, resolute in execution, and of unbending integrity of mind. He soon arranged the prince's affairs, which, before his coming into office, were always in confusion, owing to the ascendancy of unworthy favourites. Dissolute and oppressive, they, from self-interested motives, interfered with the duties of a dewan, and prevented him from doing justice. A superfluous soldiery was kept up, exceeding the ability of the revenue, and, being consequently ill paid, was ever mutinous and discontented. At the same time the houshold of the prince was distressed. Monauim Khan, respected from the esteem in which he was held by the emperor, and his already established character of great ability, soon gained the perfect confidence of Shaw Aulum. He diminished the prince's army, but took care to pay that on foot regularly, so as to leave no room for discontent, or excuse for licentiousness. When he had thus reformed affairs at Cabul, he left his son as his deputy there, and removed to Lahore, the collections of which province were full of abuses. He had resolved to amend them, and succeeded, so as to render the majority of all ranks pleased with his administration. When he heard of Aulumgeer's illness, in order

[1] About three coss, or six miles, from Agra. [2] Manager of the revenues.

to prevent cabals in ſavour of Azim Shaw, he circulated a report that Shaw Aulum would not contend for empire, but ſeek protection from his brother by a flight to Perſia. Shaw Aulum had himſelf, indeed, made this declaration long before; and with ſuch apparent reſolution, that it was believed, and dreaded even by his ſons, who reſided with him. Monauim Khan related to me afterwards the following anecdote, in theſe words:

" When I perceived that my attachment, ſincerity, and abilities, " had properly impreſſed Shaw Aulum's mind, and that he was " convinced I was a prudent, faithful and ſecret ſervant, being " alone one day with him, converſing on the affairs of the empire, " I took the liberty of thus addreſſing him: *It is reported that your* " *highneſs intends flying to Perſia, with ſo much confidence, that even* " *the princes, your ſons, aſſure me by ſacred oaths of its truth.* He " replied, *In this rumour there lies concealed a great deſign, to for-* " *ward which, I have ſpread it abroad, and taken pains to make it* " *believed. Firſt, becauſe my father, on a mere ſuſpicion of diſloyalty,* " *kept me nine years in cloſe confinement; and, ſhould he even now* " *think I cheriſhed the ſmalleſt ambition, he would immediately ſtrive* " *to accompliſh my ruin. Secondly, my brother, Mahummud Azim* " *Shaw, who is my powerful enemy, and valiant even to the extreme* " *of raſhneſs, would exert all his force againſt me. From this report,* " *my father is eaſy, and my brother lulled into ſelf-ſecurity; but, by* " *the Almighty God who gave me life,* laying his hand on the Koraun " by him, *and on this holy book, I ſwear, though not one friend ſhould* " *join me, I will meet Azim Shaw in ſingle combat, wherever he may* " *be. This ſecret, which I have ſo long maintained, and even kept* " *from my own children, is now entruſted to your care. Be cautious* " *that no inſtance of your conduct may betray it!*".

 To

To proceed. When the news of Aulumgeer's death reached *Monauim Khan* at Lahore, he wrote immediately by exprefs to Shaw Aulum, conjuring him to march with the utmoft expedition towards the capital, without anxiety or preparation, as he fhould find artillery and all fupplies ready at Lahore. This wife minifter then prepared bridges over the various rivers, fo that not a day's delay was occafioned in croffing to the prince's army, which at Lahore was joined by a powerful train of artillery, with fufficient draft. He alfo paid up all the troops, and advanced large fums to new levies. Shaw Aulum, by long marches of ten and twelve cofs each day, foon arrived in the neighbourhood of Dhely, and Monauim Khan entered that city with a felect party. The officers of Azim Shaw were alarmed, and either fled, or concealed themfelves in difguifes. [1] Mahummud Ear Khan, the kelladar of the palace, a cautious perfon, and ever looking into futurity, though he knew moft of the great ameers had embraced the caufe of Azim Shaw, yet was fo awed with the vizier's gallantry, and the arrival of Shaw Aulum, that he faw no fecurity for himfelf but in refigning his charge. He accordingly gave up the palace, in which were the treafures of Hindoftan, collected from the reign of Akber to the prefent times. Thus was Shaw Aulum, by the activity and refolution of his fervant, made mafter of funds to fupport (if he chofe) all the troops to be levied in the empire. The army was now increafed to one hundred thoufand horfe, and foldiers of every caft and fect flocked in crowds to the imperial ftandard, where they were received with proper encouragement and amply paid. Monauim Khan advanced with fome chofen troops before the prince to Agra, and though Bedar Bukht was at the Chumbul, and Azim Shaw arrived at Gualiar, he was not alarmed, but encamped immediately before the citadel. [2] Baukee Khan, an old imperial fervant,

[1] Anglicè, Friend of Mahummud. [2] Anglicè, Conftant.

vant, and governor of the fortreſs, which he had refuſed to reſign to Azeem Ooſhawn, being certified that Shaw Aulum was approaching, did not chuſe to reſiſt longer, but ſent offers, that if Monauim Khan would come firſt alone into the citadel, he would reſign the command. He accordingly, without the leaſt diſtruſt, entered over a narrow plank, only paſſable for a ſingle perſon, which was placed over a deep ditch from a ſmall wicket to admit him. As he had made a forced march from Muttra, of twenty coſs, he now lay down to take a few hours reſt, till all his followers arrived. After this refreſhment, he ſealed up the treaſury, poſted his people at the different gates, and about midnight went to viſit Azeem Ooſhawn, who was encamped at the diſtance of ſix coſs, to whom he offered much friendly advice for his conduct to his father, who was jealous of his loyalty. When the news of the ſurrender of the citadel of Agra reached Bedar Bukht at * Dholepore, his ſpirit was broken, and the crimſon of his hopes faded into pale deſpair. I was with him at the time, and perceived that he regarded every thing as loſt. He immediately ſent an account of the event to his father, who had not yet heard of Shaw Aulum's arrival at Muttra, as his weak ſervants, fearful of his diſpleaſure, and the uſual groſs abuſe, dared not to inform him. At length Shaw Aulum made the propoſal of a diviſion of the empire, which was refuſed, and two days afterwards the conflict enſued, as abovementioned.

Without doubt, Shaw Aulum's ſucceſſes, and his attainment of the empire, were owing to the conduct and valour of this great miniſter; yet he never ſet forth himſelf as having done any extraordinary ſervice, but would often ſay to his majeſty, that empire was the particular gift of God, and that no obligation could be

* A town on the bank of the Chumbul, in the province of Agra.

laid on sovereigns; so that, if any one thought himself conducive to their success, it was, in them, vanity and folly. To me, from whom he kept not his inmost thoughts, he would say, "Kings, "through the blaze of splendor, cannot see impartially; therefore, "if any person presumes upon services, and would shew that he "thinks them an obligation on his master, the jealous disposition "of royalty cannot bear it, and rejects the claim, as was clearly "proved in the proceedings of the emperor Mahummud Akber, "and [1] Beyram Khan, his assuming minister."

It is now necessary to say something of the four sons of Shaw Aulum, their dispositions and behaviour, both in public and private.

[2] Moiz ad Dien Jehaundaur Shaw, the eldest, was a weak man, devoted to pleasure, who gave himself no trouble about state affairs, or to gain the attachment of any of the nobility, as will be seen when I come to relate his reign.

Azeem Ooshawn, the second son, was a statesman of winning manners. Aulumgeer had always pursued the policy of encouraging his grandsons, and employing them in public affairs, for, as his sons were ambitious, of great power, and at the head of armies, he thus prudently controuled them, by opposing to them enemies in their own families, as Bedar Bukht to Azim Shaw, and Azeem Ooshawn to Shaw Aulum. To the latter he had given the advantageous government of the three provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, from whence he had now come with a rich treasure,

[1] Beyram Khan, on the death of Humaioon, became regent during the minority of Akber, who, at the age of seventeen, not chusing longer to be governed by a subject, displaced him

[2] *Anglicè, Respecter of the faith.*

and

and confiderable army; and though in the late battle he had performed great fervice, yet he was fufpected by his father, and dreaded as a rival: but to relate the caufes would be ufelefs prolixity.

[1] Ruffeh Oofhawn, the private companion and favourite of his father, was a prince of quick parts, a great proficient in religious learning, a fine writer, and of much knowledge in the law, but at the fame time addicted to pleafure, particularly fond of mufic, and the pomp of courtly fhew. He paid no attention to public affairs, or even thofe of his own houfhold.

[2] Khojefteh Akhter Jehaun Shaw had the greateft fhare of all the princes in the management of affairs, before his father's acceffion to the throne; after which, the whole adminiftration of the empire was long influenced by him. He had the clofeft friendfhip and connection with Monauim Khan, who, by his intereft, was appointed vizier.

When Shaw Aulum had repofed from the fatigues of war, he took meafures to reduce Kaum Bukfh, who had affumed the imperial titles in Dekkan. It was not fuppofed that he could make much oppofition, but in the opinions of the wife and underftanding prejudged, that his behaviour would of itfelf ruin him in that country.

Monauim Khan now called together, by attention and confoling behaviour, the unfortunate nobility of Azim Shaw, who had efcaped from the late battle to different places. Zoolfeccar Khan had fled to his father, [3] Affud Khan, who had the charge of Azim

[1] Anglicè, Of high rank.
[2] Of happy ftar; king of the world.
[3] Anglicè, Lion.

Shaw's

Shaw's baggage in Gualiar. The vizier had taken pains to convince his master, that the ancient nobility were the pillars of the state, and that the welfare of the empire depended on their persons, whose ancestors had held high offices, and acquired influence and respect with the people, so that it was proper and politic to employ them.

As the vizarut had been conferred on Monauim Khan, at his request, the most dignified office of [1] vakeel muttulluk was entrusted to Assud Khan, and that of [2] meer bukshi to his son Zoolfeccar Khan, with the title of Ameer al Amra. The second bukhshiship was conferred on Meerza [3] Shawnowaz Khan Suffawee. Monauim Khan, regardless of trifles, submitted to sit below Assud Khan in the divans, and to shew him every respect as his superior in office. The government of all Dekkan was granted to the ameer al amra Zoolfeccar Khan, who performed the duties by his deputy, Daood Khan Punnee, while he in person attended the court.

Monauim Khan, sincerely loyal, generous in mind, and full of zeal for the service of his master, never preferred the gratification of his own passions to the welfare of the state, or honour of the sovereign. He both advised and acted what was for his glory. For example, most of the ameers of Aulumgeer had accompanied Azim Shaw, and fought against Shaw Aulum in the late contest, consequently were liable in justice to whatever evils or punishments he chose to inflict upon them; but Monauim Khan became their general intercessor, representing to the emperor, that they were

[1] Anglicè, Universal agent. This is an office superior to that of vizier. It is seldom filled up, but in time of great emergency; but it was lately conferred on the infant Peishwa, by his present majesty of Dhely, though it cannot be considered now but as an empty honour. It seems to have been no more to Assud Khan.

[2] Chief paymaster.

[3] Anglicè, Favoured by the king.

excusable,

excuſable, having only obeyed an heir who ſat upon the throne, which, as affairs were circumſtanced at that time, they could not avoid; that, after they had become his friends, [1] eaten of his ſalt, and made new compacts and declarations in addition to their former vows of allegiance, they could not in honour abuſe his confidence by treachery or deſertion. He obſerved, that the empire of Hindoſtan was a ſtate not to be kept in order by one or two perſons; that, like the magnificent pavilion of [2] Soleymaun, many ſtrong pillars and powerful cords were required to ſupport it, and keep it on a laſting footing; that the noble families, who from generation to generation had the benefit of experience, a knowledge of the cuſtoms of the empire and rules of government, were alone ſuited to high employments; that moſt of the preſent nobility had alſo held for many years important offices, and acquired wiſdom and knowledge. He ſaid, that, if they were not ſtill entruſted with the poſts of greateſt confidence, there would not remain a poſſibility of ſupporting the rules of the empire, or obtaining able ſtateſmen or good generals. He adviſed his majeſty to reward amply thoſe perſons who had joined his ſtandard from every quarter, and done good ſervices, agreeable to their merits; but without exalting them beyond their abilities, obſerving that many of them had only been dependants on the princes and nobility, others again only ſervants to fojedaurs and governors of towns. Where then could they have acquired judgment in politics and knowledge of government, dignity of manner, or fortitude to ſupport the power of command? He obſerved, that ſuch accompliſhments were inherent to noble birth and liberal education, the natural conſequence of ſuch advantage. Such was the vizier, of whoſe maſter (worthy of him) I now ſpeak.

[1] This expreſſion implies a very ſtrong connection in the original idiom.

[2] According to Mahummedan tradition, Solomon had a very ſumptuous pavilion made for him by the Genii.

Shaw Aulum was generous and merciful, of a great soul tempered with affability, discerning of merit. He had seen the strict exercise of power during the reigns of his grandfather and father, and been used to authority himself for the last fifty years. Time received a new lustre from his accession, and all ranks of people obtained favours equal, if not superior, to their merits; so that the public forgot the excellencies and great qualities of Aulumgeer, which became absorbed in the bounties of his successor. Some narrow-hearted persons, however, out of ingratitude and envy, attributed his general liberality to ill-placed extravagance and profusion; but it is a fact, that the deserving of every profession, and worthy of all degrees, whether among the learned or the eloquent, the noble or the ignoble, received an attention from the throne, which the eye of time prior to this had never seen, nor had such been heard of before by the ears of fame. His personal qualities and perfections, speech is unequal to relate. His valour was such, that he had resolved on meeting Azim Shaw, whose bravery was celebrated, in single combat. His four sons, possessed of great power and considerable force, he suffered constantly to be near his person, never giving himself a moment's suspicion regarding them, nor preventing their forming connections with the prime nobility; upon which subject I, the humblest of his slaves, once ventured to present him a petition of a cautionary nature, thinking it my duty, as I had often done so to Aulumgeer. To what I represented, he wrote a wise and just reply, which, by God's permission, I will one time or other relate. He permitted the sons of those princes, who had fallen in battle against him, to appear at all times completely armed in his presence. The infant children he let remain unmolested with their mothers, while those arrived at manhood daily accompanied him in the chace, unguarded, and shared in all his diversions. His court was magnificent to a degree beyond that of Shaw Jehaun. Seventeen princes, his sons, grandsons, and

 nephews,

nephews, ſat generally round his throne, in the manner following:—On his right hand, Jehaundaur Shaw, his eldeſt ſon, with his three ſons, his third ſon Ruffeh Ooſhawn with his three ſons, and Bedar Dil, ſon to his nephew Bedar Bukht. On his left, Mahummud Azeem Ooſhawn with his two ſons, and Jehaun Shaw with his ſon. [1]Ali Tibbar, the only ſurviving ſon of Azim Shaw, ſat on the right hand of Azeem Ooſhawn, and a little to the right, ſomewhat advanced, the two ſons of Mahummud Kaum Bukſh. Behind the royal princes, on the right, ſtood the ſons of conquered ſovereigns, as of Secunder Adil Shaw of Beejapore, and Koottub Shaw, king of Golconda; alſo a vaſt crowd of the nobility, from the rank of ſeven to three thouſand, ſuch as were allowed to be on the platform between the ſilver rails. How can I mention every particular of the ſplendid ſcene? On the [2]eeds, and other feſtivals, his majeſty, with his own hands, gave the betel and perfumes to all in his preſence, according to their ranks. His gifts of jewels, dreſſes, and other favours, were truly royal. When in private, he dreſſed plain and humbly, like a religious, and daily, without fail, prayed with many in company. Frequently on holidays and Fridays, when travelling, he would read the prayers himſelf, in the

[1] Anglicè, Of high deſcent.

[2] The Mahummedans have two grand eeds or holidays, one at the concluſion of the ramzaun, and the other on the anniverſary of the day on which Abraham conſented to ſacrifice his ſon. On theſe days, tents are pitched about a mile diſtant from the city, to which the emperor goes in great ſtate to pray, and on his return receives preſents from his ameers, on whom he confers honorary dreſſes according to rank. The ſame ceremony is obſerved in every town, by the governor. At the laſt eede, after prayers, a camel is ſacrificed, and a ſmall part of it dreſſed, and eaten on the ſpot by the emperor and his attendants. The cavalcades which I chanced to attend on each of theſe days, at Lucnow and Banaris, were very brilliant, and ſerved to give an idea of the aſtoniſhing ſplendor which muſt have graced theſe in the flouriſhing times of the empire. It is probable Mr. Zoffani may offer the public a view of the proceſſion at Lucnow, on the firſt eed in 1784, as he was preſent, and took a ſketch of it.

grand tent of audience, and repeat portions of the Koraun with a tone and sweetness which captivated the most eloquent Arabians. He never missed the devotions of the latter part of the night, and frequently employed the whole in prayer. In the early part of the evening, he had generally an assembly of the religious, or learned men. He himself related [1] traditions, in the number of which he excelled, as well as in a knowledge of the holy laws. He had explored the different opinions of all sects, read the works of all free-thinkers, and was well acquainted with the hypotheses of each. On this account, some over-strict devotees accused him of heterodoxy in his religious opinions, through mere envy of his superior abilities. I heard most of his tenets, and lamented the insolence of his vain critics; for it was as clear as the sun, how just and orthodox he was in his opinions on religious points. But how can I enumerate all his perfections! It would fill volumes to recite but a small part; therefore I shall desist, and now relate, as briefly as possible, the expedition of his majesty to Dekkan, against the death-devoted Kaum Bukhsh.

It has been already mentioned that the late emperor, a few days before his death, dispatched Kaum Bukhsh to Beejapore. This prince was of an excellent memory, learned, and a pleasing writer, possessed of all outward accomplishments in a high degree; but there was in his mind a flightiness that approached near to insanity. He seldom remained a month in his father's presence, but, for some misbehaviour, he was reproved, degraded, or confined; and some acts were done by him, to mention which would be unworthy of me. When he arrived at Beejapore, he immediately proclaimed himself in the [2] khootba, and struck coins in his own name. What follies

[1] Anecdotes and maxims of the prophet.

[2] The khootba is a form of prayer, in which the souls of all departed patriarchs and prophets are first prayed for, beginning with Adam, and ending with Mahummud. The souls of the reigning family's ancestors are then recommended to mercy, and the whole

follies was he not guilty of, from the madneſs of his mind, and the confidence he put in lying viſionaries! Theſe wretches had hailed each of the princes with a prophecy of ſucceſſion to the throne, ſwearing they had converſations in their reveries with God, his prophet, and the pious ſaints, who had promiſed their aſſiſtance, ſo that human force was unneceſſary. They aſſured Kaum Bukſh, that he need not levy any troops for his ſupport; for, though an enemy ſhould march againſt him with all the myriads of [1] Toor and Sullum, they would not dare to face his ſight, much leſs engage in battle. Flattered by this, and impelled by madneſs, the weak youth regarded himſelf as emperor, and invincible in his ſingle perſon; to prove which, he would often relate, in a raving manner, ſtrange prognoſtics and divine greetings ſhewn to himſelf. His prophets having told him, that his eldeſt ſon would alſo one time become emperor, he became jealous of the innocent child, and frequently meditated to put him to death, but was withheld from that crime by the dread he had of Aulumgeer: however, he kept him conſtantly in confinement, miſerably clothed, and worſe fed than the ſon of a wretched beggar, which was worſe than death. From the ſame cauſe, on ill-placed ſuſpicions, he inflicted tortures and uncommon puniſhments on the ladies of his haram, putting many of them privately to death. To his ſervants, companions, and confidants, he often behaved with outrageous cruelty, doing ſuch acts to them as before eye never ſaw, nor ear had heard.

Notwithſtanding theſe blots in his character, as he was a ſon of Aulumgeer, and that part of the empire had been given to him, at firſt moſt of the chiefs of Dekkan, whether Muſſulmauns or Hin-

whole concludes with a prayer for the proſperity of the monarch on the throne, and the welfare of his ſubjects. It is read every Friday in the mizid jamée, or grand moſque of all towns, and on the eeds or grand feſtivals.

[1] Two great hoſts, mentioned in the Koraun.

 doos,

doos, crowded to his ſtandard, and the Imperial officers, as Syef Khan, Rooſtum Dil Khan, and others of all ranks, joined in acknowledging him emperor. Leaving his foſter-brother, Meer Mullung, a debauched youth of neither birth or merit, at Beejapore as governor, he marched himſelf to Hyderabad, then commanded by Rooſtum Dil Khan, who had ſucceeded his father, [1] Jan-ſippar Khan, by Aulumgeer's orders, in that government. In this province he reduced ſome powerful zemindars to his obedience, and diſplaced others.

[2] Ghazee ad Dien Khan Bahadar Firoſe Jung, who had acquired a moſt powerful influence in Dekkan, was chief of the Tooranee moguls, and kept on foot a great army, had withdrawn himſelf from Azim Shaw. He was alſo much in dread of Shaw Aulum's reſentment, he having adviſed that prince's being confined, when Aulumgeer was before Golconda. The late emperor had ſtrenuouſly endeavoured to attach the Tooranees to Kaum Bukſh, and for this purpoſe had appointed for that prince's preceptor, Syed Oughlan Seyadut Khan, the agent at court, and boſom confidant of Ghazee ad Dien Khan, venerated alſo by all the Toranees of every rank. He had alſo charged them with the protection of his perſon; but ſuch was the temper of the unhappy prince, that at a time like this, when he claimed the throne, and, favourably for his cauſe, Ghazee ad Dien Khan dreaded Shaw Aulum, he could not make him his friend: on the contrary, he did many acts to diſpleaſe him, and excite his alarms. This chief was an able ſtateſman of long experience, who, though blind of ſight, could clearly perceive the mind of man; therefore, whatever wiſhes he might have to enjoy the honour of making an emperor, yet he ſoon ſaw the follies of Kaum Bukſh, and declined his cauſe, as ruinous and loſt.

[1] Anglicè, Life-reſigning.

[2] Anglicè, Champion of the faith; valiant and fortunate in war.

loſt. In a ſhort time too, the chief zemindars of Dekkan, who had in general joined his ſtandard, diſpleaſed at his conduct and heedleſs ſhedding of human blood, his inconſtancy of mind and breach of treaties, left him, and retired to their own countries, where they took care to ſecure themſelves, till the diſputes for the throne ſhould be decided.

Thus, though the pretenſions of Kaum Bukſh were of no great importance, yet he was a ſon of Aulumgeer, and claimed a right to the empire. The behaviour of Ghazee ad Dien Khan alſo demanded conſideration. [1]Ajeet Sing, hereditary zemindar of Jodepore, and Jey Sing, of Ambeer, did not ſhew that obedience and reſpect to the throne which had been obſerved by their anceſtors, and meditated rebellion. All theſe circumſtances made his majeſty reſolve on marching to Dekkan. The [2] khan khanan opened a correſpondence with Ghazee ad Dien Khan, to whom he gave much conſolation, aſſurances of favour, and friendly advice. That experienced ſtateſman, opening his eyes on the viciſſitudes of life, ſaw it was his intereſt, if his majeſty would forget the paſt, and not moleſt him in his fortune, to bend his head in ſubmiſſion, and retire from buſineſs to a life of devotion. His only ſon, [3] Cheen Koolich Khan, had long diſagreed with him, and his brother, [4] Hamid Khan, whom he had appointed his deputy in command of the troops, had ſeparated from him, and gone over to the preſence. The Tooran chiefs of his houſhold alſo, when they ſaw his fortunes on the decline, had left his ſervice. All theſe events

[1] Son of the celebrated Jeſſwunt Sing, who acted ſo capital a part in the competitions of Aulumgeer and his brothers.

[2] Lord of Lords. Monauim Khan is meant by this title, which he received from Shaw Aulum.

[3] Anglicè, Sword-drawing lord. He was afterwards famous as Nizam al Mulluck.

[4] Anglicè, Aſſiſting.

made

made him glad to embrace the promises of the minister, and thankfully accept the soubadacy of *Ahmedabad Guzarat.* He accordingly crossed the Nerbudda, and left Dekkan without trouble, but his fears prevented his coming to the court. He had not been in that of Aulumgeer since his loss of sight, which that generous and forgiving prince, out of regard to his former services, and from motives of policy, had excused.

Shaw Aulum began his march to Dekkan with an army superior *to that of any of the former emperors, and a splendor till now* unseen, having in his train all the princes, and a great concourse of nobility of every rank. The prudent and able Monauim Khan took such measures for the supplies of this mighty force, exceeding Aulumgeer's by an hundred thousand men, that the emperor had no trouble or difficulty, though only in the beginning of his reign, when the revenues of the provinces had not yet been received, nor respect for the throne been properly impressed in different quarters. When his majesty had arrived at Aurungabad, *before he would* advance towards Hyderabad, where the frantic Kaum Bukfh then was, he wrote him several kind letters and friendly admonitions, to *this effect*:—" Our ever-honoured *father* resigned to *you only* " Beejapore; but we give you, in addition, Hyderabad. These " two extensive countries, long famous for their great kings, pro- " ducing a revenue more than half of Hindostan, we leave to you, " without interference or reluctance, and shall esteem you dearer " than our own children. Think not then of contention, nor " consent to shed the blood of the faithful, nor disturb the repose " of our government. If you give the ear of acceptance to this " advice, we will farther confer upon you the nizamut of Dekkan, " if agreeable to you; and, after visiting the sacred tomb of our " father, we will return to Hindostan."

There

There was no treachery or deceit in this generous offer, for Shaw Aulum always ſhewed tenderneſs, liberality and affection, in his conduct to his brothers. Kaum Bukſh, weak and ſelf-conceited as a child, bent on error, paid not the ſmalleſt attention to his brother, and continued to add freſh affronts to his authority. Rooſtum Dil Khan, Syef Khan of the Imperial ſervants, and others of no family or note, on whom he had beſtowed titles of nobility, with about twenty thouſand horſe and foot, were now with him, but, diſguſted at his behaviour, meditated opportunities to quit him. Monauim Khan, with his uſual prudence, had ſent them letters, aſſuring them of the emperor's forgiveneſs and favour; ſo that all, even to Meer Mullung, Kaum Bukſh's foſter-brother, had reſolved to come over, and embrace his protection; but the prince, ſuſpecting their intentions, put to death Rooſtum Dil Khan, Syef Khan, and Meer Mullung, and plundered their families of all they poſſeſſed, on the ſame day, and in the ſame place. He had after this no officer of conſequence with him, and his treaſure being expended, all his troops deſerted, except about ten thouſand of the worſt Dekkan horſe, and his ſmall artillery; yet he ſtill reſolved to hazard a battle. When Shaw Aulum arrived within twelve coſs of Hyderabad, the unfortunate Kaum Bukſh loſt daily his followers in crowds, and moſt of the zemindars of Dekkan retired to their homes; while the remainder mutinied for arrears, and hourly threatened to plunder his effects. Will it be believed, that he yet determined to reſiſt, and expected victory? He even quitted the aſylum of the city walls, and encamped upon a plain about the diſtance of three coſs, with his ſmall force, within ſight of the emperor's army; ſo great was his enthuſiaſtic belief in the prophecies of his deceiving, and perhaps ſelf-deceived, devotees.

Shaw Aulum, from compaſſion to his brother, and the hope of yet reducing him by gentle means, would not permit his troops to attack;

attack; but Kaum Bukſh interpreted the inactivity of the Imperial army into fear, from his belief that the prophecies in his favour were now on the point of accompliſhment; for he had been aſſured by viſionaries, that, though alone, mighty hoſts would never prevail againſt him. Accordingly, though deſerted by almoſt all his followers, he yet obſtinately refuſed to pay allegiance to his brother. At length the ameer al amra Zoolfeccar Khan, who had a keen enmity againſt the miſguided prince, and wiſhed to ſhew his zeal
120. for his new patron, reſolved to ſeize him. He accordingly obtained
708. leave to march, under the pretence of reconnoitring the enemy, and moved towards him with his own followers, a diviſion from the troops of Monauim Khan, and a body of Mharattas under the chief Neema Sindia. The unfortunate prince prepared to withſtand ſuch ſuperior force; but, being charged at once on all ſides, was inſtantly deſerted by all his followers, except a few perſonal attendants. Notwithſtanding this, he continued, as long as he had ſtrength, to uſe his bow and arrows from his elephant, till at length he ſunk down on his ſeat, through loſs of blood from ſeveral wounds. He was then taken priſoner by Daood Khan, and carried to the prince Jehaun Shaw, who, with his brothers, had ſtood at ſome diſtance during this extraordinary ſkirmiſh.

The captive prince was conveyed immediately to the Imperial tents, and being laid upon a bed in the [1] tuſhbeh khaneh, near the private apartments, was viſited by his brother, the emperor, who endeavoured to comfort him by every expreſſion of affectionate concern. The phyſicians and ſurgeons alſo attended, but he would not allow his wounds to be dreſſed, though earneſtly entreated by his majeſty and his ſons. He ſpoke but little; but when the prince Ruffeh Ooſhawn tenderly aſked, why he had refuſed offers of

[1] An oratory, where prayers are ſaid.

favour, he replied, "His majesty was very gracious; but how "could I submit to meet him in any other way than this?" Upon Jehaun Shaw's repeating the question, he exclaimed, "I have "done wrong; do not you follow my example!" One of the princes asking him if he had more than a thousand followers when taken, he angrily answered, "No; but had there been less than "five hundred, I could with equal ease have brought myself here." He then turned to the emperor, and said, "There are, in a casket "upon my elephant, some jewels of our father and my own, of "which I beg your majesty's acceptance." After this he grew faint, and languished in silence, without uttering a single groan, till nine at night, when he resigned his soul to the Creator of life. We are from God, and to God we must return.

When Shaw Aulum had thus successfully concluded the war with his brother, he did not chuse to remain longer in Dekkan, though the affairs of that country required much arrangement, to insure its future dependance on the empire. Perhaps he dreaded the fate of his father, who, after the reduction of Beejapore, Hyderabad, and the taking of Sambah, remained to finish some objects which then appeared easily attainable, but afterwards extended in such a chain, that he could not quit Dekkan for the remainder of his life. He had often lamented this necessity, and the relaxation which his absence occasioned in the government of Hindostan; and would frequently say to his confidants in private, "My disloyal "subjects have imposed upon me this play-thing, that they may "enjoy commands and honours." But I am wandering from my subject. Shaw Aulum, in the height of the rains, began his march from Hyderabad, leaving as deputy-governor of Dekkan, Daood Khan Punnee, a native of the country, and a nobleman of great military fame. When he recrossed the Nerbudda, it was intended to employ all the powers of government to settle, in a proper

 manner,

manner, the Rajapoote countries, which had been disaffected ever since the accession of Aulumgeer; who, though offended at the behaviour of the rajas, Ajeet Sing and Jey Sing, over whose territories he had appointed Imperial governors, yet was not able, from the wars in Dekkan, to punish them effectually. They had indeed visited Shaw Aulum, but had left his camp without permission, and now openly shewed their designs to struggle for independence, in close alliance with each other; to bind which, Jey Sing had espoused the daughter of Ajeet Sing. At this crisis, intelligence arrived that the [1] Siks had risen in rebellion. This sect of infidels, known also by the names of Nannukkea and Gooroh, had long been established in the soubah of Lahore, by a teacher styled Nannuk. Of his descendants was the present chief, to whom had flocked great crowds of all ranks, resigning to his disposal, with blind fidelity, their lives and properties. Thus supported, he excited sedition, and took arms to extend his errors, and overturn the basis of the true faith. He engaged Vizier Khan, the fojedaur of [2] Sirhind, who was killed in the action, with numbers of his followers; after which the gooroh possessed himself of the town of Sirhind, and many districts of Doaub, as far as [3] Boreah, Saarunpore, and Shawdourah, on both banks of the river Jumnah, where he committed unlimited excesses, razing all public edifices, as mosques, colleges, mausoleums, and palaces, killing or taking prisoners the faithful of every age and sex, and plundering with the most cruel severity. The oppressions of these wretches were every day increasing, and there was no nobleman daring enough to march from Dhely against them. Asoph ad Dowlah Assud Khan, who governed that capital, shewing

[1] They now possess the provinces of Lahore, Multan, and part of Dhely, plundering as far south annually as Rohilcund.

[2] A considerable town, about fifty coss N. of Dhely.

[3] These districts are now held by Zabtah Khan, a Rohilla chief, who however pays a tribute to the Siks, and it is said has entered into their sect.

great

great ſigns of fear, the inhabitants were alarmed, and began to fly, with their families and effects, towards the eaſtern provinces, for ſhelter from the impending ſtorm. All this being repreſented to the emperor, in the higheſt colours, his majeſty thought it beſt to march in perſon againſt the inſurgents: for this reaſon, he reſolved for the preſent to lay aſide the deſign of totally expelling the rajapootes, and to confirm their allegiance, by winking at their offences, till a more convenient opportunity of puniſhment. Theſe zemindars had, for generations, been uſed to obey, and had not, in fact, either fortitude or ability to oppoſe openly the emperor of Hindoſtan, whoſe appearance againſt them in arms would have been ſufficient to curb their inſolence; but the khankhanan, alarmed at the inſurrection of the Siks, did not properly reflect on that circumſtance, and deſcended to ſhew the rajapootes ſuch favours as were inconſiſtent with good policy, as well as the dignity of the ſovereign: but he was not alone to blame, as there were other agents in this buſineſs. The four princes were conſtantly intriguing againſt each other, to obtain influence in the management of public affairs, which occaſioned much delay and confuſion in buſineſs, ſo that the khankhanan thought it happy to ſteer his veſſel ſafe through four ſuch * great ſeas; and could not act ſo independently for the public good as he wiſhed, being obliged to attend to the capricious intereſts of others, among which he found it difficult to preſerve his own. Among the remarkable occurrences of the expedition into Dekkan, was the decline of Jehaun Shaw's influence with his father, and the riſe of that of Azeem Ooſhawn, of whom till now the emperor had ever been ſuſpicious. The prince Jehaun Shaw was of haughty and independent ſpirit, ready to take fire on the ſmalleſt neglect. This, with the behaviour of his ſervants, alarmed and diſpleaſed the khankhanan, who, for his own ſafety, watched

* Meaning the power and influence of the four princes.

an opportunity to destroy his influence in public affairs: a task of no great difficulty, to one well acquainted with the disposition of Shaw Aulum, almost equally warm with his son, who had more than once displeased him by his behaviour, so that he had expressed to him his dissatisfaction. The prince, upon this, thought to prove his disinterestedness and independence, by neglecting to frequent the durbar, and engage in business as usual. Azeem Ooshawn, who had reaped experience in office, and was well versed in the intrigues of a court, perceiving coolness taking place between Jehaun Shaw and the khankhanan, paid so much flattering attention to the latter, that by degrees he gained his confidence. This gave still more offence to Jehaun Shaw, who had too much pride to expostulate, but neglected the minister in return. He soon after fell sick, and his indisposition continuing a long time, gave Azeem Ooshawn ample opportunity of acquiring influence over Shaw Aulum, and the favourites whom his majesty trusted with the fullest confidence; while he continued to be pleased with them, but, on the smallest disgust, or in their shortest absence, he forgot them altogether.

Azeem Ooshawn having thus gained the credit he aimed at with his father and the minister, employed it in softening the rigour of government against those who laboured under its displeasure; thinking that, thus obliged by his mediation, they would readily return his favours, by embracing his cause, whenever the death of his father should give him a claim to the empire. It was from this hope, that he advised indulgence to the refractory rajas, and condescended to repair to their camp, and conduct them from thence to his father, permitting them to be accompanied by all their troops armed. Such unusual indulgence was far from answering the end expected by the prince, who should have seen, that it could only tend to display publickly the fears of government, and consequently must

must reflect dishonour on its adviser, and render him weak in the eyes even of those to whom such uncommon honours were allowed. In short, the two rajas, attended by all their followers, paid their respects to his majesty on the line of march, were gratified with his assent to whatever their insolence demanded, and dismissed to their homes with rich presents and assurances of favour.

When this affair was finished, the emperor marched without delay towards Lahore, not even stopping to make an entrance either at Agra or Dhely. In a short time he arrived at Sirhind, which the rebels deserted on his approach, and retired to [1] Daber, the original residence of their goorroh or chief, where they fortified themselves as strongly as possible. Though this insurrection was not of such importance as to disturb the general repose of the empire, yet his majesty, defender of the faith, hearing that the malice of the rebels was directed at religion, thought it his duty to go against them in person; in this, copying the example of Aulumgeer, who, in the latter part of his reign, appeared at the siege of every fort belonging to unbelievers; otherwise, what ability had a wretched and infatuated rabble to dare the presence of such a glorious monarch? The exertions of one of the principal ameers, or, at all events, of the princes, would have been equal to the extinction of the rebellion, and explosion of the schism.

The imperial army soon arrived within sight of the goorroh's camp, which lay round the walls of Daber on different heights, commanding the passes to that fortress, situated on a summit, surrounded by hollows, craggy rocks, and deep paths. Shaw Aulum had resolved to lie inactive before the enemy for some time, in hopes by this to render them confident, and tempt them to an

[1] At the entrance of the Sewalic mountains, which connect Hindostan with Thibet.

engagement;

engagement; on which account, he issued positive orders to the princes and all the ameers, not to advance nearer the goorroh's lines on any pretence, however favourable. Some days passed in inactivity, when at length the khankhanan entreated permission of his majesty to advance, with his own followers, to reconnoitre the enemy's position: which was granted, on condition that he should not commence an attack without further orders from the presence. However, when he had arrived within shot of their lines, the enemy began a warm cannonade from their works, while bodies of their infantry on the heights galled him with rockets, musquetry, and arrows. His soldiers, enraged, were not now to be restrained; and the khankhanan, more jealous of his military fame than fearful of the emperor's displeasure, ventured for once to disobey, by giving directions to attack. He dismounted from his horse, and led his brave troops on foot up the most difficult heights, driving the rebels from them with the greatest rapidity and success. This scene passing within sight of the royal camp, the chiefs and soldiers, emulous of glory, waited not for orders, but hastened to join the attack in great numbers; while the emperor and the four princes viewed the fight from the squares of their encampments, with a mixture of anger and satisfaction. At last the enemy were driven from all their works, to the narrow summit round the fort of Daber, where they continued to defend themselves in a desperate manner, but without even the hope of escape from general slaughter; when night coming on, rendered friends and foes undistinguishable to each other. The khankhanan, sure of having the goorroh in his power, gave orders for his troops to cease the attack, and lie upon their arms in their present position, till the morning should enable him to finish it with success. He had, however, unluckily neglected to block up a narrow path leading from the fort to the hills, either because he had not perceived it, or was [illegible] it could not lead but to where the Imperial troops were posted.

posted. The goorroh, a man of great art, generally appeared in the dress and splendor of a prince, when he wished to be public; but, if occasion required privacy, he disguised himself in the habit of [1] a jogie or synassee, in such a manner, that few, even among his own people, could know him. During the night, he, without acquainting his followers of his intentions, changed his habit, and left the fort undiscovered. The khankhanan, about dawn, renewed the attack, and gained the place, after a short struggle, sword in hand, exulting in the certainty of carrying the goorroh dead or alive to the emperor, whose displeasure at his disobedience of orders, would by this service be changed to approbation: but who can relate his weight of grief and disappointment, at finding that his promised prize had escaped, without leaving a trace behind him? The goorroh's speed of foot was uncommon, and he only acquainted with the paths and mazes through the hills that led to the snowy mountains, which he had marked for shelter. The khankhanan lost for an instant almost the use of his faculties, which were absorbed in dread of the emperor's anger, not without reason. As he was, agreeable to custom after an important victory, beating the march of triumph in his way to the royal tents, orders arrived, commanding him to stop the drums, and not dare to enter the presence. He retired, drowned in despair, to his own tents; where he had the cruel mortification of learning every instant, from messengers, that his enemies exulted in his fall from favour, and openly condemned his conduct with malicious zeal in the presence of his majesty, who was highly enraged against him. But though this did not continue long, and Shaw Aulum, regarding his former services, received him again into favour, after a few days, yet this noble and faithful minister never recovered from the effects of the royal ingratitude. This grief, added to the pain he

[1] Sects of fakeers, or religious mendicants.

felt

felt at seeing three of the princes and the ameer al amra using all arts to complete his ruin, stuck like a poisoned arrow in his breast. He lost all satisfaction from worldly enjoyments, the emptiness of which he now so fully experienced, and from the day of his disgrace declined in his health; so that not long after he was reduced to
124. keep his bed, where he lingered a few days, and then resigned his
712. soul to the angel of death; who never, in the uncounted ages of his office, seized on a soul more pure, or less defiled with the frailties of human nature.

While Shaw Aulum, just as a sovereign, and liberal as a man, reigned over the empire with a gentle hand, in perfect repose, Providence was preparing new revolutions, and Time hastening to disclose events of dreadful importance. The blossoms numerously shooting under the influence of the Imperial spring, were destined to be blasted by the storms of autumn, and only one unkindly fruit to remain on the royal tree. A deadly vapour, poisonous as the piercing venom of the snake, all at once infected the head and heart of Shaw Aulum with pains, violent as from the heavy stroke of the keenest weapon. So instantaneous was the fatal effect, that it gave full reason to imagine it proceeded from poison. He was all at once seized with faintings, which continued without intermission,
712. till, on the 21st of Mohirrim, 1124, being Monday night, he deserted this vain world for that of eternity. He had been, from the first instant of his illness, given over, and the princes and ladies of the haram made continual and loud lamentations round his bed. It happened one day, that, as Mahummud Moiz ad Dien and Azeem Ooshawn were sitting near it, the latter, perceiving under a corner of the pillow a dagger of very exquisite workmanship, took it up to admire the jewels with which it was adorned, and the water of the blade. Upon his drawing it from the scabbard, Moiz ad Dien, jealous of his brother, was seized with a panic. He

started

ſtarted up, and retired with ſuch precipitation, that he ſtruck the turban from his head againſt the door of the tent, forgot his ſlippers at the entrance, and fell down over the ropes. Being aſſiſted to riſe and adjuſt his dreſs by his ſervants, who were aſtoniſhed at his ſtrange actions and appearance, he rode off to his tents with all the ſpeed and hurry poſſible. This occaſioned much alarm in the camp, and I, among many others, haſtened towards the [1]durbar. I met the prince, with his attendants, puſhing on his elephant with frantic haſte; upon obſerving which, I endeavoured to paſs unobſerved; but he knew me, and ſent a meſſenger to call me to him. As I had previouſly attached myſelf to Azeem Ooſhawn, I did not obey the mandate, but paſſed on to the emperor's tents, where I ſat down in the guard-room of [2]Mahabut Khan, third bukſhi, which was cloſe to that of the ameer al amra, who did duty there in perſon. He ſent for me, and I found with him Mirza Shaw-nowaz Khan Suffawee. I had before intereſted myſelf, at the deſire of both, in bringing about a connection between Azeem Ooſhawn and the ameer al amra; for which purpoſe I had employed Shekh [3] Cooddernt Oolla as a meſſenger, and ſometimes my grandſon, [4] Einaiut Oolla. The ameer al amra now deſired me to ſend the latter to Azeem Ooſhawn, to aſk him how he could ſerve him on the preſent occaſion. I ſent him, but he returned with a reply laconic and ſlight, as if from a nobleman of high rank to the commander of an hundred. It was written in Shekh Cooderut Oolla's (confidant to the prince) own hand, as follows: "As "the Imperial ſervants can know no place of ſupport but this "court, and moſt have already repaired to it, the ameer al amra "may alſo pay his duty, with aſſurance of a gracious reception,

[1] The court of the emperor, or any other perſon in high authority.
[2] Anglicè, Commanding awe.
[3] Anglicè, Providence of God.
[4] Gift of God.

"in the presence." When the ameer al amra read this, he shed tears, and said to me, with much emotion, "You see the manners "of the prince and his advisers! Whatever is the will of God, "must take place. Alas! the errors of a favourite, unacquainted "with government, often endanger the very existence of his "master. When fortune frowns on any one, he is sure to do "that which he should not." After saying this, he immediately quitted the guard-room, collected his followers, and moved his tents and effects to the quarter of the prince Moiz ad Dien, where he thought his services more likely to answer his own interest.

The camp was so disposed, that the tents of the emperor were pitched along one bank of the river, and on the other opposite, those of the prince Azeem Ooshawn, at a considerable distance from the city. The three other princes were encamped nearer to it, but Moiz ad Dien almost close to the walls, and the greatest part of his train occupied the houses of the nearest streets. The influence, riches and power of Azeem Ooshawn, had long raised against him the enmity and jealousy of his brethren, who had, for their general safety, formed a compact to support each other. The ameer al amra had formerly been disgusted at Azeem Ooshawn, for preferring to himself, the Khankhanan and Mahabut Khan, from which time he had courted alternately Ruffeh Ooshawn and Jehaun Shaw. On this occasion, he swore to assist the three brothers in effecting the destruction of Azeem Ooshawn, and make an equal division of the empire and royal treasures among them.

Azeem Ooshawn, already in possession of the Imperial camp, treasury and jewels, had also a vast treasure of his own. Most of the principal noblemen had joined him, with their followers; also

* Lahore, situated on the river Rawee, about 200 miles N. of Dhely.

the

the royal artillery. He had, besides, a very considerable army in his own pay; so that his brothers, though all leagued against him, would have formed but a weak enemy, if he had immediately attacked them. But he acted otherwise: he encamped on the plain, keeping the river to his rear, and began to throw up works to defend himself, instead of courting a general action. Probably this proceeded from tenderness to his brothers, who he thought would in a few days be deserted by their troops, for want of pay, as they possessed little or no money; and that they would either willingly acknowledge him emperor, to obtain settlements, or be delivered into his hands by some of their pretended friends, to gain his favour.

While he thus flattered himself with an easy conquest, the three brothers, by the advice of the ameer al amra, drew all the artillery from the fort of Lahore, and encamped their united forces in one line, making the city their defence to the rear. I happened to be encamped near Mahabut Khan, who immediately, on learning that the ameer al amra had attached himself to Moiz ad Dien, fearing to be plundered by his troops, lost no time in moving off with his family and effects to Azeem Ooshawn, leaving his tents and temporary buildings standing. No sooner was he gone, than the rabble took possession of his camp, which they set on fire, and levelled in an instant with the ground. As, on many accounts, I had resolved to embrace the fortunes of Azeem Ooshawn, I would have gone with him; but the camp being a standing one, I had neglected my tents, parted with my carriages, and erected temporary sheds for my family, so that I was obliged to remain in an alarming situation, almost alone, for four days. I wished to send my women to my house in the city; but the road to it led through the allied armies, where it was probable they might be insulted or plundered. On the fifth day, I was eased of my fears, as a strong

 escort

escort came from the prince Azeem Ooshawn to conduct to him Shaw-nowaz Khan, Hummeed ad Dien Khan, and some other noblemen, who waited for this security to join him. With them I reached his camp in safety, where I happily got possession of a square walled about, but without any covering or shade: yet even this was as a palace at the time, as it served to protect my women and family. I now paid my respects to the prince, who received me graciously, conferred upon me many favours, and consulted me on all important occasions. Pecuniary rewards, and titles far above my ambition, were allotted for me, and getting ready to pass the seals: at the same time, orders were dispatched to summon my son, [1] Hoshe-dar Khan, to the presence, from which he had been detached some time before on actual service, with a select force; and, to pay him, a large sum of money was sent to me. I refused it, however, as I had not people to secure its safety; and requested also, that the rank of five thousand, and title of Azim Khan, which was preparing for me, might not be confirmed, till the prince should become victorious over his enemies, as I had made a vow not to receive them till he should sit unrivalled on the throne of empire. In fact, I perceived in his weak politics, and want of resolution, the decline of his cause; and saw the burning blasts of summer hastening to destroy the season of spring, as the experienced husbandman can judge of his harvests from the changes of the atmosphere.

When Azeem Ooshawn had intrenched himself, and the three brothers began their approaches to his works on every side, his operations became highly blameable in the eyes of the nobility and officers of experience. It appeared to the public, that the superior force dreaded the inferior; and that those who ought to be the

[1] Anglicè, Endowed with judgment.

besiegers, were now the besieged. Such was the effect, for Azeem Ooshawn's army grew dispirited daily, while the enemy's gained ardor every hour, at finding that prospect of success, of which in the beginning they had almost despaired. Our soldiers at the works, tired wiih constant watchings and alarms, grew remiss in their duty: they first required unnecessary assistance, and at last began to desert their posts. The Imperial artillery, to whom a great sum of money had been given as a bounty, became disobedient to orders, and even mutinous, in which points they were followed by those of the houshold. This behaviour made Azeem Ooshawn change his opinion, that he could purchase victory with money only; so that he opened his treasury but sparingly to the old or new troops, giving, with much reluctance, only one hundred rupees to each trooper who came to offer service with his own horse, for which security was also demanded. At a crisis of this important nature, but few were tempted to quit the service of their old masters, for a sum but inconsiderable in itself, and only attainable with such difficulty. In short, the whole camp began to be alarmed, and even the boldest officers to feel a dread of the ill consequences of being cooped up in unnecessary entrenchments. A cannonade was kept up on both sides for four days, in each of which the three brothers gained some advantage, by advancing their stations nearer to the works of the misguided Azeem Ooshawn.

On the fifth day, Azeem Ooshawn moved from his camp in order of battle, and his son, the prince [1]Mahummud Kerreem, though commander of the advanced corps, was with him, instead of being dispatched in front, agreeably to the usual disposition of the line. This was ordered, lest, as the enemy were formed into three bodies, one might gain an advantage over him, and another

[1] Anglicè, favoured by Mahummud.

intercept

intercept his retreat to the grand line, before he could receive proper assistance. Such was the confusion in forming the troops, that the artillery was quite uselessly disposed, and many pieces, deserted by the men, lay overturned on the ground; while some of the chief officers were by their followers left almost alone, on their elephants, before the action began. Soleyman Khan Afghan first advanced to charge the division of Jehaun Shaw, but he was supported by so few of his followers, that he could effect nothing, and was killed in the onset, before he had reached the enemy's post. Jehaun Shaw moved steadily, in slow order, towards Azeem Ooshawn, whose terrified troops began to fall back from around him. The misconducted, but truly brave prince, when he saw his fortune thus unfavourable, though he might have saved himself by mounting a horse and flying from the field, yet scorned to owe his security to dishonour, and would not move from his elephant, but advanced almost alone towards Jehaun Shaw. This action, and submitting to be sacrificed, was one and the same. His elephant driver was killed in the instant, and the few till then remaining friends to his person deserted him to a man. He received many wounds from arrows and shot, so that he soon sunk down fainting upon his seat; while his elephant, without a driver, and furious with pain, ran through the enemy, who pursued him in vain for some hours, and during that time the unfortunate prince died of fatigue and loss of blood [*]. Sultaun Mahummud Kerreem, his son, in the height of the confusion, threw himself without hurt from his elephant, and mounting a horse brought him by an attendant, escaped from the field of battle; but only to suffer, shortly after, a worse fate than dying in action.

[*] Ameen ad Dien Sumbullee says, his elephant rushed with him into the Rawee, and was drowned.

It

It happened that, at the beginning of the action, the three princes were drawn up nearly oppofite that part of the camp where I unfortunately had placed my family in a wretched fquare, to which the enemy advanced ftill nearer, as the battle raged, and our troops began to fly. Mahabut Khan, Hummeed ad Dien, and other lords, had in the beginning fent their families acrofs the river to places of fafety, which precaution I was prevented from ufing, by being attendant on Azeem Oofhawn's perfon in the line. The river was about a rocket's flight from the fquare inclofure, and upon the rout of our line, Khan Zummaun, my friend, advifed me, while the enemy's troops were yet employed in fight, to conduct my women out of danger to the other fide; at the fame time offering me a boat he had ready for his own fecurity againft purfuit, and a guard of one hundred and fifty perfons, his own followers. Accordingly I placed my wife and daughter in two covered pallekees, with a fum fomewhat exceeding [1] four thoufand gold mhors, a cafket of jewels, betel plate of gold fet with jewels, and other very valuable ornaments belonging to my daughter, defigned for her marriage portion, leaving clothes and every thing elfe to chance. As Providence decreed it, the women's pallekees had juft arrived at a narrow inlet of water, about an arrow's flight from the river, when Azeem Oofhawn's elephant, and Mahummud Kerreem's, were running towards it, purfued by the enemy. I was advanced a little in front to prepare the boat, when fuddenly one of my attendants cried out, "Where are you going? Your honour is "ruined!" I looked behind me, and faw the enemy near my women; upon which, in a ftate of furious defpair, I haftened back with my grandfon Meer Einaiut Oolla, as Khan Zummaun's people could not reach me in time for my affiftance. We two had juft joined the women, when the rapacious Moguls had begun to

[1] About fix thoufand pounds fterling, reckoning the mhor at fifteen Sicca rupees.

 plunder;

plunder; upon which I leaped from my horſe, and ſeizing my wife and daughter by each a hand, ruſhed with them into the rivulet up to their waiſts, and covered the reſt of their perſons with a cloth, drawing my ſword to defend them with my life from further inſult: and, luckily for my honour, their faces were not ſeen by the eyes of a ſtranger. The Moguls, more attentive to gain than ſhedding of blood, after plundering the pallekees and other carriages of every thing, even to the coarſeſt outer coverings, rode off in ſearch of other prey, without attacking me or my attendants, who were hid in different buſhes and hollows. It was during this confuſion, that I ſaw the prince Mahummud Kerreem jump from his elephant, mount a ſervant's horſe, and eſcape. When the alarm was over, and friends and enemies had paſſed by, I was joined by my ſervants from their various ſhelters, and, having replaced my women in the pallekees, returned to my late miſerable dwelling, which had been alſo plundered, even to foot-cloths and carpets. No pillows or ſeats were left us but the bare ground, and no apparel but that drenched in water on our backs; nevertheleſs, I gave grateful thanks to the Almighty for the preſervation of my life and honour, with a ſincere fervor. With the approach of night the confuſion ſlackened, and about nine o'clock all was over, and quiet reſtored. I then ſaid to myſelf, "What is gone, is gone!" and, with a calm mind, recited one hundred and twenty verſes of the [a] Meſnavi, beſides an ode applicable to the preſent ſtate of affairs.

The prince Jehaun Shaw, who had taken poſſeſſion of the camp of the vanquiſhed, in the morning ſent covered carriages and other neceſſaries to me, with a gracious meſſage, deſiring that I would come, and pitch my tents near his own. I went accordingly, and was introduced to him. He was ſitting alone, under a canopy,

[a] The Meſnavi is a collection of moral poems, by Molewee Jellal ad Dien Roomi.

 near

near his private apartments. When he ſaw me, he exclaimed, in a joyful voice, "Come, [1]Azim Khan, for thy arrival is at a happy "ſeaſon! I was anxious to ſee thee." He then took off the khelaut, which he had put on juſt before, and gave it to me, with the munſub of [2]ſix thouſand, ſaying, "I have left one degree of rank "to confer upon you on the day of my acceſſion to a throne." After which he diſmiſſed me in a gracious manner, and I took up my ſtation near that of [3]Lutfoolla Khan Saduk, his firſt miniſter.

Jehaun Shaw, who had gained the victory over Azeem Ooſhawn, judging, from the purity of his own intentions, that thoſe of his two brothers and the ameer al amra were equally juſt towards him, though fortune had placed all the treaſures of the vanquiſhed in his power, ſcorned to uſe this advantage, contrary to his oath of alliance. He ſent the body of Azeem Ooſhawn to Moiz ad Dien; and, when all the plunder of his camp was collected, delivered the whole without delay into the hands of the ameer al amra, who, agreeable to treaty and his own oaths, was to make an impartial diviſion of the provinces and treaſures between the brothers. This ſtrictneſs to his word was the cauſe of his ruin. The ameer al amra had privately reſolved to ſeat Moiz ad Dien on the throne without a rival, as he was a weak prince, fond of his pleaſures, averſe from buſineſs, and conſequently beſt ſuited to the purpoſe of a miniſter ambitious of uncontrouled power. With this view, he, on various pretences, delayed making a diviſion of the treaſure, knowing that the troops of Jehaun Shaw and Ruffeh Ooſhawn were already mutinouſly clamorous for the payment of their long arrears, and much

[1] Anglicè, Noble lord; the title which Azeem Ooſhawn had offered to confer on him.

[2] Seven thouſand was properly the higheſt rank of nobility. In the decline of the empire, rank of eight and ten thouſand was conferred on powerful miniſters.

[3] Anglicè, God's mercy. Saduk, Anglicè True, was his family name.

 diſguſted

disgusted at being deprived of the great plunder they had expected from the camp of Azeem Ooshawn, which had been seized from their grasp by the strict discipline and honour of Jehaun Shaw. The ameer al amra, with seeming attachment, visited the princes as usual, and three days passed over without their expressing distrust at his delay; but their friends clearly saw his designs, and warned Jehaun Shaw against his treachery; offering to prevent their completion, by putting him to death, when he should come next to pay his respects. The honourable and noble-minded prince refused his assent to such proposals, saying, " I cannot consent to such " dishonourable and perfidious dealing, for which I should become " heinously guilty in the eyes of God, and amongst men marked " as a traitor and abuser of power. If empire is decreed me, I " shall attain it without trouble; but, if not, of what avail is " treachery, or unjust shedding of human blood?" At his next visit, he openly told the ameer al amra the suspicions entertained of his conduct, saying, " Even now, perhaps, thy family is dreading " that I may be putting thee to death; which, however politic, I " scorn to do by fraud. Rise then, and go in peace to thine own " house." The ameer al amra departed with a speed and precipitation declaring his guilt. The veil, with which he had covered his designs, became no longer of use; but, instead of feeling gratitude to Jehaun Shaw for suffering him to live, his enmity increased. He now openly avowed his destruction, and his intentions to support Moiz ad Dien. Though Jehaun Shaw, virtuous and religiously faithful to his word, was generous and just in this great action, yet the policy of government will not admit of such conduct being copied as an example of propriety. The world is deceitful, and cannot be commanded but by deceit. The thief, who should wake his sleeping prey, would only bring ruin on his own head. Virtue and vice being direct opposites, cannot exist in one dwelling. That, the foundation of which is evil, cannot be supported but by evil.

When

When the ameer al amra had openly refuſed to perform his agreement, Jehaun Shaw, furious at his behaviour, moved his camp oppoſite to the treacherous nobleman's, and prepared to offer battle without delay. He had juſt now the faireſt proſpect of every ſucceſs; a fine army, attached to his perſon with one mind, good artillery, and a great character among his own and the enemy's troops. But—how uncertain is fortune! This night, by permiſſion of God, a fire broke out in the artillery camp: all the rockets and ſtores of ammunition were deſtroyed, and our army rendered in one inſtant totally uſeleſs. The merit of this important miſchief was afterwards claimed by Rajee Khan Maneckporee, who ſaid the fire was purpoſely kindled by his ſpies, for a large bribe. This man was originally of low character and little eſteem, but for this ſervice he was gradually raiſed from a poſt in the artillery, by Moiz ad Dien, to the rank of ſix thouſand. Immediately after this dreadful accident, Rooſtum Dil Khan and Mukhlis Khan haſtened to one of the Imperial powder-works, and obtained ſome freſh ſupplies; but the troops, much diſpirited with their loſs, now became clamorous for money, and began to deſert in great numbers. In ſhort, the ſpirit of the army was changed, ſo that, excepting Lutfoolla Khan, Rooſtum Dil Khan, Mukhlis Khan, and a few others who remained faithful, all the chiefs forfeited their honours, and Jehaun Shaw, plainly perceiving the wavering of his followers, thought it moſt adviſable to prevent worſe conſequences, by putting all to the hazard of an immediate engagement. The next morning at the dawn of day, (being Monday, *anno* 1124,) he formed his line, and began a cannonade, which was anſwered by the enemy, and kept up on both ſides till mid-day with equal ſucceſs. At length the fire of Jehaun Shaw began to ſlacken, and his troops to ſeparate on various pretences, as want of water, guarding their baggage, and the like; ſo that near half the army deſerted gradually, in ſpite of the prince's repeated orders to maintain the line. A.C

 Obſerving

Obſerving this, he raiſed a report that the ameer al amra was killed by a ſhot, in conſequence of which the enemy were alarmed, and that he ſhould immediately charge them, in order to improve ſo favourable an event. As he ſounded the march of victory, his troops believed him, and returned moſt of them to their poſts. He then commanded Janee Khan, Rooſtum Dil Khan, and Mukhlis Khan, to charge one flank of the enemy, and Lootfulla Khan and others in front, he himſelf heading this laſt diviſion. It was now about four o'clock, when Jehaun Shaw, without looking behind him to ſee how he was ſupported by his troops, advanced on the enemy's center with a furious ſpeed, where the ameer al amra was ſtanding with a few followers, to reconnoitre. Moiz ad Dien had before retired to repoſe in his tents. Rooſtum Dil Khan and other chiefs ruſhed through all oppoſition to that quarter, gained the tents, and plundered even the ladies of the haram, among whom were many belonging to the late emperor. Moiz ad Dien, rouzed from ſleep, without regarding their ſafety, fled to ſeek his own, undreſſed, as he was, with the ameer al amra, who was engaged againſt Jehaun Shaw in unequal combat, *as he had only with him* three or four hundred horſe. At this time Ruffeh Ooſhawn, who ſeemingly ſupported Moiz ad Dien, but was waiting for an opportunity *to deſtroy both him and* Jehaun Shaw, appeared in the rear of the latter with his whole force. A corps of infantry alſo now oppoſed him in front, not only ſtopping his charge, but confuſing his troops; who, ſeeing themſelves likely to be ſurrounded, loſt all ſpirit, and fled to a man on the right and left, leaving him expoſed alone upon his elephant: and he was ſoon killed by a muſquet ſhot. His ſon, [1] Ferkhundeh Akhter, a prince of moſt promiſing bodily and mental accompliſhments, who ſat behind him, deſcended and fought with his ſcymetar, till he could ſtand no longer, and then fell down dead, covered with wounds. Both the bodies were

[1] Anglicè, Of fortunate ſtar.

carried

carried immediately to the ameer al amra, who ordered the march of victory to be founded. Jehaun Shaw, heroic, juſt and benevolent, was all perfect; but ſtill, as Providence oppoſed his fortune, all his plans turned out directly contrary to their propoſed end, and what ſeemed to promiſe ſucceſs, became the cauſe of misfortune. Men judge vainly from events, ſaying, if he had not done ſo, thus would or could not have happened: but, alas! in whoſe power are events? Our faculties, our ſtrength, our thoughts, our friends, are all moved by the inſtigation of Providence. Nothing can happen without a cauſe, yet our ruin is often brought on by the very cauſes which had before occaſioned our ſucceſs; for God doeth that which pleaſeth him, and effecteth that which he hath deſigned.

When the day of this ſun of royalty had ſunk in the evening of death, there now remained no other rivals than Moiz ad Dien and Ruffeh Ooſhawn. The latter had the firmeſt reliance on the attachment and oaths of the ameer al amra, who, during the life of the late emperor, had been ſupported by him in the ſtrongeſt manner againſt the khankhanan. He alſo had honoured him, at his own requeſt, by the appellation of uncle, and *exchange of turbans; ſo that he now hoped, as one ſovereign ſeemed to be his choice, that it might reſt upon him, in preference to his elder brother. On this account, he had reſolved to wait as a ſpectator of the ſtruggle, till the fall of one of his rivals, and then to ruſh upon the ſurvivor, while fluſhed with victory, and unguarded againſt a new enemy. This deſign he now communicated to his followers, and deſired them to ſupport him in an immediate attack on Moiz ad Dien; but they would not conſent, either through fear or treachery, pretending that the dawn of morning was more favour-

* The exchange of turbans, among the orientals, is the moſt ſacred pledge of friendſhip, and any breach of it, after ſuch ceremony, regarded with horror.

 able

able than the present instant; so that the prince was obliged to stop, and wait their pleasure. He spent the night under arms, with sleepless impatience for the return of day; but some of his false advisers communicated his plan to the ameer al amra, and promised to assist in the destruction of their patron.

Just as the morning was beginning to appear, Ruffeh Ooshawn advanced silently towards the enemy, hoping to surprize them; but, before he had reached their camp, the commanding officer of his artillery, either through treachery or ignorance, fired a gun towards the quarter of Moiz ad Dien, which roused his sleeping troops. The alarm was immediately sounded, and the enemy's cannon soon began to play furiously. Who now would stand to support Ruffeh Ooshawn? The greatest number of his followers fled in confusion to the right and left, while Buddukshee, a chief in whom he had reposed the greatest confidence, and whom he had saved from being put to death by his father, whom he had raised to honours, and supported with a liberality unbounded, having privately agreed with the ameer al amra, ungratefully turned his arms against him at this instant. The unhappy prince was in a short time left alone, surrounded by his enemies on every side; but truly brave and spirited, regarding the honour and reputation of the family of Timur, notwithstanding his delicacy and seeming effeminate softness, he threw himself from his elephant, and, drawing the sabre of glory from the scabbard of honour, fought singly on foot against thousands of assailants. But what could he effect, more than sell one life at the expence of many? He was soon hewed down with repeated wounds, and resigned his breath to him who gave it. May the Almighty shew mercy to his soul! We are from God, and to him we must return.

Such courage, I must with justice remark, never appeared among the descendants of Timur, as shewn by the offspring of Aulumgeer;

nor

nor do the various hiſtories I have read, record the like gallant opposition of a prince ſingly againſt numbers. True valour is proved in the extremity of danger; but it is eaſy to aſſume the appearance of courage in the day of ſafety.

Moiz ad Dien Jehaundar Shaw, by the aſſiſtance of Providence alone, now ſounded the march of victory and unrivalled empire. He permitted the mangled bodies of his martyred and more worthy brothers to be kept three days on the field of battle, expoſed to public view. They were afterwards conveyed to Dhely, and interred without ceremony or pomp, in the mauſoleum of the emperor Humaioon, the general receptacle of the murdered princes of the Imperial family. The mauſoleums which they had erected for themſelves, near the tombs of their favourite ſaints, of marble, jaſper, and other rich ſtones, were beſtowed on the minions of Lall Koor, a public dancer, and miſtreſs to the weak Jehaundar Shaw.

Be it known to thoſe of enlightened underſtandings, and to the acquainted with the uſages of the world, that if, in the relation of the affairs of my liege and hereditary lord, the emperor Moiz ad Dien Jehaundar Shaw, ſome obſervations and expreſſions ſhould eſcape my pen, contrary to reſpect, and the examples of the hiſtoriographers of princes, they will not proceed from diſaffection or a prejudiced mind. I know they are improper from the pen of a ſervant, and God forgive me! but by them I mean no diſaffection to his perſon, or diſreſpect to the family of Timur; no vent of my own ſpleen; no view to flatter a ſucceſſor, by diſparaging his rival, nor malicious abuſe for the neglect or diſappointment I may have ſuffered during this reign. I ſwear by God, and God is a ſacred witneſſer of oaths, that I loved him as my ſovereign; but, as it was incumbent on me to record the actions of the reigning prince, good or bad, wiſe or fooliſh, in public and private, if they were,

without

without one exception, all unworthy, what can I say, as a faithful writer? Let it be remembered, that I was nourished for fifty years under the benignant shadow of the great and glorious emperor Aulumgeer. How sad the alteration I now beheld! Of this man, this wretched idiot, opposite to him in every quality, succeeding to the very same empire, sitting on the very same throne, and the actions he did, what can I say, or in what terms paint the disgraces they suffered by his accession?—I had beheld upon the throne an emperor. Warmth of expression operates in advice: the friends to the *Imaums, from the ardor of their loyalty to the house of Ali, heightened their style, and represented with all the eloquence of zeal (for which they have been ever praised by good men) that the oppressed might draw the sword against a worthless tyrant. But I only mean a warning to the family of Timur; for the head of which, let his character be what it may, if I hesitate to sacrifice my life, may I be numbered with traitors, and abhorred by my friends!

When Jehaundar Shaw, by the intrigues and support of the ameer al amra Zoolfeccar Khan, had triumphed over his three brothers, and ascended the throne of empire without the fear or dread of a competitor, all the customs of time were changed. He was in himself a weak man, effeminately careful of his person, fond of ease, indolent, and totally ignorant of the arts of government. He had also blemishes and low vices unworthy of royalty, and unknown among his illustrious ancestors. He made the vast empire of Hindostan an offering to the foolish whims of a public courtezan, which tortured the minds of worthy subjects loyal to his family. The relations, friends and minions of the mistress, usurped absolute

* The two chief Imaums were the sons of Ali, by the daughter of Mahummud, and were put to death by the caliph Maweeah, one by poison, and the other in battle, with all their children except one, from whom descended the other ten Imaums, and the race of Syeds, so highly respected among the Mahummedans.

authority

authority in the ſtate; and high offices, great titles, and unreaſonable grants from the Imperial domains, were ſhowered profuſely on beggarly muſicians. [1] Two corores of rupees annually were ſettled for the houſhold expences of the miſtreſs only, excluſive of her cloaths and jewels. The emperor frequently rode with her in a chariot through the markets, where they purchaſed, agreeable to whim, ſometimes jewels, gold, ſilks, and fine linen; at others, greens, fruits, and the moſt trifling articles. A woman named [2] Zohera, keeper of a green-ſtall, one of Lall Koor's particular friends, was promoted to a high rank, with a ſuitable jaghire, and

[1] About two millions ſterling.

[2] The celebrated Nizam al Mulluk, who at this time lived a very retired life at Dhely, was one day paſſing in a pallekee, with only a few attendants, when, in a narrow ſtreet, he was met by Zohera, who was riding on an elephant, with a great train of ſervants. The nizam endeavoured to get out of the way; but, notwithſtanding this, Zohera's ſervants were inſolent to his attendants, and, as ſhe paſſed by, ſhe exclaimed, "Are you the ſon of the blind man?" This enraged the nizam, who commanded his people to pull her from her elephant; which they did, with rudeneſs. She complained to the miſtreſs, who prevailed on the weak Jehaundar to take notice of it, and command Zoolfeccar Khan to puniſh the nizam. The nizam had ſuſpected this to happen, and had informed the miniſter of the affair. When Jehaundar Shaw ſpoke to him, he was anſwered, that, to puniſh the nizam for having corrected an inſolent upſtart, would enrage all the nobility, who would conſider the honour of the order as hurt by any affront to the nizam. Jehaundar, upon this, did not enforce his commands.

Upon Jehaundar Shaw's promoting one of his miſtreſs's relations, a muſician, to a high rank, Zoolfeccar Khan, ameer al amra, out of ſneer, demanded of the new-made lord, as a fee for putting his ſeal of office to the patent, one thouſand ſmall tabors. The muſician complained to Lall Koor, his patroneſs, of the indignity offered him; and ſhe told the emperor, inſiſting that he ſhould reprimand the ameer al amra. Jehaundar Shaw accordingly reproached the miniſter, who ironically replied, that, as muſic was the beſt recommendation with his majeſty for promotion, he had aſked the tabors to deliver out to perſons of family, that they might, by practiſing upon them, qualify themſelves for high office, and ſucceed as well as their inferiors, the muſicians. Jehaundar Shaw felt the force of the ſatire, and, being afraid of his miniſter, withdrew the patent.

 her

her relations exalted to the emperor's favour, which they used to promote the interests of the courtiers, for large bribes: nor did the nobility decline their patronage, but forgetting their honour, and sacrificing decency to the present advantage, eagerly flocked to pay adoration to the royal idols, whose gates were more crowded with equipages in general than those of the Imperial palace, so that to pass through the street where they resided was a matter of difficulty, by reason of the throng. To do them justice, many of them had generous minds, and performed various good actions in the use of their influence at court. The ridiculous jaunts of the emperor and his mistress at last grew to such a pitch, that on a certain night, after spending the day in debauchery, and visiting different gardens near the city, in company with Zohera the herb-woman, they retired to the house of one of her acquaintance who sold spirits, with which they all became intoxicated. After rewarding the woman with a large sum, and the grant of a village, they returned in a drunken plight to the palace, and all three fell asleep on the road. On their arrival, Lall Koor was taken out by her women; but the emperor remained sleeping in the chariot, and the driver, who had shared in the jollity of his royal master, without examining the machine, carried it to the stables. The officers of the palace, after waiting till near morning for his arrival, on finding that the mistress had entered her apartments without the emperor, were alarmed for his safety, and sent to her to enquire concerning his situation. She desired them immediately to examine the coach, where they found the wretched prince fast asleep in the arms of Zohera, at the distance of nearly two miles from the palace. This scandalous event afforded matter of offence to all good subjects, but of mirth and laughter to the weak Jehaundar and his abandoned favourites. He after this still more exposed his vices to the public, often, as he passed through the streets, seizing the wives and daughters of the lower tradesmen. Once a week, according to the vulgar superstition,

ſuperſtition, he bathed with Lall Koor, concealed only by a ſingle cloth, in the fountain of the [1] Lamp of Dhely, in hopes that this ceremony would promote pregnancy. Happy was the day in which he was bathed in his own blood! The miſtreſs had the inſolence to abuſe the princeſs [2] Zebe al Niſſa, daughter of the emperor Aulumgeer, and aunt to Jehaundar Shaw, with expreſſions ſo vile as were unbecoming the meaneſt perſon. This princeſs had neglected to pay compliments to her, which ſhe received from other ladies of rank, and Lall Koor, enraged at this, teized the emperor to reprove his aunt, and oblige her to ſhew attention towards her; but all was vain. However, he ſo far complied with her unreaſonable entreaties, that he left off viſiting the princeſs, and declined going to an entertainment ſhe had prepared for him, without inviting Lall Koor. How ſhall I relate all his follies? The abovementioned are ſufficient to ſhew the ſad changes of affairs, public and private. His other indecencies are too unworthy of record to relate.

The ameer al amra, Zoolfeccar Khan, ſeater, nay even creator of emperors, with ſuch an image of humanity in his hands, became abſolute, and ſo proud, that [3] Pharaoh and Shudad could not have obtained admiſſion to his threſhold. He ſtudied to ruin the moſt ancient families, inventing pretences to put them to death, or diſgrace them, that he might plunder their poſſeſſions. Unhappy was the perſon he ſuſpected to be rich, as wealth and vexatious accuſations always accompanied each other. He eſtabliſhed ſuch exactions and abuſes as no prior age had beheld, and by which now he is alone remembered. He took enormous emoluments and revenues for himſelf, while he diſpoſed of money to others with a

[1] A celebrated fakeer ſo entitled.
[2] Anglicè, Ornament of the ſex.
[3] Pharaoh, and a king of Yemmum, or Arabia Felix.

 hand

hand so sparing, that even his own creatures felt severe poverty with empty titles, for he never allowed jaghires to any. The minds of high and low, rich and poor, near or distant, friends or strangers, were turned against him, and wished his destruction. Hindoos and Mussulmans agreed in praying to Heaven for the fall of his power, night and day. Often does the midnight sigh of the widow ruin the riches of an hundred years.

Kokultash Khan, foster-brother to the emperor, and brought up with him from his childhood, was honoured with the title of Khan Jehaun. His wife, daughter, and whole family, also possessed great influence with the emperor, and claimed from him performance of a promise he had made to them of the vizurut. At the same time, they and their adherents combined to work the overthrow of the ameer al amra. With this view, all their relations and dependants were raised to high rank; and a great number of the nobility, distressed by the pride and rapacity of Zoolfeccar Khan, joined their party. They insinuated to the emperor, that the ameer al amra entertained designs too ambitious for a subject, to attain which he would dare to shed the blood of princes, that he had already determined on a revolution, and either to seize the throne for himself, or, if he found that too dangerous, to bestow it on *Ali Tibbar, or another of the confined princes, more favourable to his will than his majesty.

The weak Jehaundar, unendowed with the least judgment or courage, was alarmed almost to madness with the frightful picture of his own situation; but he had not firmness to oppose the dreaded evils, nor sense to keep his fears secret. The intrigues of Kokultash Khan soon became evident to the whole court, and only served to awaken the vigilance of the ameer al amra, who took measures

* *The only surviving son of Azim Shaw, son of the emperor Aurungzebe.*

for his own ſafety, by removing his enemies. Rooſtum Dil Khan, Mukhlis Khan, and ſome others, were put to death, and a great number of the nobility laid under confinement on various pretences. The family of the late [1] khankhanan was reduced ſo low as to want the common neceſſaries of life. In ſhort, the diſpoſition of the ameer al amra changed altogether from gentleneſs to the higheſt pitch of tyranny, ſo that he now puniſhed with cruelty the perſons who had years before knowingly, or otherwiſe, given him the ſlighteſt cauſes of offence. I, who had differed with him in opinions during the life of Bedar Bukht, and frequently warned the late emperor againſt his aſpiring views, had alſo been the friend and confidant of his mortal enemy the khankhanan, and of a different party in the late ſtruggle, had not a hope of eſcaping from his hands, or thoſe of Jehaundar Shaw, who had commanded me to be ſearched for, and put to death. Thinking it in vain to attempt concealment in Lahore, I had written the following verſes, and ſent them to him by my grandſon, Meer Einaiut Oolla, who was much in his favour.

" My anceſtors were attached to [2] Ali without views of gain. I
" am of the family of Ali; thou art the [3] Zoolfeccar of [4] Hyder.
" Remember, I have no chief but thee. I repent of my faults in
" ſome degree, and am come aſhamed to thy tribunal. Though I
" am meaner than words can expreſs, yet I am of the [5] family of
" which thou art head. Thou art now the guardian of our ho-
" nour: look not at me, but upon our mutual anceſtors."

[1] The celebrated Monauim Khan.
[2] The ſon-in-law of Mohammud. Here it means Azeem al Shawn.
[3] A two-bladed ſword of Ali's.
[4] A title given to Ali.
[5] A ſyed, or deſcendant from the prophet's daughter Fatima, by Ali.

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At first he did not trouble himself to open the paper, upon which I sent a second time, when he perused it with attention, and desired the messenger to call me to him; but I did not comply with his invitation, to which I answered, that he had prevailed with promises of safety on many to visit him, and afterwards confined or put them to death; that if such was his design towards me, there was no occasion to use art, as I would of my own accord put on my shroud, and come prepared for the worst before him. To this he answered, by solemn oaths, that he meant no injury towards me; so that I was satisfied, and went to visit him without dread. He received me in his private apartment, to which I was admitted armed, as usual, and he rose from his musnud to salute me, behaving every way with much kindness, and more than I expected; after which he dismissed me, with assurances of protection. He the same day asked the emperor's pardon for me, which was immediately passed; but his majesty observed, that though he forgave, he would *not on any account employ me in his service.* The ameer al amra too made me promise, that I would not accept of any office in the state, otherwise than through his patronage. I complied with his desire without regret, as, independent of the obligations I owed to him, there was no temptation left to court employment in a state which had in fact no head; for the ministry was a collection of petty tyrants, and abusers of power.

During the nine months in which Jehaundar Shaw, like an embryo, lay in the womb of empire, I did not attempt to procure an office, but lived in perfect retirement, except that I now and then unavoidably paid a visit to the ameer al amra, who would frequently ask my advice in public affairs, which I gave him to the extent of my understanding.

In the height of this power and authority, (while the claim of *I am, and no one else*, was gaining strength,) all at once a report was

heard

heard that the prince Ferokhſere, ſon to the martyred Azeem Ooſhawn, had marched from Bengal towards Bahar, intending to revenge his father's death, and ſeize the throne. Jehaundar Shaw and the ameer al amra, though they feigned to diſbelieve the intelligence, and deſpiſe the attempt, yet in their hearts were ſtruck with dread. Great numbers of the Imperial ſervants wiſhed ſecretly for the ſucceſs of the rebellion. While the ameer al amra was fortunate, he ſaw affairs in a proper light: while at Lahore, he had repeatedly adviſed Jehaundar Shaw not to remain more than a week in Dhely, but to proceed to Agra, and, if neceſſary, to the eaſtern provinces, as the dread of his power would not be impreſſed fully in the breaſts of his ſubjects, while Ferokhſere refuſed to pay allegiance. Jehaundar Shaw, on his arrival at Dhely, faſcinated by the various luxuries it afforded, forgot the advice of his miniſter, and choſe to remain, indulging himſelf in low pleaſures, moving only from palace to palace, and garden to garden. Kokultaſh Khan and his party perſuaded him that the ameer al amra had excited this rebellion, and engaged privately with Ferokhſere, to whom he would deliver his majeſty a priſoner, ſhould he prevail on him to march from the capital. Theſe ideas ſerved to increaſe the fears of the weak Jehaundar Shaw. He would often exclaim, "I did not "kill Azeem Ooſhawn: it was the ameer al amra, who muſt now "go and anſwer the claims of his ſon, for ſatisfaction. What "have I to do with the buſineſs?" The other plans of an emperor, who was thus overcome by fear, may eaſily be gueſſed, and need no explanation. The ameer al amra, offended at the diſtruſts of his maſter, did not attend as he ought to buſineſs, but employed his time alſo in pleaſure, and forwarding his own immediate intereſt.

Syed Abdoolla Khan Bareah, and his brother Houſſein Ali Khan, had gained great honour by their behaviour in the ſervice of Azim Shaw,

Shaw, after whose death they had attached themselves to Azeem Ooshawn, by whom they were honoured, the former with the government of Allahabad, and the latter of the province of Bahar. During the late contests for the empire, they had, for their own safety and that of the country, expended, without orders, considerable sums of the Imperial revenues in the maintenance of extraordinary troops, which had offended Jehaundar Shaw. On his accession to the throne, he appointed Rajee Khan Maneckporee to the government of Allahabad, who sent one of his relations, with a considerable force, to take possession; but he was opposed, defeated, and driven back by Abdoolla Khan. Ferokhsere's rebellion just then arising, the ameer al amra thought it advisable to dispatch an Imperial firmaun, approving Abdoolla Khan's conduct, and confirming him in his government, disclaiming also any assent to the attempts to remove him. Abdoolla Khan pretended gratitude and obedience for the royal favours, in order to avoid farther trouble from the court, but which he had resolved to serve no longer than he found necessary. When Ferokhsere arrived in Bahar, he was immediately joined by Syed Houssein Ali Khan, who was faithfully attached to him, as the son of his patron Azeem Ooshawn. The court of Dhely weakly imagined, that Abdoolla Khan would stop the progress of the prince at Allahabad. Firmauns of encouragement, and great promises, were dispatched to purchase his loyalty, instead of armies to secure it. While the rebellion was daily gathering force, the emperor's ministers, divided against each other, were undetermined how to act. Kokultash Khan refused to take the command of an army, if the ameer al amra remained at Dhely, pretending that the emperor was not safe in his hands, and the latter did not think it proper to quit the court, where, in his absence, such a dangerous rival must possess the whole power. Jehaundar Shaw did not dare to think, much less to fix, whom he should entrust with the command of the army; for so great was

his

his fear, that one day, when the daughter of Kokultash Khan, presuming on her familiarity, insisted that her father should be declared vizier, and the ameer al amra be sent from Dhely, he replied with terror, "Hold your peace, or [1] he will put us all to "death in an instant."

At last it was resolved that [2] Aiz ad Dien, eldest son of Jehaundar Shaw, should march at the head of an army against the rebels, under the tutelage of Khaja Houssein, Khan Downan, son-in-law to Kokultash Khan, a weak man, who never, unless in dreams, had seen a shot fired. The troops who marched with him did not amount to six thousand, though there were among the officers many ameers of the highest rank. On his arrival at Agra, he was joined by Iauts, Rajapootes, and great numbers of other rabble; also many Fojedaurs, who covered ground, but were no better than droves of cattle to devour provisions; however, he had with him a fine train of artillery. From Agra, Aiz ad Dien marched without delay to [3] Etawa, and from thence to [4] Cudjwa, where Ferokhsere had arrived with the two Syeds, and near seventy thousand horse and foot, mostly adventurers, who served from the hope of benefiting themselves by a revolution.

The two camps being thus near, on the 29th of Showal, early in the morning, Syed Abdoolla Khan and others advanced to reconnoitre the enemy's position. This brought on a skirmish, and afterwards a cannonade on both sides, which continued till night, without much execution; but Khan Dowran, a perfect stranger to

[1] Meaning the ameer al amra.

[2] Elder brother of the late, and uncle to the present emperor.

[3] A large town on the Jumna, thirty coss to the eastward of Agra.

[4] A considerable town in the district of Kora, where Aurungzebe and Sultan Shujah formerly engaged.

war, was much alarmed at the dangers of his new profession. He thought he should do the state most service by saving the prince from (as he conceived) inevitable destruction. Accordingly, unknown to his officers, about midnight he fled with him in a woman's covered pallekee, stopping not till he arrived at Agra, from whence he dispatched to court accounts of his gallant service, and zealous care of the heir-apparent. The officers of his army, in the morning, finding their chief had fled, laid aside all thoughts of resistance, and each provided for his own safety. Most went over to the service of Ferokhsere, and the remainder returned precipitately towards Agra. Syed Abdoolla Khan would not allow them to be pursued, and, what has often perplexed my understanding to account for, advised Ferokhsere to halt some time in the camp of the fugitives, instead of following his success with rapidity. The news of the defeat reaching Dhely, threw the court into such confusion, that no other plan was at first resolved on, than to wait the enemy's approach in the vicinity of the city, and hazard all in one engagement, as it was expected time would not allow of more distant operations. Accordingly, Rajee Khan was ordered with the Imperial artillery to * Feridabad, where ground was chosen for the general camp, and preparations made for the emperor's march.

As soon as it became known that Ferokhsere had not advanced beyond the field of battle, Jehaundar Shaw altered his resolution of remaining at Dhely, and began his march towards Agra. On his arrival there, the ameer al omra opened the royal treasures, which had been for ages laid up, disposing of money, jewels, plate, and valuable effects, to the amount of two corores of rupees, among the troops, who now were seventy thousand horse, and foot without number. Most of them too were veteran soldiers, but little affected

* About three coss from the city.

to the royal cauſe, as they had experienced ſlights in the days of peace, and knew this profuſe bounty to proceed only from the neceſſity of the times. The Imperial army encamped at firſt near the gardens of Dehera; but, upon intelligence arriving that Ferokhſere had advanced to Eatimadpore, near the river, intending to croſs, it was thought adviſable to move along the oppoſite bank to prevent him. Both armies remained a week thus, in ſight of each other; and people of judgment decided, in their own minds, that victory would be to that prince who ſhould firſt croſs and attack his rival.

On the night of the 13th of Zeekaud, intelligence was received A. I
that the Syeds had, by a countermarch of twenty miles, gained the A. C
ford of Gaow Ghaut, and croſſed the river with their advanced corps and all the artillery; alſo that Ferokhſere, with his whole army, intended to follow the next day. I was preſent when this news was brought to the ameer al amra, who, on hearing it, was viſibly affected and alarmed, as were all the nobility then preſent in his train. Orders of march were iſſued for the next morning, to meet the enemy, whoſe camp was, by the late manœuvre, removed ten coſs diſtant. Jehaundar Shaw moved accordingly, but halted before he had ſight of the enemy, encamping on the broken ground and hollow ways on the banks of the Jumna. This diſpirited the troops, who judged that their generals had choſen a ſtrong poſition, more from fear of a ſudden attack, than proper caution and judgment of the ground. The next morning, however, the Imperial army continued the march to Secundra, and the day after to Gaow Ghaut, where the enemy's troops were ſtill croſſing, and Ferokhſere had not as yet come to this ſide. The ameer al amra, with a number of nobility, advanced in front to reconnoitre the poſition of the enemy, as did alſo the emperor, when he arrived with the main army. The Syeds, notwithſtanding their inferior force, drew up

to receive them, but the ameer al amra chose to defer taking advantage of his present situation, as it was now late in the afternoon, and the fall of night, during an action, would create much confusion and disorder. With this idea, he chose to encamp on the banks of a rivulet which ran between him and the enemy.

Early in the morning of the next day, which began with heavy clouds and rain, I went to visit the ameer al amra, who was just come from the emperor's tents, and preparing to take some refreshment; upon which, I asked my dismission, and returned to my own tents, intending to sleep. By this time the clouds had dispersed, and the sun shone very bright. A little after mid-day, I was alarmed by the drums beating to arms, and a confused noise, when running to my door, I saw the ameer al amra mounting his elephant with great haste, and undressed; upon which I got ready my attendants, about forty persons, and followed him with all possible speed. Upon my arrival, he was standing upon elevated ground, looking round him. I asked what had caused the alarm, when he replied, that the enemy were drawing out their line, seemingly with intentions to cannonade. Our troops now hastened to form, the ameer al amra in front, and upon his right Kokultash Khan. In the center stood the emperor, Jehaundar Shaw, attended by Rajee Khan, with the royal artillery. To the left were the troops of Mortuzza Khan Bukshi, and many other amras. The enemy's army advanced slowly till within reach of cannon-shot, when they played upon us with their artillery and rockets, which were answered with great fury by Rajee Khan. Every one knows that, after an engagement is once begun, it is impossible for a single person to see more of the operations than those on the immediate spot of his own post; how then can I say, I distinctly viewed every change of two lines covering ground of miles in extent? An author once read to Aurungzebe a long account of one

of

of his battles with Dara Shekkoh. The emperor obſerved at the concluſion, that he muſt certainly have been upon a high mountain during the engagement, which he had ſeen ſo minutely, as he himſelf, though commanding the line, and mounted on an elephant, did not perceive one-third of the particulars he had deſcribed. In ſhort, I ſhall only relate what I ſaw. After a cannonade of ſome time, I ſaw two bodies from the enemy's line charge our's, one with a red, and the other with a green ſtandard. The former was the corps of Raja Jubbeeleh Ram, and the latter of Syed Houſſein Ali Khan. Obſerving that our right flank was much expoſed, I remarked it to the ameer al amra, who immediately diſpatched orders for Abdul Summud Khan to move with the miſtreſs's troops to that quarter. The firſt body of the enemy charged directly on Kokultaſh Khan, and the other puſhing through the line of our artillery, which was deſerted as it approached, attacked the center, in which was Jehaundar Shaw. Our troops fell back upon the camp, and great confuſion took place, as the men, elephants and horſes, became entangled among the ropes of tents, carriages and baggage. Numbers fled, but the ameer al amra remained firm, and the enemy was kept long at a ſtand by his gallantry and ſteadineſs; but he was ill-ſupported, though Syed Houſſein Ali Khan fell wounded in the field, and Jubbeeleh Ram was not more ſucceſsful in his charge on Kokultaſh Khan. It was now about five o'clock, when affairs were thus doubtful; but juſt then Syed Abdoolla Khan, with a great body, charged Jehaundar Shaw, who ſtood with his troops, already alarmed, ſome diſtance in the rear of the ameer al amra. They ſcarce waited to be attacked, but broke their line, and fled in confuſion on all ſides, while the women's elephants, thoſe of the jewel office and treaſury, ran here and there, carrying diſorder along with them. Jehaundar Shaw haſtily joined the corps of Kokultaſh Khan, and was purſued by the enemy, who thus forced him between two fires, Ferokhſere

having

having now come to the aſſiſtance of Jubbeeleh Ram, who had renewed the attack in front. Kokultaſh Khan was killed after a ſhort ſtruggle, his troops diſperſed, and Jehaundar Shaw diſappeared from his elephant. This made the rout general, and only the ameer al amra kept his ground. When he could hear no tidings of the emperor, and it became dark, he retired ſlowly to Shaw Gunge, near the city, where he remained till midnight, diſpatching meſſengers on all ſides in ſearch of his ſovereign, with the hopes, if he could be found, of rallying the troops, and making one more effort the next day; but all in vain. Jehaundar Shaw could not be found; upon which he thought proper to provide for his own ſafety, and marched away towards Dhely. Thus, in the ſpace of a few hours, was this government deſtroyed, and another poſſeſſed of abſolute authority. The robe of empire graced the auguſt perſon of Ferekhſere, who ſounded the joyful march of triumph.

Though I was not in the ſervice of any one, and had no enmity to either party, yet I remained in the field till the ameer al amra had retired, when thinking it beſt to provide for my own ſafety, I entered the city with about a hundred perſons who ſought my protection, and retired to one of my own gardens, where I enjoyed perfect repoſe from my fatigues. In the morning, I wrote to Syed Abdoolla Khan, with whom I was formerly on terms of friendſhip, expreſſing my deſire of leave to viſit him, and be introduced to the new emperor. He replied to my letter with much kindneſs, and I paid my compliments to him as he paſſed by my dwelling the following day, when he carried me with him to his own houſe. The emperor Ferokhſere entered the city the next morning, to pray in public at the tomb of Akber, on his return from whence I was allowed to pay him my reſpects. Syed Abdoolla Khan marched towards Dhely the day after, and choſe to take me with him, which I did not think proper to decline. As yet, it was not certainly

tainly known to what quarter Jehaundar Shaw and the ameer al amra had fled. Aſſud ad Dowlah, father to the latter, was in the command of Dhely, and had in his power the confined princes. It was apprehended that the ameer al amra would retreat to Dekkan with his maſter, but he not finding that prince, thought proper to go to Dhely. Jehaundar Shaw, who had ſhaved his beard and whiſkers to prevent being known, arrived a ſhort time before the ameer al amra, at the palace of Aſſud ad Dowlah. This was ſoon known throughout the city; upon which the friends to the family of Azeem Ooſhawn ſurrounded the houſe, and demanded the delivery of the royal fugitive into their charge. Aſſud ad Dowlah was obliged to confine him, to ſuppreſs their clamours. Making a virtue of neceſſity, he wrote a petition to Ferokhſere, implying, that he had impriſoned Jehaundar in his own houſe, and waited the Imperial orders concerning his diſpoſal. In return, firmauns were diſpatched applauding his conduct, forgiving all paſt offences, and continuing him in the vizarut, with Syed Abdoollah Khan as his deputy, to whoſe care Jehaundar Shaw was for the preſent to be entruſted. All theſe gracious aſſurances ſatisfied Aſſud ad Dowlah, and had ſuch an effect on the ameer al amra, his ſon, that he thought it beſt to remain at Dhely, and wait the emperor's mercy, which he hoped would ſpare his forfeited life and fortune.

When Ferokhſere arrived near Dhely, he commanded Aſſud ad Dowlah and his ſon to be brought into his preſence. They were both received with the honours due to their high rank; after which, the former was allowed to return in ſafety to his own houſe, but the latter was led to a private tent, and, after a few queſtions had been aſked him, he was ſtrangled, as a puniſhment for his crimes, and an example to others. His body was afterwards tied with the head downwards on an elephant, together with that of Jehaundar Shaw, who had been put to death in priſon, and expoſed in the

 new

new emperor's train, when he made his triumphant entry to the palace; after which, both bodies were thrown into the street, before the great mosque, and remained some days a spectacle to the mob. The estates of the father and son were confiscated, and their family, which had filled for above two hundred years the highest offices of the state, was thus in an instant levelled with the dust, and, like that of [*] Bermekee, totally ruined. Some other traitors were also punished with death, which impressed the subject with respect for government, and proved that however, for a time, treasons might be attended with success, at length the prosperity of the house of Timur would be prevalent over all opposition.

Such is the first beaming of the heaven-given fortune of his majesty, which, by divine blessing, is ascending to the zenith of glory and renown. Praise be to God, by whose favour the conclusion of my book is auspicious! and mercy upon the chosen of mankind, Mahummud, his descendants, his friends and followers, for evermore! Amen.

[*] Known in Europe by the name of Barmecides, as mentioned in the life of Haroon al Rasheed, in the History of the Caliphs.

PREFACE.

IN the compilation of the following part of my work, I have uſed chiefly the authority of Perſian manuſcripts, a liſt of which is at the end of the volume; and from much converſation with many principal and well informed natives on the ſubject of their hiſtory, I can aſſert the received authenticity of the facts related.

For the account of the ſituation of the preſent emperor, Shaw Aulum, from 1771 to 1779, I owe the chief materials to my friend Lieutenant Colonel POLIER, whoſe long reſidence and connections at the court of Dhely enabled him to obtain the beſt information of public and private tranſactions.

The Perſic Journal of the cruel proceedings of the unprincipled and inhuman Rhohilla chief, Gholaum Kaudir, was written by an eye witneſs on the ſcene of their perpetration, and tranſmitted me by my brother Captain RICHARD SCOTT. In this, and ſuch other materials that would bear it, literality as much as

poſſible has been obſerved; but I will not pretend that the following pages are wholly tranſlations, ſome anecdotes having been inſerted from oral information, alſo a few obſervations on characters and circumſtances, of my own. Theſe it is needleſs to point out, as the variation of idiom will diſtinguiſh them from the parts tranſlated.

FEROKHSERE.

WHEN the new emperor Ferokhſere had repoſed a few days from his fatigues, and order was reſtored in the city of Agra, he began his march towards Dhely, and ſhortly after arrived at Khizzerabad, about four miles diſtant from that capital. The next morning [a]Aſoph ad Dowlah and his ſon the ameer al amra came to pay their reſpects, and were honoured with dreſſes and other marks of the royal favour; after which the former was diſmiſſed to his own tents, but the latter commanded to wait. He accordingly remained in the divan with Khaujeh Aſſim. In a little time a dinner was brought in from the royal table for the ameer al amra, who at firſt refuſed to eat, ſuſpecting poiſon; but on the khaujeh's offering to partake, his fears ſubſided, and he agreed to dine. The khaujeh now obſerving, that it was contrary to the rules of court to eat in the [b] divan, propoſed moving to a [c] ſquare of ſkreens in the area before

A. H. 1125.
A. D. 1713.

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[a] In the Memoirs of Eradut Khan ſtiled Aſſud ad Dowlah, alſo one of his titles.

[b] Hall of audience.

[c] Called in India kanauts. They are made of cotton cloth, ſometimes flowered, but generally in ſtripes of red and white or blue and white, about ſeven feet high, and ſtrengthened with the bamboo cane, ſewed in at five or ſix feet diſtance, which prevent their bellying with the wind. The tents of the great men are always ſurrounded with them, and make a beautiful appearance. The royal tents are encircled with ſkreens nine or ten feet high, which are always plain red, and called ſerra perda.

before it, which they did; but the ameer al amra had no ſooner entered than the opening was ſhut upon him, and Khaujeh Aſſim remained without. At the ſame inſtant two hundred armed men ruſhed into the court and ſurrounded the ſquare.

Half an hour had not elapſed, when Abdoollah Khan, ſuperintendant of the khowauſs, or domeſtic ſervants, came out from the *emperor's apartment, and entering the ſkreens, ſpoke as follows* to the ameer al amra.

" His majeſty commands you to inform him why you [a] con-" fined Kaum Bukhſh in Dekkan, and illuſed his friends, contrary " to loyalty and reſpect to the emperor?" The ameer al amra unheſitatingly anſwered,

" I confined the prince by the orders of Aulumgeer, his ſovereign " and mine. Had he *commanded me to impriſon my own father,* " I ſhould have readily complied." Abdoollah Khan *then* withdrew, but inſtantly returning from the emperor, ſaid,

" You were the general and chief miniſter of [b] Azim Shaw, " was it acting loyally to deſert him in the field, and ſeek your " own ſafety by flight?" He anſwered,

" While he was alive I kept the field, but when he was ſlain, " I dared not to oppoſe a prince of the blood without a rival of " equal dignity at the head of our army." Upon this, Abdoollah Khan

[a] The prince Kaum Bukhſh was confined at the ſiege of Jinjee, a ſtrong fortreſs on the coaſt of Coromandel, being ſtrongly ſuſpected of a deſign of joining the enemy and rebelling againſt his father Aulumgeer, as related in his reign.

[b] *Vide* Memoirs of Eradut Khan for this tranſaction. The ameer al amra was the principal general of Azim Shaw when defeated by his brother Shaw Aulum.

Khan returned, but coming back ſoon, ſaid, " What were the cir-
" cumſtances of your conduct to the martyred prince, his majeſty's
" father, Azeem Ooſhawn ?"

The ameer al amra anſwered, " He behaved inattentively to " me, and I then attached myſelf to his brother; but in this did " no more than other nobles, who each embraced the cauſe of the " prince he beſt loved, and from whom he received the greateſt " favours."

Abdoollah Khan then ſaid, " Why was his majeſty's beloved " brother inhumanly murdered in cool blood, many days after the " battle, when other princes were allowed to live ?" The ameer al amra convinced, by this queſtion, that no ſubmiſſions or entreaties could ſpare his life, angrily exclaimed, " If I am to die, " kill me inſtantly, nor vex me longer with vain interrogations."

Upon this, Lacheen Beg and other [a] chelas ruſhing upon him, threw him on the ground; and having ſtrangled him with a bowſtring, ſtamped upon his breaſt, and ſtabbed him with daggers in ſeveral parts of the body. When quite cold, the corpſe was drawn out with ropes, and caſt without the court of the divan, as a ſpectacle to the populace. His effects and eſtates, with thoſe of his father, were confiſcated to the royal uſe.

The day ſucceeding this tragedy Ferokhſere marched from Khizzerabad, and made his public entry into Dhely with imperial ſplendour.

[a] Every prince of Hindooſtan has a band of attendants diſtinguiſhed by this appellation. They are ſuppoſed to be always ready to devote their lives, and are too often employed in aſſaſſinations. Tippoo Saheb has a battalion of them, among whom he has enrolled many of our unfortunate countrymen, whom he forcibly circumciſed. They are generally captives taken in infancy, or purchaſed ſlaves educated under the eye of the prince. The jeoghlans in the court of Conſtantinople are of a ſimilar deſcription.

ſplendour. The heads of the late emperor his uncle, Jehaundar Shaw, and the ameer al amra, were carried on poles in the cavalcade; their bodies hanging feet upwards acroſs an elephant, as marks of his triumph. The aged miniſter Aſoph ad Dowlah was alſo compelled to attend the proceſſion, ſhabbily dreſſed, in a palanquin, and accompanied by the ladies of his family, as ſpectators of their own diſgrace. They were afterwards confined in the palace of Khan Jehaun. Raja Soobeh Chund, dewan to the late ameer al amra, had his tongue cut out, and his property ſeized. "Be not "ſelf-ſecure from the retribution of your actions, for every ſeed "ſown produceth its kind." Many nobles and dependants of the late emperor were put to death by the bow-ſtring and other puniſhments. Aiz ad Dien, ſon of Jehaundar Shaw, Ali Tibbar, the ſon of Azim Shaw, and Hoomaioon Bukht, younger brother to Ferokhſere, *were deprived of ſight by a red hot iron drawn over their* eyes. Owing to the unjuſt ſlaughter and puniſhments inflicted on numbers innocent of crimes, perſons of all ranks were ſeized with horror. The dread of death was ſo great, that many nobles previous to going to court uſed to take leave of their families, and on their return home offer prayers and alms, as in thankſgiving for eſcape from imminent danger.

Ferokhſere had not long enjoyed the throne, when a jealouſy aroſe between him and the vizier * Koottub al Moolk, which at laſt extended to open contention, and finally occaſioned the downfall of the empire and ruin of Hindooſtan. The vizier, after the victory of Agra, had been diſpatched to ſettle affairs at Dhely, where, without conſulting Ferokhſere, he had diſpoſed of two principal offices to his friends; but the emperor on his arrival wiſhed to confer them on other perſons. Koottub al Moolk upon this, obſerved, that if, in the very commencement of his office, his advice ſhould not

* Syed Abdoollah Khan, appointed vizier with the above title, on Ferokhſere's acceſſion. It ſignifies, The axis of the ſtate.

not be ſollowed, it would deſtroy his credit as vizier; while Meer Jumlah, Ferokhſere's private favourite, remarked to him, that how far ſoever princes might truſt ſervants with power, yet they ought to keep due deference, and not appoint to important ſtations without orders from the preſence. In ſhort, though this diſpute ended in the vizier's giving up one of the offices to the emperor's choice, yet it left mutual hatred in their minds. But the chief cauſe of confuſion in affairs, and the conſequent diſrepute of the vizier, his brother the [a] ameer al amra, and all the ſyeds of Bareh, was this: Ferokhſere had none of the qualities of empire, penetration or conduct. He was of low mind and manners, and poſſeſſed only an ill-placed liberality, beſtowing extravagant favours on men without deſert and of low rank. Yet generoſity is ſuch a quality, that, however profuſe, it has its admirers. Perſons eager of gain will praiſe it, and it leaves a good name to the poſſeſſor in this frail world. Ferokhſere was therefore beloved by the common people; but, in fact, he had not the leaſt ability for ſovereign command, or even the loweſt office in a ſtate.

Meer Jumlah, envious and aſpiring, but void of capacity, ſought ſuperiority over all the nobility; and having ſcattered to the winds the honour and fortunes of Aſoph ad Dowlah and his ſon, accumulated during a century and half, was meditating the deſtruction of the ſyeds. He could not ſee them the patrons of the people and guiders of adminiſtration. Koottub al Moolk alſo, being much addicted to women and luxury, ſought for leiſure, and had entruſted the reins of his authority to his dewan Ruttun Chund, who had been purveyor to his family; a man, rigid in his idolatrous faith, but incapable of directing the affairs of the vizarut, the higheſt office in the empire. From theſe cauſes, contentions daily encreaſing, eventually ruined the imperial authority of the family

[a] Syed Houſſein Alee Khan, honoured by this title on Ferokhſere's ſucceſs near Agra.

family of Timur, which had been eſtabliſhed four hundred years, and the ſyeds of Bareh were abuſed as traitors to future time. A world was deſtroyed by theſe enmities, and the empire of Hindooſtan irrecoverably diſordered.

The emperor and Meer Jumlah, with their partizans, had formed a plan for the ſeparation of the brothers, which was, to diſpatch one for the puniſhment of [a] Maharaja Ajeet Sing Rhatoree, who, ſince the death of Aulumgeer, had been guilty of rebellion, by deſtroying the moſques and erecting idol temples in his zemindary, and, as yet, with impunity, owing to the wars of Shaw Aulum with his brothers, the inſurrections of the ſiks, and the ſucceeding broils of the imperial family, from the death of Shaw Aulum till the preſent time. The ameer al amra, Houſſein Alee Khan, accordingly marched with a conſiderable army; and Ajeet Sing, ſeized with dread at his approach, having evacuated the low lands, took refuge in the faſtneſſes of the mountains, with his family and effects. Notwithſtanding the hints he received from court to oppoſe the ameer al amra, he ſent ambaſſadors to beg quarter and forgiveneſs of his offences. As at this period the faction at court having raiſed the flames of diſagreement between the emperor and the vizier, were conſpiring to impriſon him, he wrote repeated letters to his brother, conjuring him to haſten to Dhely. The ameer al amra therefore, being fearful of delay, received the ſubmiſſions of Ajeet Sing, obliged him to pay a large [b] peſhcuſh, to give a daughter in marriage to Ferokhſere, and ſend his ſon to court. After concluding this treaty, he returned to the capital.

Koottub

[a] The rajas of Rhatore, called alſo Marwar, were of the firſt conſequence in Hindooſtan; but of late their power has much decreaſed, and a great part of their territory been wreſted from them by the Mharattas.

[b] An offering of money, made on taking poſſeſſion of an office or lands from government, alſo as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion on receiving pardon for ſtate offences.

Koottub al Moolk being vizier, and his brother ameer al amra, it was difficult to exercise any act of government, such as the conference of honours, lands, or appointment to offices, without their approbation, and they wished nothing to be done contrary to their pleasure. At the same time, Meer Jumlah, the confidential minister of the emperor, who had publicly signified that his promise and signature were the same as his own, received applications and granted petitions, in order to obtain popularity; but Ruttun Chund, dewan to the vizier, displeased at his interference, refused obedience to the royal orders through the favourite; nor indeed would he forward any person's business without a present for himself and his patron. For these reasons he was not only hated by Ferokhsere and Meer Jumlah, but by the people; yet, emboldened by the support of his master, he behaved with great insolence. The brothers were enraged at Meer Jumlah, who on his part represented their conduct as disloyal, to the emperor, who was so much alarmed, that he wished to secure their persons by stratagem, and often tried to effect it, but in vain. His plans were betrayed to the ministers, and only added enmity to enmity and injury to injury. It is said, that the mother of Ferokhsere acquainted them with the designs of her son, as she was guarantee to the treaty between them, when the brothers had first embraced his cause against Jehaundar Shaw.

The ameer al amra, on his return to Dhely, requested the government of Dekkan, intending to leave Daood Khan Punnee as his deputy in that country, to receive from him a certain yearly sum, and to remain himself at court; but the emperor and Meer Jumlah wished him to depart. This he declined, fearful of leaving his brother alone among enemies. The dispute on this point grew so high, that the brothers left off attending the court, levied troops, and fortified themselves in their palaces; while Ferokhsere held councils against them with Meer Jumlah, Mahummud Ameen Khan,

 and

and Khan Dowraun; but from his irresolution and cowardice, his plans were changed day after day, and nothing was determined. Owing to the rumours of these dissentions, business was at a stand in the capital, so that the necessaries of life became very dear.

When much time had passed in this manner, and mediators interfered, the emperor's mother went to the house of Koottub al Moolk, and satisfied his mind, by agreeing that his troops should garrison the citadel, while he and the ameer al amra visited her son. Accordingly, the brothers came to court, asked pardon for their offences, and complained of the emperor's suspicions of their attachment from the insinuations of intriguing persons. Taking off their swords, they laid them at his feet, saying, "If we are "guilty, here are our heads, and there the instruments of punishment; but if, from regard to our services, our deaths should "be uneasy to the royal mind, displace and dismiss us from the "presence, that we may gather purity in a pilgrimage to Mecca "and the holy tombs of our illustrious [a] ancestors. If it is the royal "will to use our services, and keep us in the presence, to listen "to the calumny of the factious, and injure and disgrace us, is "contrary to the practice of just sovereigns and the rules of prudence." At length affairs were thus adjusted, that Meer Jumlah, being promoted to the soubadary of Bahar, should be banished the presence, and the ameer al amra march to Dekkan.

Meer Jumlah was dismissed to his government in a few days after the reconciliation. Nizam al Moolk was recalled from Dekkan, and Daood Khan ordered from Guzarat to Boorahanpore, there to wait the commands of the ameer al amra.

After

[a] The grandsons of Mahummud by his daughter Fatima, the wife of Alee.

After these arrangements, the emperor, who was recovered from a severe [a] illness, which had hitherto prevented the celebration of his marriage with the daughter of Maharaja Ajeet Sing, issued orders for preparations for that ceremony. The ameer al amra conducted the festivities on the part of the bride, and the marriage was performed with a splendour and magnificence, till then unseen

 among

[a] It was about this time that the East India Company obtained their firmaun of free trade from Ferokhsere. The embassy sent to him had been some time unsuccessfully employed, owing to the intrigues of the navob of Bengal, when an accident occasioned a sudden and fortunate conclusion to the negotiation. Ferokhsere was seized with a disorder which the skill of his own physicians could not cure, and he was given over by them. Reduced to this extremity, he was advised to trust his case to Mr. Hamilton, the surgeon to the embassy, who, by an operation, restored him to health. During the operation it was reported, that the emperor had died under the surgeon's hands; and so great was the fury of the populace, that they surrounded the house of the embassadors, threatening to destroy them. They were only to be appeased by Ferokhsere's shewing himself to them from a balcony of the palace, and assuring them that he had received new life from the skill of Mr. Hamilton. Upon this the English became as much venerated, as they had been before despised. Ferokhsere conferred great marks of distinction on Mr. Hamilton, and promised to grant any favour he chose to ask. Mr. Hamilton, instead of requesting rewards for himself, besought the grant of the Company's requisitions; which were instantly complied with, and the fees of office remitted. Upon the return of the embassy, the emperor was very urgent with Mr. Hamilton to remain in his service, which he declined for the present; but promised to return, when he should have settled his affairs at Calcutta. Among the presents made him by Ferokhsere, were models of all his surgical instruments of pure gold. Mr. Hamilton, soon after his return to Bengal, died of a putrid fever; and the emperor, not satisfied with the account of this event from the governor and council, sent an officer of rank to Calcutta to examine the truth from the natives, whose solemn testimony and that of the Europeans were taken to the emperor. I had this anecdote from Mr. Hastings, who tells me, that at his first arrival in India there were living witnesses of the circumstances of it, and Mr. Hamilton's monument was to be seen in the burial ground of Calcutta, upon which the account of them was engraved. In a Life of Ferokhsere, the circumstance of his recovery by a European surgeon is mentioned; also the delay of his marriage from illness. The Company owe something to the memory of a man who so nobly preferred their interest to his own advantage.

among the princes of Hindooſtan. Many pompous inſignia were added to the royal train upon this occaſion. The illuminations rivalled the planets, and ſeemed to upbraid the faint luſtre of the ſtars. High and low ſhared the feſtivity, and joy thrilled through the veins of all. The emperor came to the palace of the ameer al amra, where the ceremony was performed; after which, he carried the princeſs in the higheſt ſplendour of imperial pomp to the citadel, amid the reſoundings of muſical inſtruments and acclamations of the populace.

The ameer al amra, having aſſured Ferokhſere, that in caſe of any breach of the royal promiſe, or deſigns againſt his brother Koottub al Moolk, he would return to Dhely in twenty days, began his march towards Dekkan. The emperor however had recalled Daood Khan, the chief of an Afghaun tribe of tried valour, and poſſeſſing great influence and friendſhip with the Mharattas, from the government of Guzarat to that of Boorahanpore, apparently as deputy to the ameer al amra, but with ſecret orders to oppoſe and cut him off. Daood Khan, on his arrival at Boorahanpore, began to act as if independant; upon which the ameer al amra ſent a meſſage to him, that as the government of all Dekkan had been conferred upon him, it was neceſſary he ſhould not draw his foot from the circle of obedience, but come to meet him ſubmiſſively, or retire to Dhely. Daood Khan, diſregarding this, pitched his camp under the walls of the city, and called to his aſſiſtance Neemajee Sindia, a principal Mharatta chief, who had been taken into the imperial ſervice by Shaw Aulum, and enjoyed the rank of ſeven thouſand, with ſeveral diſtricts in jaghire in the vicinity of Aurungabad.

The ameer al amra, when arrived near Boorahanpore, repeated his admonitions, but in vain, upon which he marched to puniſh him; and Daood Khan, who regarded himſelf as the hero of his

age,

age, was prepared to receive him. The engagement was very bloody on both ſides. Daood Khan had given orders to his elephant driver to carry him to the ameer al amra, whom he was ambitious of attacking in perſon; and notwithſtanding his advanced line, which had charged the artillery of the enemy, was driven back with great ſlaughter, he, with many of his chief officers mounted on elephants, made repeated attempts to break through the foe. His bravery began to alarm the troops of the ameer al amra, ſeveral of whoſe principal dependants were killed and wounded, and among them Meer Muſhriff, the chief officer and favourite of his maſter, who was wounded by an arrow from Daood Khan, and thrown from his elephant. At length Daood Khan approached near the ameer al amra, whoſe army, now ſeized with a panic, fled on all ſides, leaving him with only a few confidential attendants. At this criſis, a matchlock ball ſtruck Daood Khan, who fell dead on the ſeat of his elephant; and the day of his proſperity ſunk into the darkneſs of deſtruction. His followers inſtantly diſperſed, and the ameer al amra ſounded the trumpets of victory, commanding the body of Daood Khan to be dragged at the tail of an elephant round the city of Boorahanpore. Neemajee Sindia, who in the beginning of the action had retired to a diſtance with his followers, came up to congratulate the victor, and his troops plundered the fugitives of his late patron. The effects, horſes, and elephants of Daood Khan were ſeized by the ameer al amra, who, ſome time afterwards, ſent a few of the latter to court.

The following circumſtance is related. Daood Khan, while ſoubadar of Guzarat, had married the daughter of a zemindar of that province, and ſhe was at the time of his death ſeven months gone with child. Determined not to ſurvive her lord, ſhe ripped open her womb, ſo as to ſave the life of the infant, and died. When the emperor received intelligence of the victory gained by the ameer al amra, he was much afflicted, and ſaid to Koottub al Moolk,

Moolk, that ſo valiant and celebrated a chief, as Daood Khan, had been unjuſtly ſlain; when the vizier obſerved, that had his brother fallen by the hand of the Afghaun, his majeſty would have been of a different opinion.

During this year, by the well conducted valour of Abd al Summud Khan, Bunda, chief of the ſiks, who had pretended to royalty, and committed great depredations in the province of Lahore, was taken priſoner, and received the juſt reward of his crimes. He was [a] lineally deſcended *from an adopted ſon of Nannuk Shaw, the founder of the religion of, the ſiks, in the reign of the emperor* Baber. Nannuk was the ſon of a Hindoo grain merchant of the Kuttree tribe, and being a youth of good capacity and pleaſing manners, engaged the notice of ſyed Houſſun, a celebrated dirveſh, by whoſe inſtructions he made great progreſs in learning, and became an admirer of the ſyſtems of ſpeculative and contemplative divinity of the muſſulmaun devotees. Having ſelected ſome of their tenets, he tranſlated them into the Punjaubee dialect, with additions of his own, and called the compoſition Kirrunt, which became the guide of his diſciples, who at firſt formed only a religious ſect, without laying claim to political conſequence. Nannuk left two ſons, but neither of them aſſumed the ſupremacy of their order, which was given by election to Angud, one of their father's followers, who held it thirteen years. He, having no ſon, was ſucceeded by a diſciple, who preſided over the order twenty two years, and though he had ſons, he placed Ramdaſs, his ſon in law, in the direction. Ramdaſs lived only ſeven years, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Goorroh Arjun, whoſe ſon Hir Govind inherited his dignity. Hir Govind's eldeſt ſon dying, he was ſucceeded by his grandſon, Hir Roy, who after ſeventeen years left this world, and was ſucceeded by his infant ſon Hir Kiſhen. He having no iſſue, his

[a] This is contradicted by other writers, who ſay he was of obſcure parentage; but the ſiks believe this account of his deſcent, or affect to do ſo.

his uncle Teeghe Bahadur, younger ſon of Hir Govind, was elected, but was put to death as a dangerous heretic in the ſeventeenth year of Aulumgeer's reign, he having collected his followers, and levied contributions from the inhabitants of his neighbourhood, in conjunction with Hafiz Adam, a muſſulmaun devotee, and his votaries. Some time after the death of Teeghe Bahadur, his ſon Goorroh Govind, having collected his followers, gave them arms and horſes, which till his time they had never uſed, and began to commit depredations; but he was ſoon obliged to fly, and two of his ſons, being taken priſoners, were put to death. Being deſirous of returning to his home, he prevailed on ſome Afghauns to conduct him, diſguiſed as one of their devotees, through the army ſtationed at Sirhind; and for the remainder of his life kept himſelf retired, having loſt his faculties in grief for his ſons. He ordered his diſciples to wear blue, and leave their beards and the hair of their heads unſhaved, which they do to this day[a]. He was ſucceeded by Bunda, one of his followers, who was alſo called Goorroh Govind. This man obtained great power; and while Shaw Aulum was in Dekkan againſt Kaum Bukhſh, collected his followers, to revenge the death of his predeceſſor's ſons. He committed the greateſt cruelties on the muſſulmauns, in every advantage ſhewing no quarter to age or ſex, and even ripping up women with child. The emperor Shaw Aulum found it neceſſary to march in perſon againſt him, and he was beſieged in the fortreſs of Loeh Ghur, which was taken, but Bunda found means to eſcape, and raiſe new inſurrections.

The

[a] The ſiks admit proſelytes from any ſect. They profeſs deiſm. Their ceremonies I am not informed of. They mourn at a birth, and rejoice at death. It is ſaid, every proſelyte is obliged to drink the water, in which ſome ſiks have waſhed their feet, mixed with hog's blood; a horrid abomination to a pious muſſulmaun. Hindoo proſelytes drink water, in which a few drops of a cow's blood have been mingled.

The death of Shaw Aulum, the diſputes of his ſons, and the unſettled ſtate of Jehaundar Shaw's government, prevented means being taken for the extirpation of the hereſy; and Bunda, taking advantage of the diſtraction of the times, acquired an alarming degree of power. Upon the acceſſion of Ferokhſere, Iſlaum Khan, ſoubadar of Lahore, was ſent againſt him, but defeated with great ſlaughter; upon which Bazeed Khaun, fojedaur of Sirhind, was commanded to puniſh him, and took the field. He was aſſaſſinated in his tent, when alone at evening prayers, by a ſik, commiſſioned for that purpoſe by Bunda, and the murderer eſcaped unhurt. Abd al Summud Khan, governor of Kaſhmeer, was now promoted to the ſoubadary of Lahore, and ſent againſt the rebels with a great army. After many ſevere engagements, he forced Bunda to take refuge in a fortreſs, which was blockaded ſo effectually, as to cut off every ſupply. The garriſon was reduced to the neceſſity of eating cows, horſes, aſſes, and other animals forbidden by their laws; when at length, having no proviſion of any ſort left, and being reduced to the extremity of famine and diſeaſe, they begged for quarter. Abd al Summud Khan, having planted a ſtandard on the plain, commanded them to come out and lay their arms under it, which they did. He then divided the meaner ſort among his chiefs, who cut off their heads, and threw their bodies into a river near the fortreſs. The chiefs and perſons of rank he put in chains, and placed them upon camels and aſſes, with caps of paper on their heads, and proceeded with them to Lahore in this manner, to excite the deriſion and inſults of the populace. The mother of Bazeed Khan, whoſe murderer had been rewarded by the ſiks, and diſtinguiſhed by the title of Tara Sing, upon his being pointed out to her in the proceſſion, threw down a heavy ſtone from the roof of her houſe as he paſſed, and killed him on the ſpot, in revenge for the death of her ſon. After ſome days, Bunda and the other captives were ſent to Dhely; through which he was carried in an iron cage upon an elephant, dreſſed in a robe of gold brocade, and upon his head

head a red turban, embroidered with gold. Behind him ſat a ſoldier with a drawn ſabre. Preceding him were borne by perſons mounted on elephants numberleſs heads of his diſciples on long poles, alſo a cat upon a ſtaff, to denote that not an animal belonging to him was ſpared from ſlaughter. After his elephant came, tied two and two upon camels, ſeven hundred and forty priſoners, having each a hand bound to his neck. Upon their heads were fantaſtic caps, and they wore habits of ſheep ſkins, with the wool outwards. The ſiks bore the inſults of the populace with the greateſt firmneſs, and ſteadily refuſed the emperor's offers of life if they would embrace the Mahummedan faith. They were put to death, an hundred each day, on the enſuing ſeven days. On the eighth, Bunda and his ſon, with their remaining friends, were executed without the city. They were carried to the place of execution in ridiculous proceſſion. A dagger was put into the hands of the chief, who was commanded to kill his infant ſon; but refuſing, the child was ſlain by the executioner, his heart torn out, and forced into the father's mouth. Bunda was then put to death, by the tearing of his fleſh with red hot pincers and other tortures, which he bore with the greateſt conſtancy; and had he not inflicted ſimilar cruelties on others, he might be regarded as a martyr to his faith. It is ſaid, he made the following reply to Mahummud Ameen Khan, who had remonſtrated with him on his conduct: "When the ſins of "a people become exceſſive, the divine Avenger ſends forth among "them a tyrant, like myſelf, to puniſh their crimes; but when "the meaſure of juſtice is filled, commits him to the hands of one "more powerful, that he may receive the reward of his actions. "What are the cruelties and oppreſſions of the wicked, if they "ſhew not the rod of the Almighty!" [a]

[a] The ſiks now poſſeſs the provinces of Lahore, Pungjaub, and Moultaun, with great part of Dhely, and bands of them have more than once made inroads on the navob vizier's dominions, but have been as often eaſily repelled by

8. Ferokhsere had levied a body of twenty thousand horse, and
5. settled the pay of each man at [a] fifty rupees per month, which had now fallen in arrear a whole year. Many of the officers having from two to nine hundred men, had served, in hopes of procuring jaghires, without personal pay, during this period, at the end of which orders were issued to dismiss them. At this crisis, also, Meer Jumlah arrived at Dhely from his government of Bahar, where affairs were in the utmost confusion, owing to his bad conduct. He had kept up a greater force than he could pay, so that the soldiers became mutinous, and committed the greatest outrages and oppressions on the inhabitants of the city of Patna, and the districts. Meer Jumlah, dreading a revolt as dangerous to his personal safety, fled unknown to his followers, and travelling in a covered litter reached Dhely in fifteen days from Patna. His sudden arrival gave universal credit to reports, which had been prevailing, that Ferokhsere was meditating the imprisonment of the vizier; and though he was not admitted to the presence, but received tokens of the royal displeasure for quitting his government without orders, and went himself to visit Koottub al Moolk, whose mediation he begged with the humblest entreaties, his conduct was interpreted as deceitful. The discharged cavalry, clamorous for arrears, had surrounded the palaces of Mahummud Ameen, paymaster, Khan Dowraun, deputy to the ameer al amra, and Meer Jumlah, which was attributed to the intrigues of the latter, and an intent of seizing the vizier in the tumult. Koottub al Moolk being alarmed, collected his dependants from

by the approach of our army. They have a tradition among them, from their founder *Nannuk*, that their order and power will be destroyed by white men from the west, and they regard Europeans as the people destined to fulfil the prophecy. Nannuk is said also to have told the emperor Baber, that his descendants would fill the throne of Dhely for ten generations, and no longer. If so, this prophecy may be regarded as nearly verified, *Shaw Aulum* being the tenth in descent; and it is more than probable, that after him an emperor will cease to be acknowledged in Hindoostan. At present he is merely nominal.

[a] Between five and six pounds sterling.

from the neighbouring districts; and during five or six days the capital was a scene of confusion, both the mutineers and the forces of the vizier being under arms, watching the motions of each other day and night. At length Meer Jumlah took refuge with Mahummud Ameen Khan, and Ferokhsere, to calm the suspicions of the vizier, having removed him from his employments, banished him to Lahore, and satisfied the soldiery; but this, as there was no sincerity between the parties, did not put an end to their jealousies; so that the emperor never went to hunt or made a movement, but reports arose that it was to seize Koottub al Moolk, who was always in alarm, and surrounded by troops for his protection.

In this year died the Navob Asoph ad Dowlah Assud Khan Bahadur, father to the late ameer al amra, in the ninety fourth lunar year of his age. He was descended from an illustrious family of Turkomauns. His father fled from the oppressions of Shaw Abbas of Persia into Hindoostan, was raised to high rank by Jehaungeer, and married the daughter of a near relation to his empress Noor Jehaun. The name of Asoph ad Dowlah was Ibrahim. He was very early noticed by Shaw Jehaun, who married him to a daughter of his vizier Asoph Jah, brother to the empress above mentioned, and promoted him to the office of second bukhshi, which he held till the fifteenth year of Aulumgeer, when he was raised to the rank of four thousand, and a few years afterwards to the office of vizier, and highest order of nobility, seven thousand. He was continued in employment by Azim Shaw, upon whose death he was distinguished by Shaw Aulum, appointed [a] vaqueel muttulluk, and his son made ameer al amra; but on the accession of Ferokhsere he was disgraced, had his estates seized, and his son was put to death. Since that period, he had lived upon a scanty pension in a sort of confinement, but much respected by all ranks. It is reported,

A. H. 1129
A. D. 1716

[a] An officer properly controuling every department, never created but on great emergencies. To Asoph ad Dowlah it was a mere nominal honour.

reported, that Ferokhsere, in his last illness, sent to ask his pardon for his treatment of him, and to request his advice how to act towards the syeds. Asoph ad Dowlah said, that the emperor had been led to do wrong by his unlucky destiny, and when he had ruined his family, he had destroyed the pillars of the empire of Timur; that as he had entrusted the reins of government to the syeds, he should seek only their satisfaction, for dissention could only render his affairs worse, and draw down ruin upon his own head. Asoph ad Dowlah was buried with great funeral pomp, at the expense of the emperor, in a mausoleum, erected by his father for the family.

Ferokhsere, by the advice of his favourites, had appointed several persons to offices in Dekkan; but the ameer al amra, regarding them as inimical to his authority, kept them unemployed by various excuses, and filled their places with his own dependants; which enraged the emperor, who was treated also with the same disrespect by his vizier at Dhely. The dewan, Raja Ruttun Chund, controuled all the imperial offices, so as to leave their *possessors* only a name. He farmed out in lease the [a] royal demesnes to his own creatures; and the imperial dewan and Roy Royan, whose peculiar employ it was to regulate them, finding it in vain to please the emperor and his ministers, being divested of all power, requested to resign their nominal offices.

Ferokhsere, willing if possible to regain his authority, recalled to court Einaiut Oollah Khan, who had been dewan to Aulumgeer, intending

[a] *Lest this expression should be misunderstood*, it is *signified*, that the property of the soil is all in the emperor, and the landholders are removeable at pleasure, but they were suffered to be hereditary, unless in cases of treason, rebellion, or defalcation of revenue, except in those districts above named demesnes, which were reserved for the private support of the royal household, and were farmed to renters annually, or in lease.

intending to reſtore him to his former office; but this nobleman, fearful of offending the powerful vizier, at firſt declined the offer, nor did Koottub al Moolk, who had experienced his abilities, wiſh for ſuch a rival. He was, however, at length perſuaded by Akhlaaſs Khan, his friend, who tried to reconcile the jarring intereſts, to conſent to the appointment, on a promiſe that Einaiut Oollah ſhould not propoſe any thing to the emperor, or fill inferior offices, without his knowledge and approbation, and agreed that Ruttun Chund ſhould not interfere in the management of the royal revenue. As Koottub al Moolk, on account of the diſpleaſure of Ferokhſere and his own fondneſs for pleaſure, ſat but little in the courts of the vizarut, which occaſioned great delay in buſineſs and vexation to clients, Einaiut Oollah requeſted that he would at leaſt come once a day to his office; which he promiſed, but ſoon failed to perform.

Einaiut Oollah Khan, notwithſtanding his reputed abilities, did not conſult the temper of the times, ſo very different from thoſe of the reign of Aulumgeer. He obtained the emperor's orders to revive the [a] capitation tax upon infidels; which diſobliged Raja Ruttun Chund and all the Hindoos. As many eunuchs, Kaſhmirians, Hindoos, and perſons of bad characters, had procured valuable jaghires, ſo as to leave no ſubſiſtence or rewards for the deſerving, he wiſhed to confiſcate ſome and leſſen others, to make room for them. This regulation interfering with the dependants of Koottub al Moolk, he was much diſpleaſed, and all the deputies in office hated the ſtrictneſs of the new dewan. The agreement between him and the vizier was ſoon broken, and changed into mutual oppoſition. A dependant of Ruttun Chund, who owed a conſiderable balance of revenue to government, was confined for the debt by Einaiut Oollah, who refuſed to releaſe him at the requeſt of his patron; but the defaulter finding means to make his eſcape, took ſhelter

[a] Thirteen rupees per annum for every two thouſand of property poſſeſſed by the Hindoos. The lame, blind, and very poor, were excuſed.

ſhelter in his houſe, and Ruttun Chund would not give him up to the royal officers. The emperor, enraged at his inſolence, commanded Koottub al Moolk to diſcharge him from his ſervice; but the vizier would not obey.

Another great cauſe of diſagreement between the emperor and Koottub al Moolk was this: Raja Jey Sing had been diſpatched with a powerful army to reduce Chooramun, chief of the Jauts, who had raiſed a rebellion in the province of Agra; the rebel, after a reſiſtance of nearly a year, being reduced to extremity, ſent an agent to Koottub al Moolk, offering to pay him a conſiderable ſum of money, a large peſhcuſh to the royal treaſury, and to come and make his ſubmiſſions at court, if he would procure his pardon and recall the troops of Jey Sing. The vizier, thinking to procure a new and uſeful partizan in Chooramun, obliged Ferokhſere, much againſt his inclination, to accept the offers. The rebel accordingly came to Dhely, and was admitted once to the royal preſence. Raja Jey Sing was greatly diſpleaſed at the eſcape of Chooramun from his hands, and complained to Ferokhſere of the indignity ſhewn him in return for his ſervices. Diſagreeable intelligence alſo arrived from Dekkan, which cauſed freſh diſſentions at court, and at length involved the empire in confuſion.

When the ameer al amra, after the defeat of Daood Khan, had proceeded to the capital of Aurungabad, and began to adjuſt the affairs of his government, he found that Kaundoo Dhearee, who was eſtabliſhed on the part of [a] Raja Sahoo in the province of Khandeſhe, had erected a chain of ſmall forts on the high road between the port of Surat and the city of Boorahanpore. His Mharattas, iſſuing from theſe ſtations, obliged merchants and travellers to pay a fourth part of their property; or, in caſe of reſiſtance, plundered them of the whole, and confined their perſons till they received

[a] Chief of the Mharattas.

received a ranſom. The ameer al amra diſpatched one of his chiefs, with four thouſand horſe and as many foot, to expell the Mharattas, and raze the forts; but this officer being drawn into an ambuſh by Kaundoo Dhearee, who pretended to fly before him, was defeated and ſlain, with many of his troops, and the remainder were made priſoners. The ameer al amra now ſent againſt the rebels Mohukkum Sing, his dewan, and his own brother Syef ad Dien Ali Khan, governor of Boorahanpore, in great force; upon which Kaundoo, not chuſing to hazard an engagement, retired to his maſter Raja Sahoo in the fortreſs of Sittarra, but his followers continued to commit depredations as uſual, cautiouſly avoiding their enemy. Mohukkum Sing, unable to bring the Mharattas to a deciſive action, marched to beſiege Sittarra, when he was recalled by the ameer al amra, who had obtained intelligence of diſſentions at Dhely, and that the emperor had ſent private orders to Raja Sahoo and all the perſons of authority in Dekkan to oppoſe and diſtreſs him. From this cauſe, though he was viſited by Mubariz Khan, ſoubadar of Ahmedabad, and other imperial officers, yet he never could properly eſtabliſh his authority in Beejapore, Hyderabad, or the Carnatics.

The emperor Aulumgeer, in a war of twenty five years, had reduced the two remaining muſſulmaun [a] monarchies of Dekkan, and taken forty fortreſſes from the Mharattas, when Tara Bhay, widow of Ramrauje, their chief, offered to ſubmit, if he would allow her ten rupees in each hundred from the collections of the country, as original proprietor of the ſoil. The emperor, however, either diſdaining to make terms with infidels, or from avarice, refuſed this offer. Shaw Aulum, his ſucceſſor, entered into negotiations for a treaty with Tara Bhay and Raja Sahoo; but, owing to diſagreements between the two latter concerning the diviſion of the allowance, it was never finally adjuſted; and upon his return from Dekkan

[a] Beejapore and Golconda.

Dekkan the Mharattas demanded the choute, or fourth part of the revenues, which the soubahdar Daood Khan agreed to pay them, on condition that the jaghires of the princes of the blood and his own should be excepted from this tribute; also, that his own agent, Heeramun, should superintend their collections, and that they should not plunder or molest caravans. Thus affairs were tolerably conducted during his government, and, at first, in that of his successor Nizam al Moolk, which lasted only a year and five months; but in the latter part of it the Mharattas renewed their plunders.

The ameer al amra, finding the emperor leagued with the enemy, and his brother the vizier opposed at Dhely, thought it most prudent to make peace, and bind the Mharattas to his interest. He accordingly ratified the conditions granted them by Daood Khan, with the addition of the allowance of deesmukkee, or ten rupees in every hundred. It was settled, that Bishonaut and Chimnajee should reside as agents of Raja Sahoo, with a respectable force, at Aurungabad, to receive the choute, and that they should establish collectors in the districts over the deesmukkee. Thus, for a time, the calamities of war and its attendant famine, which had vexed Dekkan for a long series of years, subsided, and the people began to taste repose; but the governors of districts and farmers of revenue were more distressed than ever, as they had now three collectors, one from the presence, one for the choute, and a third for the deesmukkee. Ferokhsere was highly enraged at the ameer al amra for concluding this treaty, but had not the courage to refuse his assent, or ability to counteract the usurpations of his minister, who directed the affairs of Dekkan as he pleased, employing none but his own dependants, and paying no attention to the royal appointments, unless he was assured of the fidelity of the persons to himself.

About

About this time Ferokhſere had conferred the government of Boorahanpore, as deputy to the ameer al amra, upon Jaun Niſſar Khan, an old nobleman of reſpected character, and related by adoption to the miniſters, in hopes that he would hearken to his advice, and become more obedient to the imperial pleaſure. Jaun Niſſar Khan arrived at the Nerbudda with only his common attendants, not chuſing to raiſe troops, leſt the appearance of them ſhould excite jealouſy in the ameer al amra, eſpecially as Mahummud Ameen Khan had been detached with an army to Malwa, a province bordering on Dekkan, at the ſame time he received his commiſſion. Reports had already ſpread at Aurungabad, that the motive for the march of theſe nobles was the deſtruction of the ameer al amra, and had magnified the domeſtic train of one into eight thouſand horſe, as an advanced body to an army under the latter of ſixty thouſand men. The ameer al amra, however, was ſoon better informed, by the receipt of letters from Jaun Niſſar Khan, who requeſted an eſcort of troops to bring him to his preſence, his ſmall train being inſufficient to protect him againſt a banditti of Mharattas, who infeſted the high road, under Sunta, a chief, independant of Raja Sahoo. The ameer al amra complied with his requeſt; and upon his arrival at Aurungabad treated him with great reſpect, but delayed ſending him to Boorahanpore, not chuſing to truſt a frontier ſtation to one ſent by the emperor.

This year was alſo diſtinguiſhed by the rapid and extraordinary exaltation of Mahummud Moraud. This man, by birth a Kaſhmirian, and native of the ſame place as [a] Sahebeh Niſſwaun, mother to Ferokhſere, was by her introduced to the emperor, whom he perſuaded that he could eaſily effect the deſtruction of the ſyeds, without coming to open war, or cauſing confuſion in the ſtate. Ferokhſere, gratified by his flatteries, ſuddenly promoted him to the

W rank

[a] *Anglice*, Chief of women.

rank of ſeven thouſand, with ſuitable jaghires, and the title of [a] Rukkun ad Dowlah. He daily conferred upon him the moſt extravagant preſents of jewels and money; alſo the rich bedſtead, ſumptuouſly adorned with precious ſtones, of the emperor Shaw Jehaun. As Rukkun ad Dowlah was a man of infamous character, it was ſuppoſed the emperor was a partner in his vice. By his counſel, Nizam al Moolk was recalled to court from his government of Moraudabad, and Sirbullund Khan from that of Patna, with great promiſes of favour, to join their influence in the deſtruction of the ſyeds. Ajeet Sing, raja of Rhatore and father in law to the emperor, was alſo invited to court for the ſame purpoſe; but immediately upon his arrival, ſeeing the irreſolution and varying councils of the cabinet, he thought it ſafeſt to attach himſelf to the vizier. Nizam al Moolk and Sirbullund Khan, who expected the vizarut and ameer al amraſhip, being told by the emperor that he intended the former office for Rukkun ad Dowlah, reſolved to run no riſque merely to ſerve the favourite, under whom they eſteemed it a diſgrace to rank. Upon this, the diſtrict of Moraudabad was taken from Nizam al Moolk, and being with additional lands created into a ſoubahdary, was conferred on Rukkun ad Dowlah. Many others of the principal nobility were alſo invited to accompliſh the ruin of the miniſters; but all, finding that it was only to aggrandize a worthleſs minion, refuſed compliance. During theſe cabals, the [b] eeed al fitter occurred, when the emperor as uſual went in ſtate, attended by the nobility and troops, to the place of worſhip without the city; and it was rumoured, that on this day the vizier would be taken priſoner or aſſaſſinated. Koottub al Moolk attended, but no attempt was made againſt him. Jealouſies and apprehenſions had now ariſen to ſuch a height, that he no longer thought himſelf ſafe without his brother, and accordingly

[a] Pillar of the ſtate.

[b] Feſtival on concluſion of the great faſt of Ramazan.

ingly wrote him to haſten to Dhely for their mutual ſecurity, as the moſt powerſul vaſſals of the empire were collected in the capital; and Ferokhſere was daily planning ſchemes for their deſtruction.

The ameer al amra, enraged by the intelligence from his brother, reſolved to march to his aſſiſtance, and by a deciſive blow to deſtroy the power of their enemies. He had already, in order to alarm Ferokhſere, received with great pomp and ceremony from Raja Sahoo, a youth called Moien ad Dien, ſaid to be a ſon of [a] Sultan Akber, and had requeſted leave to come to court, as the air of Dekkan was unfavourable to his health. Ferokhſere was now filled with dread, and attempted a reconciliation with the vizier; who, in order to gain time for the arrival of his brother, took a freſh oath of fidelity, as did the emperor of regard and attachment; but there was no ſincerity on either ſide. Akhlaaſs Khan was diſpatched to aſſure the ameer al amra of the emperor's regard, and prevail upon him to remain in Dekkan. Koottub al Moolk employed himſelf in attaching to his intereſt, or at leaſt to ſtand neuter, the few conſequential nobility, who had not joined his party, and he ſucceeded. Nizam al Moolk was promiſed the government of Malwa, and Sirbullund Khan that of Cabul. Mahummud Ameen Khan and Khan Dowraun were alſo drawn over; ſo that Ferokhſere had now no perſon of real conſequence or ability attached to him, but Maharaja Jey Sing. He adviſed the emperor to take the field, and truſt his cauſe to the affection of his troops, who would be animated to their duty by ſeeing their ſovereign at their head, and deſert the miniſter, but in vain. Ferokhſere, cowardly, and infatuated, would not quit the walls of his palace, where he continued; at one time laying ſchemes for the aſſaſſina-

W 2 tion

[a] Fourth ſon of Aurungzebe.

tion of the brothers, and at another, on their diſcovery, making abject ſubmiſſions, and imploring forgiveneſs; every effort at freedom concluding in greater reſtrictions upon his authority, and hazard to his perſon.

1. The ameer al amra having placed his own garriſons in ſuch
8. fortreſſes of Dekkan as he choſe to retain, and given up the remainder to the Mharattas, as the price of their friendſhip, began his march, with an army of above thirty thouſand horſe, ten thouſand of whom were Mharattas. Near the fort of * Mando, he was met by Akhlaaſs Khan, who had been ſent from Dhely by the emperor to aſſure him of his regard, and to prevail on him to return to Dekkan; but this agent was ſecretly a ſpy of the vizier's. Inſtead of performing the royal commiſſion, he repreſented the reconciliation of Ferokhſere as pretended, magnified the dangerous influence of Rukkun ad Dowlah, and ſet forth the danger the vizier was in from ſo many of the principal nobility at Dhely with troops, particularly Nizam al Moolk, Sirbullund Khan, Mahummud Ameen Khan, and Maharaja Jey Sing, who would certainly ſupport the emperor, ſhould he but conſent to withdraw his favour from Rukkun ad Dowlah. The ameer al amra continued his march, and upon his arrival at Oojein received advice, that the emperor, alarmed at his approach, had paid a viſit to Koottub al Moolk, honoured him by placing his turban upon his head, and that the moſt ſacred oaths of friendſhip had been taken between them; that on the following day the vizier, with Maharaja Ajeet Sing, had gone to court, where the proteſtations of fidelity and favour were renewed; and Ferokhſere had ſignified in full aſſembly to Rukkun ad Dowlah and his dependants, that he would henceforth exclude all jealouſies of the miniſters from his heart. The ameer al amra, on hearing this news, ſaid in public durbar

* Once the capital of Malwa, now in ruins. It belongs to the Mharattas.

durbar with a loud voice, that if the emperor had sincerely no enmity against him, and should receive him with real favour, he would on his part form no plans but of loyalty and attachment, and would, after receiving audience and delivering up his royal prisoner, return to his government. He was not however sincere in his declarations, for it has been heard from the mouths of his intimates, that, immediately after, he told them in private, that he was convinced the emperor would ruin his family, should he ever have it in his power, and their only security was in his dethronement. He proceeded on his march, and at the distance of about four days from the capital was met by many of the principal nobility, and his brother's dewan, Raja Ruttun Chund, who related to him exaggerated accounts of the conduct of Ferokhsere and his favourites; which enraged him so much, that he shewed open contempt to Zuffir Khan and others, who had been sent from the emperor to compliment and assure him of the royal favour. At length they encamped close to Dhely, near the minaret of Férose Shaw, and, contrary to the [a] rules of etiquette, commanded his band of music to play on his entering his tents, saying, that he no longer considered himself as a servant of the emperor, and would not regard the royal ceremonials.

Ferokhsere, upon intelligence of such a mark of disrespect, was overwhelmed with dread, and at a loss how to act. At one time he resolved to exert his authority, and take the field, to punish the rebel; but his fears soon returned, and he had recourse to mediation and entreaty. Maharaja Jey Sing now again advised him to leave the palace, and encamp; assuring him, that he would instantly be joined by the imperial servants, who would double

[a] Agreeably to the ceremonial, no person is allowed, without permission, to use the band or nobut within twenty four miles of the royal residence.

double the force of the brothers in number, and puniſh their inſolence; that it was moſt probable their own followers would deſert them, ſhould they ſee his majeſty reſolved, and join the imperial ſtandard, when the miniſters muſt ſubmit to his pleaſure, or fly. Ferokhſere would not be rouſed to action. He now determined to give himſelf up to the mercy of the vizier and ameer al amra, and even commanded all the nobility to receive their orders, and act as they directed. At length he received a meſſage from Koottub al Moolk, that if he would diſmiſs Jey Sing from court, and confer the offices immediately about the royal perſon, ſuch as the command of the palace artillery, the direction of the halls of audience, and intendancy of the domeſtics, on their dependants, and admit a guard of their troops into the citadel, he and his brother would come and pay their obeiſance with readineſs and loyalty. Ferokhſere in reply, aſſured them that he would confer the above offices on Koottub al Moolk and other ſyeds, and receive their viſit on the feſtival of the [a] noroze, which would begin in a few days. Jey Sing, having received the royal orders to quit Dhely without delay, retired to his zemindary of Ambere, unable to aſſiſt his wretched ſovereign.

The unhappy Ferokhſere having conſented to the demands of the ſyeds, on the eighth of February their troops were admitted into the palace, and the royal guards withdrawn; when Koottub al Moolk with Maharaja Ajeet Sing entered, and poſted their dependants where they thought proper, to prevent treachery. None of the imperial ſervants, but Rukkun ad Dowlah, Imteauz Khan, Rooſhun ad Dowlah, and a few domeſtics and

[a] Firſt day of the Perſian ſolar year, which is obſerved as a high feſtival. The emperor is weighed in a ſcale againſt ſomewhat of every ſort, from jewels and gold to the moſt common neceſſaries of life, which are diſtributed to the poor.

and eunuchs, were allowed to remain with the emperor. The ameer al amra, in princely ſplendour and parade, attended by his army, marched through the city, and entered the palace towards evening, his troops remaining under arms without, to prevent diſorders in the avenues. He was received with the greateſt diſtinction by the emperor, who ſhed tears, and placed his own turban upon his head; conferring upon him alſo, all the jewels he had upon his dreſs; but the ameer al amra behaved haughtily, refuſed part of the gifts, and having upbraided his majeſty with ingratitude and want of confidence in himſelf and his brother, who had been the inſtruments of his exaltation to the throne, took his leave in an haſty manner, neglecting the cuſtomary ceremonial of reſpect at his departure, and returned to his camp. At the ſame time the vizier, with his followers, left the palace, and the royal guards were readmitted to their ſtations.

Ferokhſere, though thus diſreſpectfully treated by his miniſters, who, it was eaſy to perceive, were not now to be controuled, or reconciled to his authority by his condeſcenſions, took no means to protect his perſon. It is probable, he thought the brothers would be contented with the powers of government, and leave him the name and pageantry of emperor, and that he had reſolved to ſtruggle no longer for greater privileges of royalty. Seven days paſſed after the interview. On the evening of the ſeventh, he ſignified his intentions to hunt in the vicinity of Dhely the following morning, but laid aſide his deſign on the receipt of a meſſage from Koottub al Moolk, that the ameer al amra had fixed on the next, as a lucky day, to deliver up the captive prince he had brought from Dekkan, and to receive his audience of diſmiſſion to his government. It has been ſaid, the brothers had information that Ferokhſere's wiſh to hunt was only a pretence to favour his eſcape

escape from their hands, and that he had resolved to fly to Maharaja *Jey Sing*; but this does not appear probable, as he had suffered so many days to elapse without attempting to quit the palace, which he could have more easily effected in disguise, and unattended, than with his usual suite and cumbrous train of majesty.

On the morning of the sixteenth of February, Koottub al Moolk, attended by Maharaja Ajeet Sing, some confidential dependants and guards, came to the citadel, and were allowed as before to dismiss the royal garrison, and supply their posts with their own. The ameer al amra then dispatched his troops to occupy the avenues to the palace, and about three in the afternoon came in great pomp through the city, carrying in his train, upon an elephant in a covered * ambaree, the pretended captive prince; but he did not proceed to the palace, alighting at the pavilion of Shaisteh Khan, some distance from it, where he remained. The vizier and Ajeet Sing now introduced themselves to the emperor, and demanded certain concessions and appointments for themselves and friends. *Koottub al Moolk* in angry terms set *forth, that in return* for the services performed by himself and his brother, they had met with only ill-founded jealousies, and treacherous attempts upon their lives; of which the royal orders to Daood Khan and others to oppose them were clear proofs; that they could not any longer submit to his authority, unless they had security for their personal safety, by all the offices of the palace being committed to the hands of their own friends, upon which they must insist. Ferokhsere, notwithstanding he saw himself entirely in the power of his enemies, desired they would wait till the approaching festival, when their requests should be complied with; which the vizier refused, and Rukkun ad Dowlah attempting to pacify his anger, was ordered in opprobrious terms to quit the citadel. This he did in the greatest confusion, and was conveyed to his own house in the palanquin of

Imteauz

* A canopied seat.

Imteauz Khan, not uſing his own, through fear of being moleſted by the troops. Ferokhſere now retreated to the apartments of the women, which he hoped would not be violated by the rebels. Night was advanced, and day, like the fallen ſtar of the emperor, ſunk in darkneſs. The gates of the citadel were cloſed upon his friends. The vizier and Ajeet Sing remained within. This night was dreadful to the inhabitants of the city. No one knew what was paſſing in the palace, and the troops of the ameer al amra, with ten thouſand Mharattas, remained under arms. Early in the morning, a rumour took place that the vizier had been killed by Ajeet Sing, who had reſolved to protect the emperor, his ſon in law; upon which ſeveral noblemen prepared to riſe againſt the ameer al amra. By this time a quarrel had happened between ſome ſoldiers of Khan Dowraun and a party of Mharattas, and while they were engaged, the train of Mahummud Ameen Khan, who was coming to viſit the ameer al amra, appearing, was miſtaken by the Mharattas for an enemy, which ſtruck them with a panic, and they endeavoured to fly out of the city. The populace attacked them, and killed about fifteen hundred, with three chiefs of note. So great was their fright, that numbers quitted their horſes, and ſought ſhelter in houſes, where they were plundered. Mahummud Ameen Khan repaired to the ameer al amra, and exculpated himſelf from cauſing this diſorder. Ghazee ad Dien Khan, Sadaut Khan, his ſons, and other nobles, had now drawn out their dependants againſt the rebels in one quarter of the city, and in another, Munnower Azaree had collected five thouſand men for the ſame purpoſe; Rukkun ad Dowlah and other amras were alſo ready with their troops in another part. The friends of the ameer al amra, alarmed at the rumour of his brother's death, and the flight of the Mharattas, were in a wavering ſtate, and ready to make their eſcape, when their courage was revived by intelligence of the vizier's ſafety. This was ſoon ſpread abroad, and the emperor's

 ſervants

servants were dispersed with little bloodshed or resistance. It was now confirmed that Ferokhsere had been taken prisoner; and the [a] nobut announced to the people from the walls of the citadel, the accession of Ruffeh al Dirjaut to the throne, which appeased the tumult, and order was in great measure restored. Many houses however were plundered, and the royal stables burned, during the disturbance.

It is said, that Koottub al Moolk repeatedly requested Ferokhsere to quit the private apartments, and designed to leave him in possession of the throne, if he would consent to certain restrictions; but the emperor would not trust his person from the haram. While arguments were carrying on between him and the vizier, the tumult began without the city, and Koottub al Moolk received information from his brother, that no time was to be lost, as there was danger of a general revolt of their friends and the people. Reduced to extremity, he commanded some Afghauns to force the doors, under the conduct of his brother Nudjum ad Dien, who having effected it, though bravely resisted by the Georgian, Ethiopian, and Turkish women-attendants, entered the ladies' apartments. After much search, he found the emperor, surrounded by his mother, wife, daughter, and other princesses, who entreated for his safety; but, at such a time, in vain. He was forced from among them in the most injurious manner, and immediately confined in a dark chamber, over one of the gates of the palace. Ruffeh al Dirjaut, the son of Ruffeh al Kudder, youngest son of Shaw Aulum, was then taken from among the confined princes, and seated on the throne, with the title of [b] Abou Berkaut Shumse ad Dien Mahummud. His accession was announced

[a] Band of Music.
[b] Son of divine favour, Sun of the religion of Mahummud.

ABOU BERKAUT RUFFEH AL DIRJAUT.

UPON the acceſſion of the new emperor, who was yet in his minority, it was agreed, that Koottub al *Moolk ſhould* reſide in the palace; which he filled with his own dependants and relations, removing even the eunuchs and other domeſticks for thoſe of his own choice. At the firſt public divan a firmaun was iſſued, at the requeſt of Maharaja Ajeet Sing and Ruttun Chund, to annul the capitation tax on unbelievers, and orders were ſent to the different provinces confirming the governors and officers in poſſeſſion of their poſts. Rukkun ad Dowlah was put under ſtrict confinement, his fortune confiſcated, and proclamation made for the diſcovery of his effects, as it was ſuppoſed he had ſecreted great ſums and valuable jewels given him by Ferokhſere among his friends. Severe tortures were alſo inflicted upon his perſon, to compel a diſcloſure of his wealth. The jaghires and property of all the dependants of the late emperor were ſeized, excepting thoſe of the ranny his queen, daughter to Ajeet Sing, at whoſe requeſt they were ſpared, and ſhe was allowed to return to her father. The [a] walla ſhawee munſubdars and cavalry, many of whom had ſerved long without pay in hope of obtaining jaghires, and thoſe who had an allowance but were greatly in arrears, were diſbanded without receiving any part; and orders iſſued, that ſuch of them as choſe it, might enter the ſervice of the ameer al amra, at fifty rupees per *month for* each *horſeman. Mahummud Ameen Khan*

was

[a] A corps raiſed before Ferokhſere's acceſſion to the empire, by that prince.

was appointed ſecond, and Muzzuffir Khan third bukhſhi. Though Nizam al Moolk, regarding the uncertainty of the times, wiſhed to retire, he was prevailed upon to accept the ſoubahdary of Malwa. Sirbullund Khan, who had marched towards Cabul, but had halted about thirty miles from Dhely to watch the turn of events, was recalled to court, and received a freſh inveſtiture in his government; after which he proceeded. Mahummud Reza was made chief cauzee, and Ameer Khan, an old nobleman of Aulumgeer's reign, appointed [1] ſuddur al ſuddoor; but all the affairs of revenue and juſtice were in fact only the deputies of Raja Ruttun Chund. No alteration was made in the arrangements of the provinces, leſt it ſhould occaſion diſcontent and confuſion, of which little had yet occurred at any diſtance from the capital.

The death of Ferokhſere is related in two different modes, both of which ſhall be given, leaving the truth or falſehood on their authors.

It has been confidently ſaid by many credible perſons, that the brothers, without inflicting any perſonal injury, committed him to the care of an Afghaun officer in a gateway of the palace. Ferokhſere one night left his chamber, while his keeper was aſleep, intending to let himſelf down from the battlements of the citadel, by his turban and veſtband; but was ſoon diſcovered by the wary Afghaun, who forced him with blows from the terrace; which diſgrace ſo affected the unhappy prince, that he beat his head with ſuch force againſt the walls of his priſon as to fracture his ſkull, and he died immediately.

Mahummud Aſhum relates the following account, which is given in his own words.

"The

[1] An office ſomewhat ſimilar to chief juſtice. The intendancy of charity lands, and penſions to the learned and religious, were alſo under its controul.

" The wretched emperor was confined nearly two months in " a dark chamber, enduring various calamities. A hot iron was " drawn over his eyes, but it did not wholly deſtroy his ſight. " Still anxious for liberty, he ſent repeated meſſages to the ſyeds, " begging mercy and reſtoration to his throne; offering to act in " all affairs agreeably to their pleaſure. Sometimes he flattered " his keeper, Abdoolla Khan Afghaun, promiſing him the greateſt " rewards if he would conduct him to Maharaja Jey Sing; of " which the Afghaun informing his employers, they became fear- " ful of his eſcape, and reſolved upon his death. Poiſon was " twice mingled in his victuals without effect; but being adminiſ- " tered a third time, he was thrown into violent agonies, and " continued long in torture. During his pangs he invoked curſes " on his murderers, and called on God, whoſe name had witneſſed " the treaty he had made with them, to avenge his cauſe by in- " ſtant puniſhment. The brothers, upon this, ordered his death " to be haſtened with the bow-ſtring, but it was with difficulty the " executioners could place it round his neck, as he ſeized it with " his hands, and they were obliged to beat them with clubs, ſo " that he was put to great pain before he expired. It was re- " ported, that he was alſo mangled with ſabres; but the author " has heard this contradicted by the executioners themſelves, who " related the above particulars to him with tears of compunction. " The evening of the day following, the body was carried for in- " terment to the tomb of [a] Hoomaioon. The populace attended " the proceſſion in crowds, curſing the ſyeds, and lamenting " Ferokhſere, who was much beloved by the meaner ſort for his " great charities towards them. They inſulted the officers who " conducted the funeral by abuſive words, pelting them with ſtones " and filth; nor would any one receive from them the alms " offered as uſual on ſuch occaſions. On the third day after the " burial, all the poor of the city repaired to the terrace on which " the

[a] Father of the emperor Akber.

"the corpse had been washed, to renew their mournings; and "having subscribed to procure [a] molowees and buy [b] victuals, continued lamenting and praying all night till the dawn of morning." Thus far says Mahummud Ashum. But surely the divine vengeance was shewn in the misfortunes and death of Ferokhsere, for he had inflicted those cruelties on others which he now tasted of himself. As for the syeds they shortly also received retribution for their actions.

The brothers, now possessed of absolute authority and the imperial treasures, acted as they thought proper. They divided money, jewels, elephants, horses, and rich plate between them; and Koottub al Moolk, who was much addicted to women, seized several ladies of the royal haram for his own use. The new emperor was but a child, and no more than a pageant; but he did not long survive his exaltation, dying of a consumption, after a nominal reign of four months and a few days; being succeeded by his younger brother Ruffeh ad Dowlah.

RUFFEH

[a] Professors of divinity, or teachers.

[b] At the fateah, or third day after the interment of a corpse, the relations and friends of the deceased meet to pray for the repose of the soul, when victuals are distributed to all comers and the poor. This ceremony is also renewed every anniversary of the death.

[a]RUFFEH AD DOWLAH.

IMMEDIATELY *on the acceſſion of Ruffeh ad Dowlah*, a rebellion broke out at Agra. The governor of this citadel, willing to take advantage of the troubles of the ſtate, ſupported by his garriſon and ſome munſubdars of the province, proclaimed as emperor ſultan Nekooſeer, ſon of Akber, youngeſt ſon of Aulumgeer, hoping that he ſhould ſpeedily be joined by Maharaja Jey Sing, and other nobles inimical to the ſyeds. The brothers, upon receiving intelligence of this commotion, marched with Ruffeh ad Dowlah from Dhely without delay, and reached Agra before the governor could receive any important aſſiſtance. He held out the citadel for ſome days, in hopes of ſuccour; but, finding that a plot was laid by his own troops to deliver him up to his enemy, he put himſelf to death, and the place was given up to the miniſters, who puniſhed a few of the officers with death, and remanded Nekooſeer to his confinement. Soon after this, Ruffeh ad Dowlah was taken ill, and being paſt hopes of recovery, Nudjum Ali Khan was diſpatched to Dhely to bring down one of the confined princes to ſucceed him. He fixed upon Rooſhun Akhter, the ſon of Jehaun Shaw, ſon of Shaw Aulum, eldeſt ſurviving ſon of Aurungzebe, who, with his mother, had been confined ſince the death of his father and acceſſion of Jehaundar Shaw. Ruffeh ad

[a] Dignifier of the ſtate.

ad Dowlah died before his arrival, after a reign of only three months. This event was kept ſecret for ſome days in the camp, to prevent diſorder, till the arrival of [a] Rooſhun Akhter; when the royal corpſe was ſent in great funeral pomp to Dhely, where it was interred in the mauſoleum of Koottub ad Dien, near his brother and predeceſſor Abou Berkaut.

[a] Of brilliant ſtar.

MAHUMMUD SHAW.

ROOSHUN Akhter arrived in the camp at Futtehpore on the eleventh of Zeekaud; and on the fifteenth of the ſame month, about eight in the morning, being the ſelected fortunate hour, added ſplendour to the throne of Hindooſtan by his auſpicious acceſſion. He took the title of [a] Abou Futteh Naſſir ad Dien Mahummud Shaw. He was at this time in his ſeventeenth year. Navob Koodſia, his mother, followed him from Dhely, and being a woman of great judgment and good ſenſe, did not neglect a regard to the circumſtances of the times, but devoted her attention to acquire the confidence of the brothers in all affairs. The dependants of her late huſband Jehaun Shaw would have gone to meet her, but ſhe forbad them, and commanded that no one ſhould approach the door of her apartments to preſent offerings, being reſolved to remove every cauſe of jealouſy from the ſyeds. [b] Fifteen thouſand rupees per menſem were allotted for the expenſes of her houſehold. The emperor was ſurrounded by the dependants of the vizier and ameer al amra, without whoſe aſſent he did not even move from the camp to take the air; and by the inſtruction of his mother, he ſtudied wholly the pleaſure of his miniſters, who conducted the affairs of the empire with abſolute ſway.

As the brothers were not ſatisfied with the conduct of Jubbeleh Ram Naggir, governor of Aleabad, who had ſhewn them diſreſpect,

[a] Father of victory, champion of religion.

[b] About fifteen hundred pounds ſterling.

diſreſpect, the ameer al amra prepared to march to that quarter, but ſuddenly received intelligence of his death, upon which he imprudently obſerved, It was to be regretted that his head had not been ſeen by the people on the point of a ſpear. This ſpeech coming to the ears of Gheerdhir, nephew to the deceaſed, he reſolved not to ſubmit to the authority of the ſyeds, collected troops, and aſſumed independance in his province. Upon this, the ameer al amra moved the royal camp towards Agra, ordered a bridge of boats to be thrown over the Jumna, and, giving out that he ſhould ſoon follow with the emperor, detached ſome troops againſt the rebel. About this time Meer Jumlah was appointed ſuddur al ſuddoor; but the powers of this office, as of every other, were controuled by Ruttun Chund; inſomuch that he even conſtituted the judges of the Mahummedan law in the provinces. It is ſaid, that one day, taking ſome perſons to be introduced as cauzees to Koottub al Moolk, the vizier, laughing, obſerved, that he appointed muſſulmaun divines, though a Hindoo; upon which one of his companions wittily remarked, that the raja, having happily ſettled his temporal concerns, had turned his attention to ſpiritual affairs.

Gheerdhir, alarmed at the threatened march of the ameer al amra, ſent petitions to court, offering to evacuate the fort of Aleabad, if the miniſters would ſend Raja Ruttun Chund to aſſure him of their friendſhip, and appoint him to another government. His requeſt was complied with, and the ſoubahdary of Oude was conferred upon him, with promotion to a higher rank. This indulgence was conſidered as a proof of weakneſs in the miniſters by the provincial governors, who now began to relax in their obedience. It was alſo rumoured abroad, that the brothers had differed concerning the diviſion of plunder in the citadel of Agra, which occaſioned miſtruſt and jealouſy among their dependants.

Nizam al Moolk, who had been appointed ſoubahdar of Malwa, had by his vigour and abilities reſtored that province to a flouriſhing ſituation; but the reputation he acquired rendered him an object of jealouſy to the brothers, who wiſhed to remove him to another quarter, leſs favourable to his intereſt than the frontier of Dekkan, where he had great influence with the Mharattas. They offered him the choice of four other ſoubahs, under pretence that the ameer al amra wiſhed to reſide in Malwa, as from its vicinity he could better watch the affairs of his government of Dekkan; but Nizam al Moolk, not wiſhing to quit his poſt, excuſed himſelf, and prepared to reſiſt the demand by adding to his force. It is ſaid alſo, that he had the boldneſs to conclude a letter to the vizier with this verſe: " I am not ungrateful, I can ſwear with truth; " I am not like you, I can ſwear with truth." Upon reading this, the ſyeds were enraged, and ſending for the agent of Nizam al Moolk, imprudently treated him with inſult, and ſpoke of his employer in opprobrious language.

Nizam al Moolk, upon information of the behaviour of the ſyeds, reſolved to throw off his obedience to their authority, and ſeek an independant power in Dekkan. To this he looked with greater hopes of ſucceſs, as Mahummud Ameen, and other Tooraunee nobles at court, had aſſured him they were weary of the pride and haughtineſs of the uſurpers, and would try every means to ruin them, which would eaſily be effected if they could be ſeparated, and moſt probably his invading Dekkan would draw the ameer al amra to that quarter. They ſent him alſo a private note from the emperor, expreſſing his encouragement of any plan to extricate him from the hands of the vizier and ameer al amra, and appointing him to the nizamut of all Dekkan. Nizam al Moolk began his march from Malwa, and intelligence of it ſoon reached the
20. brothers, who diſpatched Dillawer Ali Khan at the head of a conſiderable army in purſuit. About this time advices were received

of

of the ſucceſs of Abd al Summud Khan, ſoubahdar of Lahore, againſt the rebellious Afghauns, who had raiſed a dangerous inſurrection in that province.

Nizam al Moolk, having croſſed the Nerbudda, prevailed on the governor of [a] Aſere to put him in poſſeſſion of that very important fortreſs, for a large ſum of money; and he was equally fortunate in obtaining the citadel of Boorahanpore on the ſame terms. He was alſo joined by his relation Eiwuz Khan, ſoubahdar of Berar, a general of reputation, and his whole army. Runna, a Mharatta chief inimical to Raja Sahoo, entered his ſervice with two thouſand horſe, and many zemindars flocked to his ſtandard; as did alſo Anwer Khan, governor of Boorahanpore. At this time the mother of Syef ad Dien Khan, a near relation of the ameer al amra, who was on the road to Boorahanpore, fearful of ill uſage, ſent her jewels to Nizam al Moolk, who would not accept them; but treated her meſſenger reſpectfully, and gave her an eſcort of two hundred horſe to conduct her to the army of Dillawer Ali Khan; which action procured him great credit. The ameer al amra, receiving advice of his rapid progreſs, prepared to march in perſon againſt him, though Raja Ruttun Chund and other friends adviſed peace, and that he ſhould yield the ſoubahdary of Dekkan to him, as a favour from the emperor. About this time advice arrived of a dangerous tumult having happened in Kaſhmeer, between the muſſulmauns and Hindoos, owing to ſome religious diſputes, in which the greateſt cruelties were committed on both ſides.

This diſagreeable intelligence was quickly followed by ſome, ſtill more unwelcome to the brothers, of the defeat and death of Dillawer Ali Khan, with little loſs to Nizam al Moolk, who was marching rapidly towards Aurungabad. Koottub al Moolk and the

[a] Once the capital of the kingdom of Khandeſhe, reduced by Akber. It is now in poſſeſſion of Sindia, a Mharatta chief.

the ameer al amra now became irresolute, and distracted in their councils; one time giving out that they would both march with the emperor to Dekkan; at another, resolving to offer terms; and then again determined on war. The ameer al amra would have taken off Mahummud Ameen Khan, whom he suspected of treachery, but this the vizier would not allow. Amid these alarms, on Friday the twenty second of Ramzaun, occurred at Agra a dreadful earthquake. It continued at intervals for many days, during which numerous buildings were thrown down, and many people killed. It was accompanied with a rumbling noise in the earth, that filled the hearts of men with fear, and the superstitious regarded it as the forerunner of downfall to the ministers, who also were not unaffected with this belief.

In the month of Zeekaud it was resolved, that the emperor, with Koottub al Moolk, should march to Dhely, and the ameer al amra to Dekkan; but this plan was delayed, owing to the jealousies which the latter had of the Tooraunee nobles, particularly Mahummnd Ameen Khan; who, suspecting treachery, had fortified himself in his quarters; but this obstacle was at length overcome, and a new treaty of friendship concluded.

The fugitives, to the amount of some thousands, who had escaped from the field on the defeat of Dillawer Ali Khan, joined themselves with Aulum Ali Khan at Aurungabad, who had marched from that city with an army of five and twenty thousand horse to oppose Nizam al Moolk. Twelve thousand of this force were Mharattas, whom he detached to harass the enemy's army, by laying waste the country, and cutting off his supplies. Nizam al Moolk, having sent his heavy baggage and women to Asere, began his march from Boorahanpore, crossed the Poorna with great expedition, and pitched his camp at Ballapore, where he resolved to wait and give battle. He was now equally successful as before;

Aulum

Aulum Ali Khan was defeated and slain, and his death left the nizam without a rival in Dekkan.

The grief and disorder which the intelligence of this misfortune occasioned to the brothers, is not to be expressed, especially the ameer al amra, whose wives and family were in Dekkan; but he was relieved shortly from his fears for their safety. The governor of Dowlutabad, though he had suffered great injuries from him, had the generosity to admit them into the fortress, where he shewed them attention and respect. News arrived that Mubariz Khan, governor of Hyderabad, had joined Nizam al Moolk with seven thousand horse.

After much deliberation, it was agreed that Koottub al Moolk should remain at Dhely, and the ameer al amra move with the emperor to Dekkan; accordingly the former, having taken leave, proceeded towards the capital, and the imperial army pursued the route to Dekkan.

The usurpations of the syeds had long been regarded with disgust by the nobility, who in general wished their destruction. Mahummud Ameen Khan, who conversed in the Turkish language with the emperor, had gained his assent to the plans of Nizam al Moolk, and had resolved if possible to procure the assassination of the ameer al amra. He communicated his intentions to [a] Saaudut Khan, the fojedaur of Biauna, and Hyder Khan. It was agreed to cast lots who should strike the blow, and the chance fell upon the latter. On the fourth or fifth day's march from Agra, just as the emperor had entered his tents, Mahummud Ameen Khan, pretending illness, took a sudden leave, and communicated the plot to Hyder Koolli Khan, commander of the royal artillery, who agreed

A. D. 1720.

[a] Afterwards navob of Oude, and great grandfather to the present vizier, Asoph ad Dowlah.

agreed to ſupport him with all his force. He had before gained over ſeveral other chiefs to aſſiſt in defending the emperor and his friends, ſhould the followers of the ameer al amra riſe to revenge his aſſaſſination.

The ameer al amra, having conducted the emperor to his tents, had taken leave, and was proceeding to his own quarter in a palanquin. He had reached the gate of the * kullaul bar, when Hyder Khan appeared, holding a petition, and crying aloud for juſtice on Mahummud Ameen Khan. The attendants would have driven him away, but the ameer al amra commanded them to let him approach, which he did, and preſented the paper. While he was engaged in reading it, Hyder Khan drew his dagger and plunged it into his ſide. The ameer al amra ſtruck the aſſaſſin a violent blow with his foot, at the ſame inſtant crying out, "Put the emperor to death." The ſhock of his motion overſet the palanquin, and he fell dead on the ground. A hundred ſwords were drawn in an inſtant, and the daring aſſaſſin was cut in pieces; but a band of Moguls who had been placed ready by Mahummud Ameen Khan, now approaching, diſperſed the attendants, and, cutting off the head of the ameer al amra, carried it to the emperor.

Ghyrut Khan, nephew to the deceaſed, reſolved to revenge his death; and collecting what troops he could in the confuſion, marched towards the emperor's encampment; but Mahummud Ameen Khan, Saaudut Khan, and other nobles, had placed Mahummud Shaw upon an elephant at the head of their forces, and drawn out the royal artillery. A ſmart ſkirmiſh however enſued, in which Ghyrut Khan being killed, the dependants of the ameer al amra fell into confuſion, and were ſoon diſperſed. His tents were given up to the plunder of the camp followers, who in an inſtant

* An encloſure of network round the royal tents.

instant levelled them with the ground, set them on fire, and seized upon the riches they contained.

After this victory, Hyder Koolli Khan sent offers of pardon and encouragement to Mohukkum Sing, dewan to the ameer al amra, which he accepted. Ruttun Chund had the same from Mahummud Ameen Khan; but fearful for his life, he wrote a note to inform Koottub al Moolk of what had happened, and then trying to make his escape, was seized by the populace, who hated him for his pride and cruelty. After being severely beaten, he was carried to Mahummud Ameen Khan, and put in confinement. Several other dependants also suffered, and many joined the emperor's party on assurances of protection. Mahummud Ameen Khan was now appointed vizier, with the title of [a] Eatimaud ad Dowlah; and Khan Dowraun ameer al amra, with the title of [b] Sumsam ad Dowlah. Their relations and dependants were advanced to honours and high stations; and all who had assisted in the defence of the emperor were rewarded by the royal favour. Eatimaud ad Dowlah sent off the bodies of the ameer al amra, Ghyrut Khan, and others, his relations slain in the skirmish, in great funeral pomp, to be interred at Ajmere in the tomb of their ancestors. How forcible do the words of the poet appear, when we reflect upon the above events! "This world, my son, is not "eternal, therefore expect not constancy from its smiles; even the "power of Solomon passed away. Happy is he who leaves behind "him the reputation of justice and mercy." These qualities were fully possessed by the ameer al amra. His conduct to Ferokhsere and his favourites, was from the necessity of self-preservation; and who will not guard his own life and honour at the expense of those who seek to destroy them? We have never heard of any statesman willingly resigning them, even among the chosen of God and the

[a] Reliance of the state.
[b] Sword of the state.

the prophets. How could ſuch eminent perſonages as Koottub al Moolk and the ameer al amra, ſubmit their lives and honours to Ferokhſere, after the important ſervices they had yielded him, to raiſe the conſequence of ſuch wretched favourites as Meer Jumlah and Rukkun ad Dowlah, who were infamous for their vices?

Koottub al Moolk was arrived within forty coſs of Dhely when a camel courier brought him intelligence of his brother's aſſaſſination, in a confuſed note from Ruttun Chund. His eyes were drowned in ſorrow, and life to him now appeared irkſome. Seeing, however, no remedy but patience, he reſolved to proceed to Dhely without delay. Some of his friends adviſed him to march immediately againſt the emperor, who probably was yet but weak, and not joined by the troops of the ameer al amra; but he refuſed this counſel, thinking it hazardous to oppoſe Mahummud Shaw, unleſs ſupported by a rival from the deſcendants of Timur. He thought it moſt prudent to return to the capital, ſet another prince on the throne, ſtrengthen his intereſt by making friends among the old nobles reſident in the city, and collecting more troops. He accordingly proceeded by forced marches, but in ſuch diſorder, that the villagers and banditti plundered his baggage, and ſuch perſons as could not keep up with his main body. One day, the officer who guarded his advanced tents was cut to pieces with his eſcort, and a conſiderable caravan bringing ſupplies was plundered in a village, only three miles from his army. The farmers turned out the managers of the ſyeds' jaghires, and poſſeſſed themſelves of their rents and effects. Koottub al Moolk had ſent an expreſs to his brother Nudjum ad Dien Ali Khan, governor of Dhely, commanding him to place one of the confined princes on the throne, and endeavour to preſerve quiet in the city by contradicting the report of the aſſaſſination, and to levy troops. Nudjum ad Dien, upon receipt of the order, gave out that Eatimaud ad Dowlah was killed, and ſent a force to ſurround his houſe, and keep his family priſoners;

prisoners; but they found it well guarded by trusty dependants, who would not submit to injury. Notwithstanding his affliction, Nudjum ad Dien made the usual procession on the [a] eed of sacrifice, and upon his return from it, sent to offer the throne to the sons of Jehaundar Shaw, but neither would accept it. He did the same to sultan Nekoseer, but he declined it; when the offer was embraced by sultan Ibrahim, son of Ruffeh al Kudder, and grandson of Shaw Aulum.

On the eleventh of Zeehudje, sultan Ibrahim ascended the throne with the usual ceremonies. He was visited on the second day after by Koottub al Moolk, who prevailed on the nobility at the capital to accept offices under him, and advanced them large sums of money to levy troops. He entertained every person who could bring a horse and arms, at [b] eighty rupees per month, without distinction of good or bad, which however occasioned much disgust to his veterans and those who were well mounted. In a few days he had a promiscuous army of eighty thousand horse, but the greater part ill provided; and it is said, he advanced more than a [c] corore of rupees on this occasion. Many of the nobles of Ferokhsere's reign were employed, and among them Rukkun ad Dowlah. They received his money, and deserted him almost immediately. A.D. 1720.

On the seventeenth of the month Koottub al Moolk accompanied sultan Ibrahim, in as great pomp as the shortness of preparation would allow, from Dhely, and pitched his camp near the [d] Eedgaeh not far from the city. Here he was joined by Gholaum Ali Khan and two other chiefs, who had escaped from the emperor's camp. As it was reported that Mahummud Shaw was advancing to the capital

[a] A festival in commemoration of Abraham's offering his son.
[b] About ten pounds sterling.
[c] A million sterling.
[d] Place of worship on the eeds or festivals.

capital by the way of Raajepootana, Koottub al Moolk made his third day's halt at the tomb of Koottub ad Dien; but having intelligence of an alteration in the royal route, he moved to Feridabad. He was joined daily by numerous bands of ſyeds from Barreh, ſeveral Afghaun chiefs and principal zemindars, alſo by many dependants of his deceaſed brother, who deſerted Mahummud Shaw after having received ſums of money in advance and other favours. Chooramun, raja of the Jauts, came to offer his ſervices, and preſented three elephants and ſeveral camels, which he had plundered from the imperial army. On the ninth of Mohirrum, Mahummud Shaw marched from Shawpore, where he had waited ſeveral days in hopes of being joined by Abd al Summud Khan and Maharaja Jey Sing, but they did not arrive. The latter ſent his dewan with four thouſand horſe; and Mahummud Khan Bunguſh, with other Rohilla chiefs and their dependants, joined the royal army.

On the ninth and tenth both armies moved in order of battle, but did not come to action, though ſeveral ſkirmiſhes happened between detached parties, and Chooramun attempted, but in vain, to capture the royal magazine and the bullocks of the artillery then grazing near the camp. Hyder Koolli Khan, * meer atuſh, commanded Mahummud Shaw's advanced line, Saaudut Khan and Mahummud Khan Bunguſh the right, and Sumſam ad Dowlah the left wing. Eatimaud ad Dowlah took poſt with the emperor in the center. Meer Jumlah was entruſted with the baggage of the army, and Aſſud Ali Khan protected the haram. The artillery was ſtationed in the front of the army, and behind it the war elephants in ſtrong armour, with maſſy chains to wield with their trunks.

Koottub al Moolk, having marched from Houſſunpore, pitched his camp within three coſs of the imperial army; and on the twelfth formed his order of battle, but in much confuſion, owing to

* Commander of artillery.

to the irregular dispositions of the syeds of Barreh, all eager for pre-eminence. At length Nudjum ad Dien Ali Khan took the command of the advanced line, Koottub al Moolk with sultan Ibrahim took post in the center, but there was no regular commanders of the wings. The night of the thirteenth was passed under arms; and in the morning, Mahummud Shaw having commanded the head of Ruttun Chund to be struck off and thrown under his elephant, as a lucky omen, advanced to give battle. A cannonade was kept up the whole day, when towards evening the advanced line of the rebels was put to flight and the imperialists took possession of their ground, but did not push this advantage farther. Koottub al Moolk at sunset ordered a small tent to be pitched for his repose. Both armies remained under arms, and the imperial artillery continued firing all night; which so incommoded the enemy, that many chiefs with their followers fled, and in the morning not more than seventeen out of an hundred thousand horse remained with Koottub al Moolk. He however was yet undaunted, and at daylight charged the imperialists. A bloody and long conflict ensued, in which the fortune of Mahummud Shaw prevailed. Koottub al Moolk, deserted by all but a few personal attendants, dismounted from his elephant and fought bravely on foot; when he was taken prisoner with his brother Nudjum ad Dien, and carried to the emperor. The victory was now complete, and the baggage of the vanquished fell into the hands of the conquerors. Sultan Ibrahim, who had fled from the field, was taken, and remanded to confinement. The news of the victory reached Dhely in the evening of the fourteenth, and occasioned joy or grief, according to the hopes and fears of different interests. The wellwishers of the emperor rejoiced, and those of Koottub al Moolk were overwhelmed with sorrow. Of the latter, several escaped with their effects, and others were thrown into prison by the cutwal of the city. His women, covering their afflictions with the veil of patience, would not set their feet without the citadel of modesty; but Abdoolla

Khan

Khan Kausee, who had been left to protect them, extended the hand of rapine upon their effects, and fled with a great booty to his own country, rendering his name odious and accursed to posterity. Gholaum Ali Khan, nephew to Koottub al Moolk, and his adopted son, Nujjabut Ali Khan, put on disguises, hoping to escape, but they were stopped, and taken prisoners on the road.

Mahummud Shaw, after this decisive and important victory, rewarded the services of his nobility and army according to their merits, and prepared to march to Dhely. On the nineteenth he encamped near the tomb of the holy [a] Nizam ad Dien, where he paid his devotions, and conferred his bounties on the attendants and pilgrims. Here he waited two days for the fortunate instant to make his entry into the capital. Hyder Koolli Khan was promoted to the rank of seven thousand, and entrusted with the care of Koottub al Moolk. Saaudut Khan was honoured with the [b] maeh maurattib, and title of Bahadur Jung. On the twenty second the emperor entered the city in great pomp, upon an elephant most sumptuously caparisoned, and attended by several others in housings of embroidery and cloth of gold. Several travelling thrones and other carriages, richly ornamented with precious stones, gold, and enamel, dazzled the eyes of the beholders. The troops of the household and those of the nobility were all newly clothed, and encreased the splendour of the cavalcade. Numbers of beautiful horses, in furniture set with jewels and enamelled, were led in the procession, which was splendid beyond all description. Money was scattered in profusion to the populace, whose acclamations at the restoration of the imperial authority reached the heavens. The emperor arrived in the palace about eight o'clock, where his mother, Koodsia Begum, and the other princesses first made their offerings,

[a] A celebrated saint

[b] Certain insignia, the principal of which is a *fish*.

offerings, waving round his head golden basons filled with jewels, and gold and silver coins, which were afterwards distributed to the poor. After this ceremony, the nobility and people were permitted to present the nuzzers and gifts of congratulation. The empire now once more enjoyed perfect peace, and the fairest prospect appeared of a long and glorious reign to Mahummud Shaw.

On the last day of the month, Abd al Summud Khan came to pay his respects at court from his government of Lahore, and was received with great favour; also Maharaja Jey Sing, and Raja Gheerdhir, soubahdar of Oude; at the intercession of the former of whom the religious capitation tax was again repealed, much to the satisfaction of the Hindoos. An address of congratulation, accompanied by an offering, arrived from Nizam al Moolk, who was confirmed in the government of Dekkan. A petition, with a large sum of money, was received from Moorshud Koolli Khan, navob of Bengal, who was continued in that soubahdary. Zakariah Khan was appointed governor of Kashmeer. On the twenty second of Rubbi al Awul, the emperor marched from Dhely on a hunting excursion, on which he received intelligence of the dangerous illness of Eatimaud ad Dowlah. This nobleman died on the twenty ninth, after having enjoyed the office of vizier only twenty two days; nor was he regretted by the people, to whom he was oppressive. Intending to enlarge his palace, he had dispossessed seven hundred families in his neighbourhood of their habitations; which, however, were restored upon his decease by his son Kummir ad Dien Khan. The immense wealth Eatimaud ad Dowlah had acquired, from the confiscations and plunder of the syeds and their dependants, was given up by the emperor to his heirs. This contradicts the imputation of avarice, too generally laid against Mahummud Shaw; for at this period the royal treasury was very low, the late ministers having spoiled it of vast sums, and even coined into money the golden and silver rails of the hall of audience. It was the general usage

usage of the princes of the house of Timur, to seize the effects of their deceased courtiers; and they considered it as generous to leave a small part to the heirs. In the case of Eatimaud ad Dowlah, whose wealth had in fact been plundered from the palace by the syeds, the emperor had a right to resume possession; but, in general, the privilege of confiscation is tyrannical, and disgraceful to the royal family; a custom, which no judgment or law can vindicate. How unjust, that a person who had spent his whole life, and perhaps sacrificed it, in the service of his king, should, on his death-bed, see his wives and children employed in dispersing and concealing his property, instead of comforting and alleviating his cares by sympathy and sorrow!

The death of Eatimaud ad Dowlah was attributed, by the common people, to the effect of divine judgment, for his conduct to a celebrated devotee. This man, named Nummood, pretended a mission from heaven to correct the abuses which had crept into the mussulmaun religion; and his success in making votaries was so great, that the ministers were apprehensive of a dangerous insurrection. Eatimaud ad Dowlah, during his illness, sent guards to seize his person; but the impostor had collected his disciples, and resolved to defend himself; at the same time denouncing the vengeance of God against the vizier. The guards, either alarmed by superstition, or the numbers of his followers, returned without attempting to arrest him; and Eatimaud ad Dowlah being just then seized with the agonies of death, his women, overcome with dread, were weak enough to send a messenger, with a large sum of money, to appease the wrath of Nummood, and to request his prayers for the recovery of their lord. The impostor, on receiving the account of his situation, cried aloud to his companions that he had struck an arrow into the heart of an infidel, who would not recover: and Eatimaud ad Dowlah dying, the belief of Nummood's

mood's apoſtleſhip was confirmed among the vulgar more than ever. He continued in high reputation during his life, but upon his death, his ſons quarrelling with a confidential ſervant, he diſcloſed the ſcheme of the impoſture, and the hereſy in great meaſure ceaſed.

On the twenty ſecond of Rubbi al Saunee, Einaiut Oollah Khan was appointed to exerciſe the functions of vizier, but without the title; the emperor wiſhing to confer the poſt upon Nizam al Moolk, who was detained in Dekkan by ſome commotions in that country.

The inhabitants of Ajmere and Guzarat having ſent complaints to court of the oppreſſive conduct of the deputies of Maharaja Ajeet Sing, their governor, the emperor removed him from his employments, and appointed Hyder Koolli Khan to the former, and Muzzuffir Ali Khan to the latter province. Ajeet Sing, upon intelligence of his removal, roſe in rebellion, and took poſſeſſion of the town of Ajmere. Here, having aſſembled the chief officers of the province, he produced before them the imperial firmaun, under the ſignature of Mahummud Shaw, conſtituting him ſoubahdar of Guzarat and Ajmere during life, which had been imprudently given him by the emperor's mother, on his acceſſion to the throne, in order to enſure his fidelity, ſhould the ſyeds have meditated the depoſal of Mahummud Shaw. He diſpatched a copy of this, with a petition, to the preſence, repreſenting his removal as a breach of the royal promiſe, and a diſgrace, to reſiſt which he would hazard his life; but that if his majeſty would leave him Ajmere, he would willingly reſign Guzarat, and return to his duty. Upon receipt of the petition, a council was held, and Sumſam ad Dowlah, ameer al amra, conſidering the diſordered ſtate of the imperial finances, adviſed that Ajeet Sing ſhould be indulged with the province of Guzarat, and Ajmere be entruſted to a muſſulmaun nobleman, as it was nearer the capital, and a place of great veneration to the faithful. The emperor and Hyder

Koolli Khan were for puniſhing the rebel, and Saaudut Khan was ſummoned from Agra to command an army againſt him. On his arrival, preparations were ſet on foot, but owing to the diſagreements of the nobles at court, who were unwilling to be under his command, and the indolence of the emperor, they went on but ſlowly. In the mean time, intelligence arrived that Muzzuffir Ali Khan, ſoubahdar of Ajmere, who, unable to proceed to the province with his ſmall force, had halted till he ſhould be joined by Saaudut Khan, had been plundered by his troops, long in arrear, was obliged to fly, and had returned the commiſſion of his government to the preſence. Accounts were alſo received that two of Ajeet Sing's ſons had plundered ſeveral of the royal towns, and that the rich city of * Narnoul had been ravaged by their zemindars.

Sumſam ad Dowlah now reſolved to take upon himſelf the correction of Ajeet Sing, and ſent his advanced tents to be pitched without the city, and Hyder Koolli Khan ſwore to aſſiſt him with all his force; but his ardour ſoon cooled, on reflection that abſence from court might prove hurtful to his intereſt with the emperor. He adviſed Mahummud Shaw to offer terms to Ajeet Sing, obſerving, that in the preſent ſtate of the army victory was doubtful, and even ſhould the rebel be defeated, he would retire to the mountains, and prolong the war, which would be inſupportable from the lowneſs of the royal treaſury. The emperor, diſpleaſed at this advice, offered the command to Kummir ad Dien Khan, who would not accept it, but upon condition of Koottub al Moolk's being releaſed and detached with him, which was not complied with. Sumſam ad Dowlah, diſguſted at the neglect of his counſel, ſtaid from court; upon which Mahummud Shaw made ſome conceſſions, and put himſelf under his guidance. He pacified Ajeet Sing by promiſes and indulgence. The regulation of affairs was deferred till the arrival of Nizam al Moolk, whom the emperor had

* Only one hundred miles from Dhely.

had invited to court to take upon him the office of vizier. Intelligence was received of an insurrection of Afghauns in [a] Peshawir, who after an obstinate engagement had defeated and taken prisoner Khanehzaud Khan, the son of Sirbullund Khan, governor of the province.

In the beginning of this year the emperor was married to Mallakkeh Zummauneh, daughter of Ferokhsere, and the nuptials were celebrated with great splendour and rejoicings. A. H. 1135. A. D. 1722.

Nizam al Moolk, having settled the affairs of government in Dekkan, obeyed the emperor's summons to court, and was invested with the robes of the vizarut. He earnestly advised the emperor to dedicate his time to the administration of public affairs; but Mahummud Shaw was too much addicted to pleasure to hearken to it. Sumsam ad Dowlah, Kummir ad Dien Khan, and other noblemen, favourites of the emperor, and jealous of the influence of the new vizier, made it their business to divert the royal mind by dissipated amusements; till at length Nizam al Moolk, disgusted at the manners of the court, resigned the exercise of his office, under pretence of punishing Hyder Koolli Khan, who had rebelled in Guzarat, and obtained leave to march from Dhely. He left the capital after a few months stay, much to the satisfaction of Mahummud Shaw and his favourites, who regarded not the decline of the empire, while they were left to the enjoyments of luxury and indolence in the capital. A. H. 1134. A. D. 1722. A. H. 1136. A. D. 1723.

This year, the soubahdary of Agra was conferred upon Maharaja Jey Sing; who had now the satisfaction of reducing the fortress of Toone, against which he had spent so much time and money in the reign of Ferokhsere. Raja Gheerdhir was appointed governor of Malwa, and succeeded in the soubahdary of Oude by

 Saaudut

[a] Dependant on the province of Cabul.

Saaudut Khan, now honoured with the title of [*] Boorahan al Moolk.

Nizam al Moolk having entered Guzarat, Hyder Koolli Khan finding himſelf unable to oppoſe him, pretended madneſs, and retreated with his followers to Dhely, where he remained ſome time in diſgrace; but having requeſted to be ſent againſt Raja Ajeet Sing, who ſtill reſiſted the royal authority, he was taken into favour, and appointed to the government of Ajmere, where he behaved with great gallantry, and diſperſed the rebels. Nizam al Moolk, after ſettling the affairs of Guzarat, left his uncle Hamid Khan as deputy in that province, and proceeding through Malwa, which government had been conferred upon him in room of Maharaja Jey Sing, to eſtabliſh his authority in that country, returned to Dhely, but did not remain long. Finding the emperor immerſed in pleaſure, and ſurrounded by worthleſs favourites, negligent of affairs, and incapable of a grateful return to his important ſervices, he reſolved to repair to his government of Dekkan, where he
137. could be independant. He accordingly left the capital after a ſhort
724. ſtay, under pretence of a hunting excurſion, and haſtened to his province. The emperor, alarmed at his ſudden departure, diſpatched a firmaun privately to Mubariz Khan, ſoubahdar of Hyderabad, commanding him to attack Nizam al Moolk, and promiſing him the government of Dekkan if he ſucceeded. Mubariz Khan obeyed, was defeated, and ſlain. Nizam al Moolk, after the victory, ſent his head to court, with part of his ſpoils, and a petition congratulating his majeſty on the defeat of a rebel. From this period the imperial authority was only nominal in Dekkan, Nizam al Moolk being in fact the ſovereign, though oſtenſibly the viceroy of Mahummud Shaw, who received no tribute but the offerings cuſtomary at feſtivals and other particular occaſions. The emperor removed him from the governments of

Malwa

[*] Guide of the ſtate.

Malwa and Guzarat, appointing Raja Gheerdhir again to the former, and Sirbullund Khan to the latter province.

Nizam al Moolk, in order to divert the attention of the royal arms from chaſtizing his rebellion, perſuaded his uncle Hamid Khan, and the Mharatta chiefs Peelajee and Coantoojee, to raiſe commotions in Guzarat. Hamid Khan accordingly diſplaced the imperial officers and the managers of jaghires in the province. This freſh revolt occaſioned much confuſion at Dhely, and Mahummud Shaw was ſo enraged at the diſſentions among his miniſters, none of whom would accept the command of an army againſt the rebels, that he reſolved to releaſe Koottub al Moolk, and reſtore him to the vizarut; but was prevented from doing this by the ſudden death of that nobleman, ſaid to have been from poiſon, given by the contrivance of the perſons jealous of the royal favour towards him. Upon this event, the emperor offered the province of Guzarat to Sirbullund Khan, who accepting it was ſupplied with a [a] corore of rupees from the royal treaſury to raiſe troops; and at his requeſt Nudjum ad Dien Ali Khan, brother to Koottub al Moolk, was releaſed from his confinement and detached with him.

Sirbullund Khan for a time reſtored the royal authority in Guzarat; but though the Mharattas were unable to cope with him in a general engagement, they annually laid waſte the country, which, from their depredations, did not afford ſufficient revenue to pay the royal army; and Sirbullund Khan, not receiving ſupplies from the capital, was in the end obliged to diſband part of his troops, and conſent to pay a choute, or fourth part of the revenues, to the Mharattas, as the price of peace. From this period the throne of Dhely received no advantage from Guzarat, which by degrees fell wholly under the power of the Mharattas. The ameer al amra Sumſam ad Dowlah procured the removal of Sirbullund

[a] A million ſterling.

Sirbullund Khan from his government, under pretence of having diſgraced the emperor by ſubmitting to the choute, and Abee Sing, the ſon of Raja Ajeet Sing, was appointed to ſucceed him; but, inſtead of oppoſing, he entered into cloſer union with the Mharattas. Sirbullund Khan, who made ſome oppoſition to his ſucceſſor, was prevented from coming to court, and ordered, to retire to Agra.

When Nizam al Moolk ſaw the depraved policy of the court, the weakneſs of miniſters, and their ill treatment of Sirbullund Khan, his wiſhes to excite the Mharattas to ſubdue the provinces of Hindooſtan encreaſed. He perſuaded Bajeeraow, the general of Raja Sahoo, to attempt the reduction of Malwa and Guzarat. Accordingly, Bajeeraow and other chiefs, with a numerous army, having marched againſt Raja Gheerdhir and the deputies of Raja Abee Sing Rhatoree, attacked both ſoubahs, laying waſte many diſtricts. Raja Gheerdhir was not deſtitute of courage. He oppoſed Bajeeraow, but, on account of the ſmallneſs of his force, applied for aids to the court; however, notwithſtanding frequent petitions to the emperor and the ameer al amra, they had no effect; and he dying during the invaſion, was ſucceeded by Dia Bahadur, his relation, who continued gallantly to reſiſt the enemy. He wrote to court, that while he lived he would prevent the Mharattas from purſuing their conqueſts, but that if he fell, their attacks would penetrate the whole empire. Theſe repreſentations had no effect;
43. and at length, Dia Bahadur fell in battle, when Mahummud Khan
30. Bunguſh was appointed ſoubahdar of Malwa; but from the repeated incurſions of the Mharattas, he had little power, and in the
32. year 1145 was ſuperſeded by Raja Jey Sing Sewai. From a ſimilarity of religion he ſupported Bajeeraow, who, at his interceſſion with the ameer al amra, was appointed ſoubahdar of Malwa, and that province became in fact under the dominion of the Mharattas. Guzarat fell to them alſo from the neglect of Abee Sing, and

much

much devaſtation occurred in thoſe countries, to the great loſs of the empire. The correction of ſuch diſorder could only proceed from the hands of the valiant and the wiſe; what then could be done by the baſe and diſhonourable? The ſubtle fox cannot overcome the lion, nor is a wooden ſword of ſervice in the field of battle. Sumſam ad Dowlah had laid the defence of the empire and chaſtiſement of rebels on the foundation of cunning and deceit, hoping by intrigue to ſubdue ſuch ſtrong enemies as Nizam al Moolk and Bajeeraow. As ſuch ſchemes were ill-founded, like fireworks upon water, they were of no effect, and every plan he formed, became a cauſe of decline to the empire. The miniſters growing neglectful, the power of the rebellious gained ſtrength. The plain of contention was more extended, and the ſources of ruin and diſorder more open. At ſuch a time, an emperor was wanting of reſolution and firmneſs, who might have plucked out the weeds of rebellion with manly oppoſition by the roots, and generals, like Houſſein Ali Khan and Zoolfeccar Jung, who would have thrown the cord upon the necks of the obſtinate with the hand of valour.

When the Mharattas had reduced Malwa and Guzarat, without oppoſition from the court, they aſpired to further conqueſts in the imperial territories; and, making daily encroachments, by degrees ſeized upon ſeveral diſtricts of the ſoubahs of Aleabad and Agra. During theſe invaſions, Mahummud Khan Bunguſh, ſoubahdar of Aleabad, having planned the reduction of the [a] Bonedelas, of whom Raja Chutterſaul was chief, entered that country with an army, and took ſeveral places. Chutterſaul, obſerving the weakneſs of the imperial authority, applied for aſſiſtance to the Mharattas, promiſing them large ſums of money and a ſhare of his territories, as a recompenſe. Mahummud Khan, puffed up by his eaſy conqueſts, had kept only what force he judged neceſſary to ſecure

[a] Inhabitants of Bundelcund, a conſiderable territory in the provinces of Aleabad and Agra.

ſecure them, and diſmiſſed the remainder; but as he was but little acquainted with the roads, Chutterſaul ſurrounded him ſuddenly with an army. The navob, unable to combat a ſuperior force long in the field, took refuge in the fortreſs of Jeytghur, where he was cloſely blockaded by the enemy. His proviſions were ſoon exhauſted, and his followers reduced to eat their oxen, horſes, aſſes, and even dogs. He aſked aid of the court, but no one attended, till, at laſt, his ſon Caim Jung reſolved to relieve him, and his wife ſent her * veil among the Afghauns, to excite them to the deliverance of her huſband. The Afghauns collected, and contenting themſelves with ſuch pay as the begum of the navob could afford them, marched under the command of Caim Jung, and eſcorted Mahummud Khan in ſafety from Jeytghur to Aleabad. The imperial miniſters, making a pretence of Mahummud Khan's ill ſucceſs, removed him from the ſoubahdary of Aleabad, and appointed in his room Sirbullund Khan, who deputed his ſon Khanehzad Khan to command, himſelf reſiding at court, though he ſeldom viſited the emperor, being diſguſted with ill uſage.

32. In the year 1145, the emperor being on a hunting excurſion, received intelligence of the Mharattas plundering in the neighbourhood of Agra; upon which he marched towards them, but after a few days, the enemy retreating, he returned to Dhely.

In the following year, the Mharattas having extended their incurſions into the province of Agra, and ſeized ſeveral diſtricts appropriated to the ſupport of the royal houſehold, the ameer al amra prevailed on Mahummud Shaw to ſend an army againſt them, under the command of his brother Muzzuffir Khan. The Mharattas, according to cuſtom, would not engage him in the field, but hovered round, and diſtreſſed him by cutting off proviſions. He

* This was to expreſs the diſgrace that would attend the tribe, if the honour of the chief was not ſupported by it.

He marched as far as Seronje in the province of Malwa, where he halted for some months; during which the enemy kept him in constant alarm, by sham attacks, and destroying his supplies. At length the order of return was issued, for which he had impatiently waited; and on the twentieth of Mohirrim, 1147, he arrived at court, and was honoured with a tassel of jewels for the turban. Upon his reaching Dhely, the object of his hopes, in safety, he offered up oblations and charities to the poor, and his followers gave thanksgivings for the welfare of such an exalted nobleman. His friends uttered loud praises of the great conduct shewn in the campaign, and set forth his return in safety as a prodigy. In this year died prince Ali Tibbar, son of Azim Shaw. A.D. 1734.

During this year also, the ameer al amra and vizier marched against the Mharattas, but returned to court without effecting any thing of importance. The enemy continued their plunders and encroachments every where, with great cruelties.

Arraroo, a zemindar of Korah, taking advantage of the weakness of the empire, had put to death his governor Jaun Nissar Khân, brother to the vizier's wife, and seized his family and treasures; upon which Azim Oollah Khan was sent to chastise him, but the zemindar took refuge in his woods, and eluded his pursuer, who, tired out, returned to Dhely, leaving his army under the command of Khowauzim Beg Khan. Arraroo, emboldened by the navob's retreat, attacked and slew the deputy; upon which the vizier applied for assistance to Boorahan al Moolk Saaudut Khan, soubahdar of Oude, for the reduction of the rebel. Boorahan al Moolk possessed great generosity and valour, and in the year 1148 marched against Arraroo in his way to Dhely. Arraroo on his approach resolved to oppose him; and having one day intelligence from spies that Boorahan al Moolk had just alighted at his tent, and that he had on a green vest, and was also easily known from the A.D. 1735.

 whiteness

whitenefs and length of his beard, the rebel rufhed fuddenly from ambufh with his followers. Boorahan al Moolk remounted his elephant, and drew up his army as well as the fuddennefs of attack would allow. He had however changed his drefs, and wore a white veft; fo that Arraroo miftaking for him Aboo Terraub Khan, a principal chief, who was habited in green, and had a long white beard, levelled his attack at him, and charging clofe to his elephant with fome refolute followers, wounded him mortally with a fpear. This occafioned much diforder; but Boorahan al Moolk bravely attacked the rebel in turn, who was pointed out to him by Doorjun Sing, a relation of his own, in the navob's fervice. Doorjun Sing alfo engaged Arraroo perfonally, and after a fharp conflict put him to death, upon which the rebels fled in diforder. Boorahan, having offered up thanks to God for his victory, returned to his tents, and fent Arraroo's head to the emperor. The fkin of the body was flayed off, and fent ftuffed with ftraw to the vizier. Having remained fome days to regulate the affairs of the province of Korah, he left the command to his fon in law Suffder Jung, and purfued his route to court, where he was received with great honours.

Soon after this, Eaudgar Khan, a dependant of the ameer al amra, was difpatched with the funnuds of the foubahdaries of Guzarat and Malwa to Bajeeraow, hoping to effect his fubmiffion to the empire, through the mediation of Raja Jey Sing. This year died navob Roofhun ad Dowlah Zuffir Khan.

About this time the foubahdary of the province of Patna was taken from Fukhir ad Dowlah, and conferred upon Shujah ad Dowlah, the navob of Bengal, in addition to that government, and of the province of Oriffa.

Shujah

Shujah ad Dowlah was a native of Boorahanpore, and descended from the Turkish tribe of Afshar in Khorasaun. During Aurungzebe's campaigns in Dekkan, he married the daughter of Jaffier Khan, soubahdar of Bengal, and accompanied his father in law to that province; but, not agreeing with her in disposition, he resided mostly at Cuttac, the capital of Orissa, of which he was governor. Shujah ad Dowlah was celebrated for his clemency, justice, and all good qualities. Zebe al Nissa, begum of Shujah ad Dowlah, from duty to her father and resentment at her husband's attachment to other women, remained with her son Alla ad Dowlah Serferauz Khan at the capital of Moorshudabad, which was founded by her father, Jaffier Khan, and named after his original title of Moorshud Koollee Khan.

It was during the residence of Shujah ad Dowlah at Cuttac, that Aliverdi Khan, afterwards so famous as the usurper of Bengal, entered his service. His mother was distantly related to that nobleman. Her husband Mirza Mahummud was an officer in the service of the prince Azim Shaw, upon whose defeat and death, being greatly distressed, he was persuaded by his wife to seek the protection of her noble relation at Cuttac. Shujah ad Dowlah received him, with his two sons, Hajee Ahmed and Aliverdi, with kindness and favour among his dependants. Aliverdi, by his great qualities and important services, rose daily in the esteem of his patron; and Hajee Ahmed was also much distinguished. By degrees they became the chief managers of all the affairs of Shujah ad Dowlah; who, fond of pleasure, entrusted the province to their direction; nor was his confidence abused by the brothers.

As Jaffier Khan was much displeased at the conduct of his son in law, in his inconstancy to his wife, when he perceived himself advancing towards his end, he wished to be succeeded in the

government of the provinces by his grandſon Alla ad Dowlah Serferauz Khan at that time * imperial dewan. For this purpoſe he exerted all his influence at the court of Dhely. Shujah ad Dowlah, learning his intentions, conſulted upon diſappointing his meaſures with the brothers; and by their advice ſent agents to court to bribe the miniſters to his views. He alſo ſecretly diſpatched numbers of his beſt troops, under pretence of diſmiſſing them his ſervice, to Moorſhudabad, to form a party in his favour. The rainy ſeaſon advancing, and marching by land being very difficult, he took care to provide ſufficient boats for his army, that he might move on the inſtant of occaſion.

Accordingly, when advice came that Jaffier Khan could not ſurvive more than a few days, he began his march, leaving Mahummud Nukkee, his ſon by a concubine, in the direction of affairs at Cuttac. When ſomewhat advanced, he received the accounts of the navob's death, and a little farther on his march, the ſunnuds, appointing him ſoubahdar of Bengal from Dhely. He quickly arrived by forced marches at Moorſhudabad, which he entered without oppoſition, and ſeating himſelf on the muſnud, in the chehal ſettoon, or hall of forty pillars, commanded the royal grants to be read, and the officers of ſtate to acknowledge him as navob. His ſon Alla ad Dowlah Serferauz Khan, finding it in vain to ſtruggle againſt the emperor's will and his father's power, was among the firſt to congratulate him upon his acceſſion, and contented to remain in the office of dewan. Shujah ad Dowlah, having thus obtained his wiſhes, conducted the affairs of government with the advice of Aliverdi Khan, his brother Hajee Ahmed, Aulum Chund, his own dewan, now appointed roy royan, (who was among the Hindoos, truly worthy of confidence and power) and a few others, particularly Juggutt Seet Futteh Chund, whoſe wealth and credit as a merchant and banker exceeded millions, and

* Under the grant of this office the company now hold Bengal, &c.

and was never yet equalled by any. In the adminiſtration of juſtice he acted wholly from himſelf, and truſted to the repreſentations of no one; but to the utmoſt of his abilities examined every caſe, and liſtened patiently to both parties, deciding agreeably to juſtice, without regard to rank or ſtation. In the time of Jaffier Khan, the zemindars and renters had been oppreſſed with ſuch grievances, as are too horrid to relate. Agreeably to the following verſe of the poet Saadi; "Draw not thy precedents from evil inſtitutions, "for men will curſe thee, with thoſe who invented them." Shujah ad Dowlah upon his acceſſion ſummoned them before him, and demanded how they would behave, if he ſhould free them from their troubles. They, who had ſuffered ſeverely from the tyranny of Jaffier Khan, ſwore ſolemnly to be faithful to his perſon, and juſt in their payments, according to the ſettlements of Juggutt Seet. Shujah ad Dowlah then diſtinguiſhed them by khelauts and favours according to their ranks, and diſmiſſed them with joyful hearts to their ſeveral diſtricts. Bengal, which is called the paradiſe of regions, truly merited the appellation during the adminiſtration of Shujah ad Dowlah; and perſons of all ranks, living in eaſe and ſafety, were loud in his praiſes, repoſing under the ſhade of his proſperity. Not long after his acceſſion, the government of the province of Bahar was added to that of Bengal, the deputation of which he entruſted to Aliverdi Khan, for whom, on this occaſion, he procured the rank of five thouſand and title of Mahabut Jung. The favourite acquired new credit in his management of Bahar, the revenues of which had been embezzled and kept back by rebellious zemindars and military commanders; all of whom he either reduced or put to death.

To preſerve the connection of hiſtory, it is proper to return to the affairs of the imperial court, before we enter further on thoſe of Bengal and the navob Mahabut Jung, which ſhall be ſeparately treated of.

The

9. The Mharattas, notwithſtanding the appointment of Bajeeraow
5. to the government of Malwa, and other favours ſhewn them by the emperor, ſtill continuing their invaſions, and advancing their armies nearer to the capital, the ameer al amra, Khan Dowraun, marched at length with a great army to the vicinity of Agra, and the vizier, Kummir ad Dien Khan, with a powerful force towards Ajmere; but inſtead of acting on the offenſive, waſted their time in idle negotiations for peace in ſtanding camps, while the enemy plundered the country around them.

Boorahan al Moolk Saaudut Khan, ſoubahdar of Oude, poſſeſſed great courage and ability, and was anxious to acquire fame, by expelling the Mharattas and redeeming the diſgrace of the empire. He marched from his capital, attended by his ſon in law Suffder Jung, to the aſſiſtance of his friend the raja of Buddawer, a diſtrict of the province of Agra, who was cloſely preſſed by the enemy in his principal fortreſs. He could not, however, arrive in time to relieve him. Raow Mulhar, a principal chief, after reducing the raja to his terms, croſſed the Jumna, and waſted the country without mercy from Etawa to Mootee Baug, cloſe to the city of Agra. At length, Boorahan al Moolk coming upon him by forced marches, defeated him with great ſlaughter. Three principal officers were taken priſoners, and Mulhar with great difficulty eſcaped. The fugitives in their panic miſtaking the paſſage of the river Jumna, which they had forded, were drowned in great numbers; many were taken priſoners, and few regained the oppoſite ſhore. Mulhar with a few followers reached the camp of Bajeeraow, near Gualior. Boorahan al Moolk iſſued orders for each of his ſoldiers to prepare four days proviſions, and leave his baggage in the camp, intending to purſue the enemy to their own province, and redeem the honour of Hindooſtan, when he received orders from the ameer al amra to halt till he could join him with his forces, to act with more

effect

effect against the invaders. He unwillingly obeyed the mandate. This gave time to Bajeeraow to recover the panic of Mulhar's defeat; and he resolved to march towards Dhely, at that time almost empty of troops for its defence. So rapid was his progress, that he reached, and burned part of the suburbs of the capital, before any intelligence of his movement had gained the city. The emperor and inhabitants were thrown into the utmost consternation and despair. They were not relieved till after three days, (during which the Mharattas committed great devastations in the suburbs) by the arrival of Boorahan al Moolk and the armies of the vizier and ameer al amra. The enemy then retreated into Malwa, but were not pursued; and the ministers, to the disgrace and irreparable loss of the empire, persuaded Mahummud Shaw to purchase an uncertain peace, by consenting to the choute, or payment of a fourth part of the revenues to the Mharattas. The emperor would have waited for the concurrence of Nizam al Moolk, whom he had ordered to court, but the vizier and ameer al amra, jealous of his interference, concluded the treaty before his arrival. Nizam al Moolk attempted to recover the province of Malwa from the Mharattas; but after marching and defeating Bajeeraow, was obliged to return for the defence of Dhely against the Persian emperor, Nadir Shaw, who was advancing rapidly towards it.

Sumsam ad Dowlah Khan Dowraun, ameer al amra, possessed unbounded influence over the mind of the emperor, so that he directed all affairs as he thought proper, however impolitic or unadviseable; an instance of which has been already displayed in the compromise with the Mharattas. With the same imprudence, he neglected furnishing the usual supplies of money to the soubahdar of Cabul, for keeping up the stations in the passes and highways on the confines of the empire in that province; to which cause may be in great measure attributed the invasion of Nadir Shaw, who would

never,

never, in all probability, have attempted his expedition, had he not heard of the defenceleſs ſtate of the frontier. The grand cauſe of the Perſian monarch's diſpleaſure againſt Hindooſtan, was the protection which the rebellious Afghauns had received in the empire, after their defeat by his arms when regent of Perſia, though he had ſent an ambaſſador to Dhely, requeſting Mahummud Shaw that they might not find refuge in his dominions. Nadir Shaw, on his acceſſion to the throne of Perſia, ſent alſo an ambaſſador from himſelf; but no anſwer was given to his letters, nor the miniſter permitted to return to his maſter. During the ſiege of Candahar, Nadir diſpatched a nobleman of high rank, named Mahummud Khan, to the court of Dhely, to repeat his requeſt concerning the fugitive Afghauns, and to expreſs his diſguſt at the neglect ſhewn his embaſſies by the emperor of the Moguls. Mahummud Shaw and his miniſters were at a loſs what anſwer to return, and delayed the diſmiſſion of the ambaſſador, in hopes that he might fail in the conqueſt of Candahar, and be obliged to retreat into Perſia, when they would avoid the diſgrace of acknowledging a uſurper, as equal in rank with the ſovereign of Hindooſtan. Theſe repeated ſlights, and the eſcape from his vengeance which the Afghauns found in the provinces of Hindooſtan, determined Nadir Shaw, upon the fall of Candahar, to invade the empire. Accordingly, after that event, he marched to Cabul, the capital of the province of that name, which he took with little oppoſition, and remained in the vicinity near ſeven months; during which time his troops were employed in deſtroying the unfortunate Afghauns. It is probable he would not have advanced farther, had not a meſſenger and ſeveral horſemen, whom he had ſent from Cabul to Dhely, been murdered on their route by the inhabitants of Jellalabad. Upon intelligence of this, he inſtantly marched againſt that city, ſlaughtered the people without mercy, and purſued his route to Peſhawir, where Naſir Khan, the ſoubahdar of Cabul, reſided, to whom

whom he sent a message, signifying that he should arrive on a certain day, when, if not opposed, he would spare the country, and receive him into favour. Nasir Khan, however, prepared fo resistance, was defeated, and taken prisoner; but, after a few days imprisonment, was reinstated in his government on the part of th Persian monarch. From Peshawir, Nadir Shaw proceeded to Lahore, the soubahdar of which, Zekariah Khan, after some littl opposition in the field, took refuge in the capital, which he shortl after surrendered, and was invested with the command of it by th conqueror; who, leaving some of his troops with him to ensure hi fidelity, marched towards Dhely.

Mahummud Shaw and his ministers had long pretended t despise the arms of the victorious Nadir, and to disbelieve th daily accounts received of his advance. He had indeed take the field, but in the space of two months marched only fou days' journey from Dhely to the plain of Karnal; and here th fate of the empire was decided. The imperial army encamped o the banks of the canal of Alimerdan Khan, which supplied th city of Dhely with water. Entrenchments were thrown up, and numerous artillery linked together with massy chains, was plante round the camp. Nadir Shaw, after the taking of Lahore, sen frequent messages to the Mogul camp, desiring the dismission o his ambassadors, but was not obeyed; for what reason was neve known. The ameer al amra placed great hopes in the valour o the Raajepootes; but neither Jey Sing, nor any of the great rajas obeyed the summons to the royal standard on this occasion, sending idle excuses for their delay in their several districts. Great drea and confusion prevailed in the camp; and so bad was the intelligenc of the approach of the invaders, that it was not known how fa Nadir had advanced, till some wounded fugitives, from a foraging party, proclaimed to the affrighted Moguls the certainty of the Persians being within a few miles of their entrenchments. A general apprehension and alarm took place, and the emperor waited

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with the utmost anxiety for the arrival of Boorahan al Moolk Saaudut Khan, the soubahdar of Oude, upon whose conduct and valour he had placed all his hopes of delivery, in the present important crisis of his empire. The wished for intelligence of his near approach at
1. length arrived. On Tuesday the fifteenth of Zeekaud the ameer al
9. amra went to meet Boorahan al Moolk, about a mile from the camp; and having brought him into the imperial presence, he was received with the highest distinction, and commanded to encamp near the division of the ameer al amra.

Boorahan al Moolk had just left the emperor, and repaired to his ground, when word was brought him that the Persians had attacked his baggage, and were committing great slaughter; upon which he immediately remounted his elephant, and sending intelligence of this event to the ameer al amra, with a request of his assistance, hastened against the enemy. The ameer al amra communicated the message to the emperor, who consulted Nizam al Moolk. He recommended that Boorahan al Moolk should be recalled within the entrenchments, as the day was far advanced, and his troops were fatigued with a long march, so that it would be most prudent to delay offering battle to the enemy till the morrow. Mahummud Shaw, approving this advice, communicated it to the ameer al amra; but he, attributing it to the neglect and indolence of the nizam, represented to the emperor, that as Boorahan al Moolk had advanced far from the lines, and was most probably already engaged with the enemy, not to assist him, and voluntarily to give up such a deserving nobleman to slaughter, would be against the dictates of policy, valour, and generosity; therefore, permitting others to act as they chose, he should hasten to support him. Having said this, he advanced from his camp with his light artillery, and such troops as were inclined to follow him. About a fourth part of the day remained, when he came within a short distance of Boorahan al Moolk. Nadir Shaw had formed

formed his army in two divisions; one of which he left for the protection of his camp, and with the other advanced to the attack; subdividing it into three bodies. Two of these he detached to attack each of the ameers, and remained himself with the third, as a reserved line, to give assistance wherever it might be necessary. The Persians advanced with great fury, and in about half an hour the troops of Hindoostan were thrown into confusion with great slaughter. The ameer al amra was dangerously wounded, and most of his principal followers slain. His remaining attendants brought him back, almost dead with loss of blood, to the camp about nightfall; where, from a want of regularity and order, common in Hindoostan, his tents, baggage, and treasures had been wholly plundered by the soldiery and followers, on the supposition of his death; so that not a covering remained for his reception. At length his attendants procured a small tent, which they pitched for him. The vizier, nizam, and chief eunuchs of the emperor, came to condole with him on his situation, and learn the circumstances of his defeat. The dying minister, with a faint voice, said, "I have "done my duty, and finished my course. The future must be "attended to by you: but I earnestly advise, that the emperor "may not visit Nadir Shaw, or let him enter Dhely; and that "you turn back, by any means, this great calamity from this "spot." Having said this, he became speechless, and continued so till he breathed his last, on the third day following.

Boorahan al Moolk, who had remained on the field of battle, being deprived of most of his troops by death, or flight, was at last quite surrounded by the Persians, and incapable of further resistance, when he was known by a young soldier, a native of the same city with himself, who calling to him by name, conjured him to save his own life by becoming his prisoner; at the same time running up to his elephant, and ascending the seat by the ropes of the ladder. Boorahan al Moolk gladly submitted himself

to the mercy of the enemy, who carried him before Nadir Shaw; and he was treated with great kindness and distinction.

For the three following days the Mogul camp presented a scene of confusion not to be described; but, what is extraordinary, it was not attacked by the Persians. Boorahan al Moolk, hearing reports of the death of the ameer al amra, and hoping to succeed him in office, had prevailed on Nadir Shaw to offer peace, and retreat from Hindoostan, on the payment of * two corores of rupees, and receiving a visit from the emperor. He accordingly communicated these conditions to the emperor and Nizam al Moolk, who were rejoiced beyond measure, being before overwhelmed with dread and irresolution. Mahummud Shaw sent the nizam without delay to the Persian camp, where he was received with great favour by Nadir Shaw, who ratified the treaty; and he returned exulting to his master. The happy tidings of peace spread through the camp, and gave new life to the disheartened troops; but their joy was but of short duration. Nizam al Moolk, ambitious of the dignity of ameer al amra, requested it in return for his services in the negotiation, and the emperor immediately conferred it upon him, unmindful of the offence it would give to Boorahan al Moolk. The next day Mahummud Shaw went to visit the Persian monarch, agreeably to his request, and was met near the camp by Nadir's son, Nusser Oollah Mirza, who alighted from his horse upon seeing him; when the emperor was set down in his travelling throne, and they embraced each other. The prince then remounted, and conducted him to his father; who received Mahummud Shaw standing at the entrance of his tent, embraced him with kindness, and leading him to his musnud, seated him by him. After some conversation, and the usual ceremonies of presents and entertainments, Mahummud Shaw returned to his own camp, where his presence gave heartfelt joy and assurances

that

* Two millions sterling.

that peace was fully concluded. Such indeed was the opinion of the emperor and all his ſubjects; and juſt would it have been, but for the ſelfiſh diſloyalty of a diſguſted miniſter.

Boorahan al Moolk, learning that the office of ameer al amra had been given to another, burned with envy and diſappointment. In the fury of his paſſions he reſolved to be revenged upon the emperor and his rival. He obſerved to Nadir Shaw, that two corores of rupees were too ſmall a compoſition for the wealth of Hindooſtan; that he, as an individual, could pay ſo much; and that the removal of Nizam al Moolk, who alone had any ability to reſiſt his arms, would make the Perſian monarch maſter of the empire without a blow, when he might march to Dhely, only eighty miles diſtant, and poſſeſs himſelf of the immenſe treaſures of the imperial palace and the wealthy inhabitants of the capital. The avarice of Nadir was awakened by this treacherous remonſtrance, and he again invited Nizam al Moolk to his preſence; who, relying upon the faith of treaties, haſtened without ſuſpicion to his camp, where he was commanded to remain, and to prevail upon Mahummud Shaw by letter to make him another viſit. The nizam now repreſented to Nadir, that his behaviour was contrary to treaty; to which the Perſian replied, that he did not mean to depart from his agreement or injure the perſon or empire of Mahummud Shaw, but muſt have another interview. The nizam wrote information of this to his maſter; who, not knowing where to look for ſupport in the abſence of his miniſter, came to the camp of Nadir Shaw, attended only by a few of his favourite domeſtics, forbidding many of the nobility, who were anxious to guard his perſon, to follow him. Upon his arrival he was ordered by the Perſian monarch to remain in a tent pitched for his reception, and to ſend for his family, equipage, and the officers of his houſehold; which he did. At the ſame time orders were ſent to the Mogul camp to break up, and the ſoldiers to retire where they choſe without moleſtation; but

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the vizier, Kummir ad Dien Khan, was ſummoned to the preſence. Boorahan al Moolk, and Thamaſp Khan, a confidential nobleman of Nadir Shaw, were diſpatched in front to Dhely, to receive the keys of that capital and the imperial palaces from the governor; after which the conqueror, with his royal captive, proceeded by eaſy marches to that city. The utmoſt dread and confuſion prevailed in the Mogul army after the departure of Mahummud Shaw. Individuals conſulted their own ſafety by flight, but were plundered or killed; many by the Perſian marauders, and others by the huſbandmen of the country, who, in time of trouble in Hindooſtan, generally aſſume the occupation of robbery.

On the eighth of March, Nadir Shaw reached the gardens of Shalemar, and permitted Mahummud Shaw to proceed to his palace in the citadel of Dhely, with his family and domeſticks. On the ninth the conqueror made a triumphant entry into the city with his army, which was encamped on the beach of the Jumna, under the palace; but Nadir Shaw took up his reſidence within it; the grand hall of audience, and ſeveral other apartments, being prepared for his reception. Coins had been ſtruck at the imperial mint for this occaſion, which were diſtributed to the people in the cavalcade, bearing this inſcription in verſe;

"King over the kings of the world
"Is Nadir, king of kings, and lord of periods."

On the tenth died Boorahan al Moolk, of a cancer in his back, with which he had been long afflicted. It was reported, that he poiſoned himſelf, from the pangs of conſcience at his being the adviſer of Nadir's advancing to Dhely; but the rumour was not true.

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The ſtricteſt diſcipline had been obſerved by the Perſians, and no perſon ſuffered from the victors the ſlighteſt outrage; when, on the night of the tenth, a fatal tumult aroſe, which involved the inhabitants of Dhely in ruin. It was ſuddenly rumoured, that Nadir Shaw was dead; by ſome, naturally, and by others, that he had been aſſaſſinated by a Calmuck woman in the haram, at the inſtigation of Mahummud Shaw. The Dhellians too eaſily credited what they wiſhed to be true. They flew to arms, and maſſacred every Perſian they met in the city; which, during the night, was a ſcene of confuſion and horror. The nobles of Hindooſtan, inſtead of attempting to quell the madneſs of the people, by proclaiming that Nadir was ſtill alive and ſecure in the palace, which was garriſoned by his troops, remained inactive; and at ſome of their houſes, the Perſians, who reſided in them to protect their properties, were treacherouſly murdered. Nadir Shaw, at the commencement of the tumult, ſent out ſome officers to perſuade the people of their error; but inſtead of being liſtened to, they were ſlaughtered. Seeing it in vain to moderate their fury, and not chuſing to hazard his troops in the darkneſs of night and the cloſe ſtreets of the city, he reſolved to let the ſtorm ſpend itſelf, and wait for morning to take vengeance on its authors. About a thouſand Perſians were ſlain.

Early the next morning, Nadir Shaw iſſued from the palace, attended by his troops, and took poſt at the college of Rooſhun ad Dowlah, ſituated in a principal ſtreet. From hence he diſpatched bands of ſoldiers, commanding them to ſlaughter, without diſtinction of age or ſex, the wretched inhabitants of Dhely, in every avenue where they might find a murdered Perſian. His orders were obeyed with a ſavage readineſs. The carnage laſted from ſun-riſe till mid-day. About eight thouſand Indians, Moguls, and Afghauns, were maſſacred, and their houſes plundered, by the Perſians. To add to the horror of the ſcene, fires broke out

in ſeveral parts of the city. At twelve o'clock, Kummir ad Dien Khan prevailed on the conqueror to ſtop the maſſacre, when it ceaſed at once; ſo exact was the diſcipline of Nadir Shaw.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the miſery of Dhely, during this and ſeveral following days, when the ſtreets ſtreamed with human blood, and the bodies of the dead obſtructed the paſſages. Theſe were at length piled together in heaps, without diſtinction of rank or religion, and burned in the rubbiſh of the ruined houſes. Several noblemen were put to death by Nadir Shaw, for being acceſſary to the murder of Perſians during the tumult, and among them a ſon in law of the vizier, Kummir ad Dien Khan.

On the fourteenth, Niſſar Mahummud Khan was diſpatched to Oude, to demand from Suffder Jung the two corores of rupees, which had been promiſed by Boorahan al Moolk from his province. Nadir Shaw this day began his ſeizure of the imperial effects and treaſure. [a] Three corores and fifty lacs were found in the treaſury. [b] A corore and fifty lacs in plate; [c] fifteen corores in jewels; the celebrated peacock throne, valued at [d] one corore; and ſeveral other thrones of rich though ſmaller value, with the armory, eſtimated at [e] eleven corores, were ſeized for his uſe; alſo five hundred elephants, a great number of horſes, and the ſuperb camp equipage of the emperor.

On the fifteenth, a treaty of peace was drawn up, ſtipulating, that the provinces eaſtward of the Sind ſhould remain to the emperor

[a] Three millions, five hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.
[b] One million five hundred thouſand pounds.
[c] Fifteen millions ſterling.
[d] One million ſterling.
[e] Eleven millions ſterling.

emperor of Hindooſtan, and thoſe weſt of it be ceded to the crown of Perſia. Thus, Cabul, Tatta, and part of Multaun, were wreſted from the empire. Nuſſer Oollah Mirza, Nadir's ſon, was betrothed to the daughter of Yezdaun Bukſh, ſon of prince Moraud, the ſon of the emperor Shaw Jehaun.

On the ſixteenth, Jogul Kiſhoor, vaqueel of Bengal, was ſeverely beaten with ſticks, for not expediting the collection of the fine impoſed on the city.

On the ſeventeenth, Nadir demanded from the vizier [a] two corores and twelve lacks of rupees; when the latter pleading inability, he commanded his dewan, Mujiliſs Ram, to give in an account of the property of his maſter and of his own, threatening him with death if he ſhould be guilty of concealment. Three daughters and ſeven ladies were ſeized from the haram of Muzzuffir Khan, ſon in law to the vizier, and forced into the ſeraglio of Nadir Shaw.

On the eighteenth, a contribution was demanded from the nobles and ſervants of the court, bankers, merchants, and artizans, which was levied with the utmoſt ſeverity. Nizam al Moolk, the vizier, Sirbullund Khan, and other noblemen, were ordered to collect two corores and twelve lacks from the citizens, and pay it into the treaſury in ten days, on pain of Nadir's diſpleaſure.

On the nineteenth, the collectors of the fine began their exactions. Many perſons put themſelves to death to avoid puniſhment, their property being over-rated in the aſſeſſment. Among theſe were many officers of rank.

[a] Two millions and one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds.

On the twentieth, Nadir Shaw ſent nine Perſian horſes, with ſeventy five trays of gold and ſilver brocade and ſcarlet cloth to Mahummud Shaw, and ordered Saad ad Dien Khan, meer atuſh, to put his own guards as before over the haram and offices of the emperor.

On the twenty firſt, Loottff Ali Khan, topjee baſha, or commander of artillery, by orders of Nadir Shaw, with twelve thouſend men, marched out of the city, eſcorting the invaluable plunder of the capital to the gardens of Shalimar. On the twenty ſecond Nadir Shaw's equipage, among which were all the magnificent tents taken from the palace, was pitched on the banks of the Jumna, before the Lahore gate, and a thouſand Perſians of rank, who had taken up their quarters in the palaces of Khan Dowraun, Saadulla Khan, &c. marched to Shalimar. Centinels were placed at the gates of the city, to prevent the Perſians from carrying away any Hindooſtan women. A type of the laſt day afflicted the inhabitants of this once happy city, from the cruelties of the collectors of the fine. It was, before, a general maſſacre; but now, the murder of individuals. In every chamber and houſe was heard the cry of affliction. Buſſunt Roy, agent of the penſions, killed his family and himſelf. Khalik Ear Khan ſtabbed himſelf. Many took poiſon. The [a] venerable Cauzee al Kuzzaat was diſgraced by ſtripes.

In the ſame manner all the ſervants of the crown, the merchants, bankers, and all ſuſpected of having money, were harſhly treated; and many, to avoid torment, courted death by their own hands. Sleep and reſt forſook the city. On the twenty third, additions were made double and treble to the demands from the unfortunate officers of the court, and they were beaten and abuſed without mercy. Fojedaur Khan, governor of the environs of the city,

[a] Chief judge.

city, from whom four lacks of rupees were demanded, of which he had paid one, escaped from his guards, and arrived at his fort of Ferokhnuggur, twenty five coss distant; where he continued, though Nadir Shaw invited him back by solemn promises. He pleaded old age and inability. The Jauts, under Buddun Sing, rose in arms in the vicinity of the city, and attacked the foraging parties of the Persians.

On the twenty fourth, a fire broke out in the imperial [a] fersh khaneh, and destroyed effects amounting to a corore of rupees. Nadir Shaw now only waited for the payment of the fine, and the arrival of Nissar Mahummud Khan; after which he resolved to march immediately, and replace Mahummud Shaw on his throne.

At this time, abounding in disasters and calamity, the capital of the empire was become, from her various miseries and troubles, an emblem of the day of universal dissolution. First, from the general massacre, and the plunders and excesses of the Persian army, the conflagration, and other events, the inhabitants of all ranks were so alarmed, that like the affrighted animals of the desart, they sought refuge in the most private and concealed corners from further insult. Secondly, from the great scarcity of grain, [b] two seer of coarse rice were sold for a [c] rupee, and other necessaries in proportion. Thirdly, from a pestilential disorder; no morning passed that whole crowds in every street and lane did not die. Fourthly, from the exactions which occasioned a deliberate massacre. Unprincipled and unfeeling wretches, ever ready to use occasion, took the various quarters of the city in farm for the collection of the fine, at the original valuation. In place of ten, they extorted thirty and forty thousand rupees. The first sum was paid to the treasury,

[a] Repository of tents, carpets, canopies, cushions, beds, &c.
[b] About four pounds weight.
[c] Two shillings and threepence nearly.

treaſury, and the reſt embezzled by theſe infernal wretches. It is probable, four or five corores were thus extorted from the miſerable citizens, who, from the roads being blocked up, had not power to fly from theſe dreadful calamities, nor a hope of aſſiſtance. Danuſhmund Khan, one of the moſt learned men in Perſia, and firſt phyſician to the conqueror, who had been before this, at the requeſt of Boorahan al Moolk, honoured with the rank of three thouſand, and now officiated as ambaſſador between the emperors; was, at the deſire of Nadir Shaw, promoted to the rank of ſeven thouſand and office of [a] khanſamaun to Mahummud Shaw.

On the thirty firſt, Mahummud Ghazee ad Dien Khan, ſon of Nizam al Moolk, brought Meer Nizam ad Dien, fojedaur of the environs of the city, who had fled to Ferokhnuggur, to an interview with Nadir Shaw, to whom he preſented an offering of a lack and fifty thouſand rupees. He was graciouſly received, reeſtabliſhed in his office, commanded to bring in ſupplies of grain, and invite the people to the deſerted villages. The ſame day, at the requeſt of Nizam al Moolk, orders were given by Nadir Shaw to his chief ſecretary to prepare edicts to the governors of the different provinces and the chiefs of Dekkan, commanding them to obey Mahummud Shaw. Fifteen were accordingly written, and committed to Nizam al Moolk.

On the firſt of April, Raja Mujiliſs Ram, dewan to the vizier, having paid four lacks of rupees, ſtabbed himſelf to avoid the tortures ordered to be inflicted upon him to extort an additional ſum. Roy Khooſhal Chund and his ſon did the ſame. Seetaram, farmer of ſome royal lands and treaſurer to the vizier, alſo eight or ten principal officers, after having given ten, eight, ſix, and four lacks of rupees, on more being demanded, made their eſcape from the city. Jogul Kiſhoor, Nagir Mul, Saadoolla Khan, and other principal vaqueels,

[a] Steward of the houſehold.

vaqueels, were beaten almoſt to death to extort money from them. People of all ranks deſerted the city in crowds.

On the third, Nadir Shaw ordered a ſeizure of the effects of many capital merchants, who had not paid the ſums demanded from them; in conſequence of which rich goods were ſold for a fourth and fifth part of their value.

On the fifth, Nadir Shaw's ſeals were taken off the imperial ſtore-rooms and repoſitories, and thoſe of Mahummud Shaw and Danuſhmund Khan affixed in their room. The ſame day firmauns were ſent from Nadir Shaw to Raja Jey Sing, Raja Abee Sing, Juggut Sing, and other rajas of Hindooſtan; alſo to Raja Sahoo, Bajeeraow, and other Dekkan chiefs, with theſe contents:

"Between us and our dear brother Mahummud Shaw, in con-
"ſideration of the regard and alliances of the two ſovereignties, the
"connections of regard and friendſhip have been renewed; ſo that
"we may be eſteemed as one ſoul in two bodies. Now our dear
"brother has been replaced on the throne of this extenſive em-
"pire, and we are moving to the conqueſt of other regions, it is
"incumbent that ye, like your forefathers in former times, walk
"in the path of ſubmiſſion and obedience to our dear brother, as
"they did to former ſovereigns of the houſe of Timur. God
"forbid it, but if accounts of your rebelling ſhould reach our ears,
"we will blot you out of the pages of the book of creation."

On the ſeventh of April, Nadir Shaw ſent ſome valuable jewels, a ſirpeach, and bracelets, to Mahummud Shaw, with a meſſage, that his march was fixed for the ſeventeenth of the month, and deſiring, that on the morrow he would viſit him, attended by the nobility with all the inſignia of royalty, that he might give him ſome valuable advice, and take his leave. Accordingly, the next morning,

morning, being the eighth of April, Mahummud Shaw, with imperial pomp, attended by the court, on a travelling throne came out at the gate of the lion tower, and proceeded to the grand hall of audience, at the ſteps of which Nadir Shaw received him, and led him to a throne, after which all perſons retired. The two monarchs remained in private for near an hour. Nizam al Moolk, the vizier, and other great lords, were then admitted; to whom Nadir Shaw ſpoke nearly an hour, in terms of advice mingled with threats. Viands were then diſtributed, and dreſſes conferred upon them. Nadir Shaw preſented jewels for a turban, with a ſword ſet with jewels, to Mahummud Shaw, who then took leave, and retired to the lion tower in the ſame ſtate as before.

On the eleventh, all the Perſians quitted the city, except the body guards of Nadir Shaw, and encamped near Shalimar. The ſame evening Nuſſer Oollah Mirza took leave of Mahummud Shaw. The ſoubah of Multaun and four mahals of Yemneenabad were, at Nadir Shaw's requeſt, granted to Zekariah Khan, in room of the deceaſed Abd al Summud Khan, in addition to the government of Punjaab.

On the fourteenth, Nadir Shaw began his retreat from Dhely, and proceeded by regular marches to his own empire: but as the events of his route but little concern the hiſtory of Hindooſtan, they are not related in theſe pages. It is wonderful, but true, that the inhabitants of Dhely, at leaſt the debauched, who were by far the more numerous part, regretted the departure of the Perſians; and to this day, the exceſſes of their ſoldiery are topics of humour in the looſer converſation of all ranks, and form the comic parts of the drolls or players. The people of Hindooſtan at this time regarded only perſonal ſafety and perſonal gratification. Miſery was diſregarded by thoſe who eſcaped it, and man, centered wholly in himſelf, felt not for his kind. This ſelfiſhneſs, deſtructive of public

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and private virtue, was universal in Hindoostan at the invasion of Nadir Shaw; nor have the people become more virtuous since, consequently, not more happy, nor more independant.

Upon the retreat of Nadir Shaw, the emperor made some changes among the great officers of state, and advanced two noblemen, who had shewn much attachment and fidelity to his person during the late troubles, to high rank. One of these was Ameer Khan, son of the principal favourite of the emperor Aurungzebe, of the same name, and the other Izaac Khan, of a middle rank about the court. Mahummud Shaw, jealous of the power of the Tooraun nobles, wished to remove the vizier Kummir ad Dien Khan from office. Ameer Khan was pitched upon to succeed him; but the emperor was fearful of executing his resolution till the return of Nizam al Moolk to Dekkan, as he was nearly related to the vizier, whose interest he espoused. This event at length occurred; the nizam being necessitated to repair to his government, where his son Nasir Jung had begun to assume independance. With this design, he had taken leave of the emperor, and pitched his encampment near the city, having obtained the deputation of his office of ameer al amra for his son Ghazee ad Dien Khan, who was also son in law to the vizier. Mahummud Shaw now privately bestowed the inkstand of the vizarut on Ameer Khan, who imprudently boasted of the honour he had received. Kummir ad Dien Khan hearing of this, advised with the nizam how to act, who recommended him to beg his dismission from court, and accompany him to Dekkan. He accordingly repaired to the nizam's camp, from whence he dispatched a petition, observing to his majesty, that as he found a change towards him in the royal behaviour, from the arts of interested persons, though he had been guilty willingly of no crime, he begged permission to retire to Dekkan and resign his office. Mahummud Shaw, alarmed at the departure of the vizier, (for he possessed not steadi-

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neſs of reſolution,) conſulted with Ameer Khan and Izaac Khan what anſwer to return. The former adviſed compliance with the requeſt, aſſuring him, that if he was appointed vizier, he would take ſuch meaſures as ſhould ſecure his majeſty from ſuffering from the reſentment of the diſcarded miniſter. The emperor was ſilent, and diſmiſſed Ameer Khan; after whoſe departure he conjured Izaac Khan by his own head to ſpeak his real ſentiments. Izaac Khan, patronized by Ameer Khan, and joined with him in the late conſultations, was at a loſs; which the emperor obſerving, again entreated him more earneſtly. Upon this he replied, that if he ſhould recommend meaſures contrary to thoſe of Ameer Khan, he ſhould forfeit his word, and if he adviſed the ſame, he ſhould be inimical to his majeſty's welfare; therefore begged to be ſilent; but Mahummud Shaw repeated his requeſts. He then obſerved, that though Ameer Khan was of high rank, and the ſon of a nobleman of ſtill higher, and poſſeſſed courage and much wit, yet from the looſeneſs of his manners, he could not command proper reſpect in the important office of vizier; that his dependants, among whom was himſelf, by his patronage recommended to his majeſty, and raiſed to diſtinctions, were as yet eſteemed only by the great rajas of Hindooſtan as ordinary perſons to whom they would not ſubmit as ſuperiors: that, on the contrary, they regarded with veneration the nizam and vizier, and eſteemed their ſervice honourable to themſelves; therefore, it would not be adviſeable to remove ſuch perſonages, for thoſe like Ameer Khan and himſelf. The emperor, upon this, ſought to conciliate the vizier, and communicated his intentions to Ameer Khan; who immediately haſtened to the nizam, offering conceſſions to him and the vizier. It was agreed, that he ſhould for the preſent, as a proof of his ſincerity in relinquiſhing his deſigns againſt the vizier, retire to his government of Aleabad; which he did immediately. The vizier returned to court, where harmony was again eſtabliſhed, and Izaac Khan became equally the favourite

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of the minifter, as of Mahummud Shaw. Boorahan al Moolk was fucceeded in the government of Oude by his fon in law Suffder Jung; Zekariah Khan was continued foubahdar of Lahore; and Shujah ad Dowlah, navob of Bengal, was fucceeded by his fon Allah ad Dowlah Serferauz Khan; who being fhortly after defeated and flain by Aliverdi Khan, the governor of Patna, the ufurper feized the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriffa, and was confirmed in them by the imperial grants, for a large pefhcufh and a promife of remitting the royal revenues to the treafury. Nizam al Moolk returned to Dekkan, which had fallen into diforder, from the difaffection of the provinces during the invafion of Nadir Shaw, and the precipitate conduct of his fon Nafir Jung.

Upon the departure of Ameer Khan to Aleabad, Izaac Khan enjoyed the greateft fhare of the emperor's confidence; and as he did not afpire to the more important offices of ftate, the vizier was not jealous of the favours conferred upon him: but Izaac Khan did not long furvive his exaltation. Mahummud Shaw was truly afflicted at his lofs, and continued his affection for the father to his children, but particularly to the eldeft fon, Meerza Mahummud, often faying, that had he not him to fupply the place of the deceafed, he fhould have died of grief for his lofs.

This year the emperor fummoned to court Ameer Khan from Aleabad, Suffder Jung, foubahdar of Oude, Zekariah Khan, nizam of Lahore and Multaun; alfo the rajas Bukht Sing Rhatoree and Jey Sing. A mandate was likewife difpatched to Nizam al Moolk; but he pleaded in excufe for his difobedience, his great age, though in fact he was at the time employed in fecuring the government of Dekkan to his family. Raja Jey Sing died this year, and three of his wives with many concubines burned themfelves on his funeral pile. Ameer Khan and Suffder Jung, on their arrival at court, were received with the greateft marks of the royal favour. This A. H. 1156. A. D. 1743.

year the emperor's only ſon, prince Ahmed, was married to a daughter of the lineal deſcendant of Mahabut Khan, ſo celebrated in the reign of [a]Jehaungeer. The ſoubahdary of Guzarat was conferred on Fukhir ad Dowlah; but, after a feeble attempt to recover it from the Mharattas, he returned to Dhely.

57. Suffder Jung was hononoured with the poſt of meer atuſh, or
44. command of the artillery, and the government of Kaſhmeer.

58. This year the emperor, at the requeſt of Suffder Jung, march-
45. ed to reduce [b]Ali Mahummud Khan, a Rohilla adventurer, who had from the negligence of government poſſeſſed himſelf of the diſtricts of [c]Kutteer, and aſſumed independance of the royal authority. He was beſieged in a fortreſs called Bangur, and being taken priſoner, was committed to the care of the vizier; after which the royal army returned to Dhely. Zekariah Khan dying, the ſoubahdary of Lahore was conferred on the vizier, who appointed two ſons of the deceaſed his deputies; but the brothers quarrelling with each other, the eldeſt obtained ſuperiority in the conteſt, and was confirmed in the government of the province, with the title of Shaw-nowauz Khan.

59. This year was diſtinguiſhed by no other remarkable events,
46. than the death of Ameer Khan, and the marriage of Shujah ad Dowlah, ſon of Suffder Jung, to the daughter of the late Izaac Khan,

[a] Mahabut Khan ſeized that emperor's perſon, and for ſome time controuled the royal authority; but was obliged to retire by the intrigues of the empreſs Noor Jehaun.

[b] The founder of the Rohilla government, in the end overthrown by Shujah ad Dowlah with the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, for having neglected to fulfil the terms of a treaty made with him, when defended by his arms from the invaſions of the Mharattas.

[c] Now called, from the reſidence of the Rohillas, Rohilcund. It is in poſſeſſion of the navob vizier.

Khan, the emperor's favourite. These nuptials were celebrated with uncommon splendour. Among the presents made to the bride, were one thousand silver cups, each weighing [a] one hundred rupees.

Ameer Khan had since his last arrival at court conducted the whole administration; the vizier being incapable of attending the durbar, from a hurt occasioned by a fall from a terrace, and contentedly allowing his rival to exercise the influence of his office in his name, while he enjoyed security and repose. Suffder Jung, the only one of the nobility able to oppose him, was his friend; so that he had no competitor for the royal favour. He was naturally free of speech, and the emperor, fond of his repartee, had allowed him more license in conversation than was consistent with respect to his own dignity. As he acquired power in the state, this freedom grew to importunity, when he was on business with the emperor; which by degrees disgusted Mahummud Shaw, and made him wish his removal from office. The royal jealousy was also excited by Ameer Khan's paying a visit to the princes of the blood confined in the citadel of Seleemgur. The emperor, however, fearing his power, did not openly shew any change towards him. At length, Ameer Khan one day pressing some request, which his majesty did not chuse to grant, he desired him to be silent, and he would hear him on the subject another day. The minister persisted, and was three times mildly put off, but still continued his importunity. At length, Roze Afzoon Khan, a eunuch, [b] nazir of the haram, rebuked him in harsh terms for his disrespect to his sovereign; upon which Ameer Khan, highly enraged, exclaimed, "What privilege "has a slave to interrupt the conversation of a nobleman?" The eunuch replied, "If I am a slave, I am the slave of his majesty "alone, and not of others." The minister, inflamed with passion, now addressed the emperor, saying, if the eunuch was not removed, he

[a] Twelve pounds sterling.

[b] The nazir has the sole direction of the seraglio.

he would no longer attend the court; and demanded the difpofal of his office of nazir to one of his own fervants. The emperor confented for the prefent, and the minifter retired; but Mahummud Shaw, on confideration, was alarmed for his own fafety, fhould Ameer Khan perfift in claiming poffeffion of the nuzzarut. The eunuch advifed the affaffination of the minifter, and undertook to effect it, without delay. The emperor affented. A perfon who had been difcharged from the fervice of Ameer Khan, was applied to by the eunuch, and agreed to perpetrate the murder. A day or two afterwards the minifter attended the durbar, to receive the inveftiture of the nuzzarut, bringing with him Aggah Khan, a favourite eunuch, to be appointed his deputy in its immediate exercife. The affaffin was placed in the paffage leading to the chamber of private audience, and coming behind him juft as he had reached the door, ftabbed him with a dagger fo effectually, that the unfortunate Ameer Khan fell down dead on the inftant. His corpfe was thrown into a palanquin and carried to his own houfe, where the imperial officers had been already fent to feize his effects; but were refifted by the military followers of the deceafed, under pretence that great arrears of pay were due to them, fatisfaction for which they demanded, before they would relinquifh the perfonal eftate; nor would they fuffer the body to be buried. After four days, Suffder Jung pledging himfelf for the payment of their demands, if they would give up the corpfe for interment, by this time in a ftate of putrefaction, they confented; keeping, however, the neareft relations of the deceafed in their hands, as a fecurity for the performance of his promife. After the funeral, the effects were fold to fatisfy the troops, and the emperor obtained poffeffion of the jewels and armoury for a [a] lack of rupees, which were worth [b] fifty lacks, if not a greater fum. The jaghire of the deceafed was given to the daughter of the emperor, and put under the direction of Nudjum ad Dowlah, fon to the late Izaac Khan.

This

[a] Twelve thoufand pounds.

[b] Five hundred thoufand pounds fterling.

This year was diſtinguiſhed by the invaſion of Ahmed Abdallee, and the death of the emperor Mahummud Shaw. Ahmed was the ſon of a chief of the Afghaun tribe of Abdal, in the vicinity of the city of Heraut, and was taken priſoner in his infancy by Nadir Shaw, who gave him the poſt of a [a] yeſſawul, and by degrees promoted him to a conſiderable command in his army. Upon the aſſaſſination of that monarch, he had the good fortune to poſſeſs himſelf of a conſiderable treaſure, with which he retired to his native country, and aſſumed the honours of royalty over the Afghauns of his tribe. He then marched againſt the fortreſs of Candahar, which ſubmitted to his arms; and prevailed upon Naſir Khan, the ſoubahdar of Cabul, to acknowledge his authority, permitting him to continue in office on promiſing to pay down five lacks of rupees. Naſir Khan would have performed his agreement, but the chief inhabitants of the province refuſing to contribute the ſum, and perſuading him to reſiſt, he withdrew his allegiance; upon which Ahmed Abdallee marched againſt him. On his approach the people of Cabul deſerted their governor, and Naſir Khan retired to the city of Peſhawir, where he held out for ſome time; but fearful of falling into the hands of Abdal Shaw, as his proviſions were exhauſted, and he had no hopes of a ſupply, he made his eſcape towards Dhely, leaving his family and effects behind him, which, with the fortreſs, fell into the hands of the beſiegers, two days after his departure. During this ſiege, Shawnowauz Khan, ſoubahdar of Lahore, offered to join the fortunes of Ahmed Shaw Abdallee, on condition of being appointed his vizier, and his propoſal was accepted; but, at the remonſtrance of his uncle Kummir ad Dien Khan, vizier to the emperor Mahummud Shaw, he repented of his treachery; and when Ahmed Abdallee, on the fall of Peſhawir, claimed performance of his engagement, he declined it. The ſhaw, being enraged, marched againſt Lahore, which fell into his hands after a ſhort reſiſtance. Shaw-

A. H. 11
A. D. 17

[a] Mace-bearer.

Shaw-nowauz Khan made his efcape, with a few attendants, to Dhely. Emboldened by this fuccefs, and the weaknefs of the empire; Ahmed Shaw refolved to attempt the conqueft of the capital of Hindooftan; and in the beginning of this year began his march from Lahore. Mahummud Shaw, being at this time too much indifpofed to take the field, difpatched his only fon, prince Ahmed, againft the enemy, under the conduct of the vizier, Kummir ad Dien Khan, Suffder Jung, foubahdar of Oude, Eefuree Sing, raja of Jeypore, and feveral other chiefs, with a great army. They advanced to the banks of the Suttulludge without meeting the enemy, who had artfully paffed them and plundered the rich city of Sirhind, where the heavy baggage of the prince was depofited. Upon intelligence of this misfortune the prince returned, and upon his arrival near the enemy threw up entrenchments round his camp. The Afghaun fhaw did the fame; and for fome days feveral fkirmifhes took place between the two armies. At length, Kummir ad Dien Khan, the vizier, being killed as he was at his devotions in his tent by a cannon ball, a panic prevailed in the Mogul army, and Eeefuree Sing with his Raajepootes fled from the field. Meer Munnoo, the vizier's fon, and Suffder Jung, however, difdained to fly, and by their addrefs reftored order in the camp. The next day, a magazine of rockets taking fire in the enemy's camp, numbers of the troops were wounded by the explofion; and Ahmed Shaw Abdallee, either difheartened by this lofs, or fatisfied by the plunder gained at Sirhind, thought proper to retreat towards Cabul, which he did unmolefted. Mahummud Shaw being near his end, upon intelligence of the enemy's defeat, commanded the prince to return to Dhely, having firft conferred the government of Lahore on Meer Munnoo, as a reward for his fervices. Before the royal army reached Dhely the emperor expired, aged forty eight years and fome months, in the thirty firft year of his reign. His death was concealed for fome days, till the arrival of the prince; who on the firft of Jemmaud al Awul was faluted emperor in the garden of Shalimar;

Shalimar, and on Friday, the twelfth of the ſame month, went in royal pomp to the great moſque, where the khootbah was read, and coins were ſtruck in his name. Mahummud Shaw was buried in the college of Nizam ad Dien, in a ſepulchre he had erected on purpoſe.

Mahummud Shaw was not deſtitute of abilities and judgment, but had an indolence of diſpoſition too blameable in a ſovereign; on which account he was overruled by his miniſters, and governed by his domeſtic ſervants. He was unable to reſtore the empire from the decline it had ſuffered during the reign of Ferokhſere; and being very young at his acceſſion, and addicted to pleaſure, he neglected publick buſineſs; ſo that diſorder encreaſed. After the invaſion of Nadir Shaw he became diſpirited, and gave himſelf up to devotion and the ſociety of religious men. He was averſe from oppreſſion and ſhedding of blood, and the people from him ſuffered no wrong. While he lived, the royal name was reſpectable; and by his prudence he ſuſtained the tottering pillars of the ſtate from falling into total ruin, but could not repair the unwieldy fabric.

Kummir ad Dien Khan, vizier, though neglectful of buſineſs, and much addicted to women and wine, yet was ſo merciful and generous, that the inhabitants of Dhely ſtill remember him with gratitude and affection, notwithſtanding his incapacity for his important ſtation.

AHMED SHAW.

AHMED Shaw on his acceſſion offered the vizarut to Nizam al Moolk; who excuſed himſelf from accepting it, on account of his great age, being in his hundred and fourth year; nor did he long ſurvive this refuſal, dying about a month afterwards in the vicinity of Boorahanpore, the capital of Khandeſhe. He had governed the Mogul provinces of Dekkan for thirty years, as an independant prince, except in name, with great ability and ſucceſs. He left behind him ſix ſons, and was ſucceeded in Dekkan by the ſecond, Meer Ahmed Naſir Jung; the eldeſt, Ghazee ad Dien, reſiding at Dhely, in the office of ameer al amra. Nizam al Moolk is much venerated in Hindooſtan for his wiſdom, policy, generoſity, and learning. An account of his life would form a volume, which may one day be preſented to the public.

Immediately upon the death of the nizam the vizarut was beſtowed on Suffder Jung, who aſſumed the whole adminiſtration of the imperial authority; Ahmed Shaw, contrary to the hopes which had been formed of him, giving himſelf up to pleaſure, and paying no attention to the affairs of government. Suffder Jung's firſt meaſure in office, was to attempt the expulſion of the Rohillas from Kutteer, bordering on his province of Oude. He for this purpoſe inſtigated Kaium Jung, the navob of Ferokhabad, to declare war againſt them, Ali Mahummud their chief being juſt dead, and the country in an unſettled ſtate, owing to the minority of

of his ſons and the ambitious diſputes of their guardians. Kaium Jung complied with the wiſhes of the vizier, but was defeated and ſlain by the Rohillas.

Diſappointed in the conqueſt of Kutteer, Suffder Jung reſolved to reap advantage from the death of the deluded Kaium Jung. He perſuaded the emperor to march towards Ferokhabad, and confiſcate his eſtates. The widow, children, and mother of the navob, unable to reſiſt, ſubmitted to his authority and gave up their treaſures. The principal ſervants of the deceaſed were ſent priſoners to Aleabad; but his mother was allowed to keep the city of Ferokhabad and twelve ſmall diſtricts, for the ſupport of the family, as they had been conferred on it in perpetuity by the emperor Ferokhſere. The conquered country was committed to the care of the vizier's deputy, Raja Nowil Roy. This year, Ahmed Abdallee advanced again as far as Lahore; but being gallantly reſiſted by Meer Muhnoo, he thought proper to retreat, on his agreeing to pay him the revenues of four diſtricts in that province. A. H. 1162. A. D. 1749.

The vizier was ſcarcely returned to Dhely, when Ahmed Khan, a brother of the late Kaium Jung, collected an army of Afghauns, and recovered the territories lately ſeized from his family, by defeating Raja Nowil Roy, who was ſlain in the action. The vizier was on his march to aſſiſt his deputy, when he received accounts of his death, and preſſed on to revenge it; but the fortune of Ahmed Khan prevailed. He, in a general action, defeated the vizier, who fled to Dhely, trembling for the ſafety of his province of Oude, now expoſed to the reſentment of the enemy. A. H. 1163. A. D. 1750.

Ahmed Khan immediately after his victory marched to Aleabad, which fortreſs he beſieged, and diſpatched his ſon Mhamood Khan to ſeize the city of Lucnow. The vizier ſummoned an army of Mharattas to his aſſiſtance, with which, in two months after his loſs,

loſs, he moved from Dhely, recovered his own dominions from the enemy, and obliged Ahmed Khan, with his allies the other Rohillas, to take ſhelter in the hills. Upon his ſubmiſſion, Ahmed Khan was reinſtated in the poſſeſſion of Ferokhabad and a country producing a revenue of ſixteen lacks of rupees; the reſt of the territories poſſeſſed by the late Kaium Jung being divided between the vizier and the Mharattas. The other Rohillas purchaſed their pardon by the payment of a large contribution. This year was alſo diſtinguiſhed by an attempt to recover the ſoubahdary of Ajmere *from the Raajepootes, who had aſſumed independance; but the* imperial general was defeated, and returned in diſgrace to Dhely. The vizier, after his victory, employed himſelf in reſettling his waſted provinces.

1. This year was diſtinguiſhed by the death of Naſir Jung, ſecond ſon and ſucceſſor to Nizam al Moolk in Dekkan, by a conſpiracy of his own ſervants, aſſiſted by the French, who ſurprized his camp while he was engaged in quelling a rebellion raiſed by his nephew Muzzuffir Jung, who was taken priſoner; but on the death of his uncle was placed on the muſnud of Dekkan by the conſpirators. This young prince did not long enjoy his dignity, but was aſſaſſinated almoſt immediately after his acceſſion, by the ſame perſons who had raiſed him to power; when Sullabut Jung, third ſon of the old nizam, was placed on the muſnud by the French, and Raja Ragonaut, dewan to Muzzuffir Jung. Mr. Buſſy was created a noble of the empire, and the northern ſirkaurs granted in jaghire to his nation.[a]

This year Ahmed Shaw Abdallee again advanced as far as La-
2. hore, and was oppoſed for four months by Meer Munnoo; who, however, loſing two of his principal generals, and his troops being diſpirited, was obliged to ſubmit. He was received into favour by

[a] For a detail of theſe events, ſee Mr. Orme's elegant hiſtory.

by the conqueror, who appointed him governor of Lahore and Multaun under his authority; and thus were these two valuable provinces torn from their dependance on the descendants of Timur. Ahmed Abdallee, during his stay at Lahore, sent an ambassador to Dhely, demanding concessions from the emperor; who, much alarmed, recalled Suffder Jung to court. The vizier obeyed the summons, and repaired to Dhely, with his own army, and his auxiliary Mharattas; but Jaweed Khan, the favourite eunuch, before his arrival had persuaded the emperor to purchase peace by complying with the demands of the Abdallee monarch, who retreated from Lahore to his own dominions. The vizier, offended at this measure, declined appearing at court, encamped in the neighbourhood of Dhely, and informed the emperor that he must devise some means of paying the Mharattas, whom he had brought to his assistance on the promise of a large sum of money. At this period, fortunately for Ahmed Shaw, Ghazee ad Dien Khan, eldest son of the late nizam, esteeming the death of his brother Nasir Jung, favourable to his claims on the government of Dekkan, offered to pay the demands of the Mharattas, if the emperor would grant him the soubahdary of that country. Ahmed Shaw readily complied, and Ghazee ad Dien Khan prevailed on the Mharatta chiefs to accompany him to Dekkan, by payment of a large sum of money in hand, and promises of greater favours when he should arrive at his government.

The vizier, Suffder Jung, upon the departure of the Mharattas, entered Dhely, and attended in his offices at court; but he was much disgusted at the influence of the eunuch Jaweed Khan over the emperor, and the disgraceful peace made by the favourite's advice with the Abdallee Shaw. He resolved to remove him; and, for this purpose, having invited him to an entertainment, had him assassinated by one of his servants. This action enraged the emperor against him, and made him resolve on displacing him

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from his person and the vizarut; but such was the power of Suffder Jung, that Ahmed Shaw dared not for the present avow his designs.

Ghazee ad Dien Khan, with the Mharattas, reached Aurungabad, the capital of Dekkan, unmolested, but died suddenly, a few nights after his arrival at the city; upon which his followers dispersed, and his body was brought by his domestics to Dhely. He left behind him one son, named Shaab ad Dien, a youth of extraordinary abilities. By the interest of Suffder Jung, he was appointed to succeed his father as ameer al amra, and received the same titles of Ghazee ad Dien Khan Bahadur, in addition to his own. The first use which the young man made of his power, was to advise the emperor to proceed to extremities in his resentment against his patron. Ahmed Shaw, accordingly, removed him from his office of meer atush, and expelled his deputy from the palace: Suffder Jung, unwilling to resist his sovereign, requested to be allowed to retire to his government of Oude; and the emperor consenting, he left Dhely, and encamped at a small distance from it. His friends, however, representing to him the folly of so easily resigning his power, he changed his intention of repairing to Oude, and resolved to depose Ahmed Shaw; for which purpose he called the Jauts to his assistance, and throwing off his allegiance, set up a youth as emperor, pretending that he was one of the royal family who had escaped from prison. He besieged Dhely for six months, but was bravely resisted by the young ameer al amra. Both parties at length being tired of the war, Suffder Jung, on being allowed to keep the provinces of Oude and Aleabad, gave up the pretended prince, and retired to his government, leaving Ghazee ad Dien Khan in possession of what authority yet remained to the imperial name, and his office of vizier was conferred on Intizam ad Dowlah, son of the late vizier, Kummir ad Dien Khan.

Upon

Upon the retreat of Suffder Jung, Ghazee ad Dien Khan, being joined by an army of Mharattas, which he had invited into his service, marched from Dhely against the Jaut raja, Soorauje Mul, who possessed the province of Agra. The raja, unable to keep the field, retired to his strongest fortress, which was surrounded; but the minister having no battering cannon petitioned the emperor to send the royal train from Dhely. By this time Ahmed Shaw had been alarmed at the ambitious proceedings of the young ameer al amra, who had behaved towards him with great haughtiness, and shewn little respect to the royal authority, which made him apprehensive of his own safety, should he acquire the rich conquest of the Jaut territories. Soorauje Mul had also written privately to court, that if the emperor would march to [a] Secundra, he would join him with his troops, and free him from the impending dangers of the treachery of his minister. This petition was enforced by the advice of Intizam ad Dowlah, who enjoyed the chief confidence of the emperor and his mother, to whose affections he had succeeded on the death of Jaweed Khan. Ahmed Shaw refused the cannon, and marched from Dhely with a small army of household guards, but a cumbrous train of followers and baggage, carrying with him all the ladies of the haram, to Secundra. Ghazee ad Dien, on intelligence of this, detached a party of Mharattas to impede his progress. These plunderers surprized the royal camp at night. Ahmed Shaw, with his mother and vizier, made their escape in covered litters to Dhely, with a few attendants, leaving their unhappy followers to the mercy of the enemy. On this occasion, all the insignia of royalty, the imperial baggage, and many princesses of the Timur family, (among whom was the widow of Mahummud Shaw) fell into the hands of the Mharattas. After the confusion of victory and consequent plunder, the ladies were released, and furnished with an escort to Dhely.

Ghazee

[a] A town between Dhely and Agra.

Ghazee ad Dien now returned to Dhely, and aſſuming the vizarut from Intizam ad Dowlah, depoſed the unfortunate Ahmed Shaw, who was blinded, and confined with his mother in Seleemgur. Yezzeez ad Dien, ſon of the late Jehaundar Shaw, was proclaimed emperor, by the title of Aulumgeer the Second. This event happened on Sunday, the tenth of Shaubaun, 1167.

This year died Suffder Jung, late vizier, and ſoubahdar of Oude, and was ſucceeded in his government and eſtates by his ſon Shujah ad Dowlah.

AULUMGEER 2d.

GHAZEE ad Dien Khan, upon the eſtabliſhment of the new emperor's adminiſtration, marched from Dhely, carrying the pageant monarch with him, intending to wreſt Lahore and Multaun from the Abdallee conqueror, Meer Munnoo, the governor, being lately dead, and the conſequent confuſion of affairs promiſing ſucceſs to his deſigns; but a mutiny breaking out in a corps of cavalry, the officers treacherouſly ſeized his perſon, and treated him with great indignity. His other troops were afraid to act while he was in the hands of an enemy. The emperor, who was diſguſted at the haughtineſs of his miniſter, encouraged the mutineers, and even offered them a large ſum to deliver their priſoner into his hands. In this dangerous criſis, the fortitude and addreſs of Ghazee did not forſake him. He ſoothed the diſcontented officers with aſſurances of paying their arrears and forgetting their diſreſpect to his perſon. They releaſed him; and the firſt uſe he made of his freedom was, to order Nujeeb ad Dowlah with his followers to fall upon the revolted corps. Numbers were ſlaughtered, and the reſt diſperſed. The miniſter returned for the preſent to Dhely, where he placed the weak Aulumgeer under a guard, and then taking with him the emperor's eldeſt ſon, Alee Gohur, renewed his expedition.

Ghazee ad Dien had been betrothed to the daughter of Meer Munnoo, and he now made the completion of his eſpouſals a pretence

pretence for marching to Lahore, in order to conceal his deſigns of ſeizing the government from the widow. Upon his arrival at Lodiana, he diſpatched a ſplendid eſcort and a letter to her mother, demanding his bride. She complied with his requeſt, and committed the young lady to the charge of his emiſſaries, with her marriage portion, happy to purchaſe ſo eaſily the protection of the vizier. While engaged in the feſtivities of his nuptials, the miniſter diſpatched ſuddenly a conſiderable force to Lahore, and the governeſs, not ſuſpecting treachery, was ſeized and conducted with her treaſures to the camp of her ſon in law, who conferred the government of the province on Adeena Beg Khan for an advance of thirty lacks of rupees. Upon the accompliſhment of this affair he returned to Dhely; but the widow of Meer Munnoo was not to be appeaſed, threatening him with ſpeedy vengeance for her affronts, from Ahmed Shaw Abdallee, her ſovereign. Shortly indeed were her aſſurances fulfilled; and the unfortunate ſubjects of Hindooſtan ſeverely puniſhed for the avarice of the vizier, who, however, by his addreſs eſcaped the danger, which his inſidious policy inflicted on the people.

Ahmed Shaw Abdallee immediately on intelligence of the vizier's treachery marched from Candahar to Lahore, which was evacuated on his approach, and purſued his route to Dhely. Ghazee ad Dien, knowing himſelf incapable of reſiſting ſuch an enemy, begged forgiveneſs of his mother in law, and obtaining her recommendations to the Shaw, ſet out for his camp with a few attendants. The Afghaun rebuked him ſeverely for his treacherous conduct, but conſented to pardon him, on promiſe of
70. a large contribution from Dhely. To the capital the miniſter
56. accompanied him, and, like Nadir Shaw, the conqueror took up
his reſidence in the citadel. The wretched emperor Aulumgeer, being incapable of reſiſtance, affected to receive him as a royal gueſt. Dhely was for many days given up to the mercileſs plun-

der of the soldiery, whose avarice was insatiable. Such was their cruelty in gratifying it, that numbers of the unfortunate inhabitants put themselves to death, with their women, to escape disgrace. A whole month passed in terror and alarms. The house of the late Kummir ad Dien Khan was plundered, and those families who had been fortunate enough to escape the rapacity of Nadir Shaw, were now also involved in ruin. Unsatisfied with the wealth of the capital, Ahmed Shaw marched against the Jaut raja, Soorauje Mul, who possessed the province of Agra, and dispatched Ghazee ad Dien Khan, with one of his generals and two princes of the house of Timur, to raise contributions from the Doaub, or countries lying between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Ghazee ad Dien being arrived at Ferokhabad, Ahmed Khan Bungush, the soubahdar, purchased his safety by a sum of money, and joined him with his troops; the minister intending to pursue his march into the territories of the young navob of Oude, Shujah ad Dowlah, who, suspecting his designs, had marched with all his forces to the frontier of his country, and was joined by the navob Saadoollah Khan, chief of the Rohillas, an alliance then subsisting between them. Ghazee, after trying in vain to detach Saadoollah from his friend, thought it prudent to suspend hostilities, and finally to give over his designs upon Oude, on Shujah's consenting to pay him an offering of five lacks of rupees for the young princes. He halted however at Ferokhabad, being unwilling to return to the Afghaun conqueror without the sums he had promised him.

Ahmed Shaw Abdallee, who had marched against the raja Soorauje Mul, after taking Bullumgur, a strong fortress, and inflicting a general massacre on the unhappy inhabitants of Muttra, (a city venerated as holy among the Hindoos, and the resort of pilgrims from all parts of the empire) was employed in reducing

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Dowlah had been deposed by the assistance of the English, and Meer Jaffier set up in his room.

Ghazee ad Dien Khan, disappointed in his attacks on the prince, resolved to execute vengeance on Nujeeb ad Dowlah, his protector; and for this purpose called in an army of Mharattas, under the chiefs Junko and Duttah Sindia, who invaded his country, which he defended against them for some months, being assisted by the navob of Oude and the Rohillas; when the Mharattas, at length, agreed for a sum of money to grant him peace; being called upon to defend their newly acquired territories in Lahore, which were threatened with loss by the approach of Ahmed Shaw Abdallee. Ghazee ad Dien Khan, apprehensive of the resentment of that prince for the indignities shewn to Aulumgeer, and the removal of Nujeeb ad Dowlah from the post of ameer al amra conferred upon him by Abdallee, assassinated his unhappy sovereign; and leaving Dhely in possession of the Mharattas, retired to one of the fortresses of Raja Soorauje Mul, chief of the Jauts, who gave him protection. [a] Mohee al Sunnut, son of Kaum Bukhsh, and grandson of Aurungzebe, was seated on the throne, by the title of [b] Shaw Jehaun, and insulted with the empty name of emperor.

When Ahmed Shaw Abdallee, left his son Timur Shaw with Jehaun Khan at Lahore, that chief thought it prudent to bestow a considerable tract of country in farm on Adeena Beg Khan, the general of the late Meer Munnoo, who was at the head of a considerable body of troops. Adeena Beg accepted his offer, and for some time remained faithful in his employment; but, being at length suspicious of Jehaun Khan's intentions towards him, he quitted his office, and retired to the hills with his followers, where he excited the Siks to rebellion, and, in conjunction with them, overran the country between the rivers Rawee

[a] Reviver of religion.
[b] King of the world.

wee and Suttulludge. Jehaun Khan ſent againſt him Moraud Khan, who was defeated, and the Durannies driven from ſeveral places. At this time, Ragonaut Raow, Shumſheer Bahadur, and Holkar, had reached the vicinity of Dhely with an army of Mharattas, to whom Adeena Beg Khan diſpatched frequent invitations to invade Lahore, which they accepted. At Sirhind they were oppoſed by the governor, whom they defeated and took priſoner; after which they proceeded to Lahore by forced marches. Jehaun Khan, after ſome ſkirmiſhing, found himſelf unequal to defence againſt ſuch ſuperior numbers, and flying with Timur Shaw in the greateſt haſte, evacuated the country. His retreat put the victors in poſſeſſion of the provinces of Lahore and Multaun; the former of which they conferred upon Adeena Beg Khan, on his agreeing to pay them annually the ſum of [a] ſeventy five lacks of rupees, and retreated to Dhely. On the rains approaching, they marched back to Dekkan, but left a body of troops under Junko, as ſoubahdar of Ajmere, to protect their conqueſts.

The next year, Adeena Beg Khan dying, Junko gave the government of Sirhind to Suddeek Beg Khan, the country between the rivers to the widow of Adeena Beg Khan, and appointed Summa, a Mharatta chief, to reſide at Lahore as ſoubahdar, who extended his dependancies as far north as the river Attok. During theſe events, the Mharatta power had ſpread itſelf in almoſt every province of Hindooſtan, when Nujeeb ad Dowlah, the Rohillas, and Shujah ad Dowlah united, to prevent, if poſſible, the total overthrow of Mahummedan exiſtence in the empire. Nujeeb ad Dowlah was at this time cloſely blocked up at Sukkertal; and though Shujah ad Dowlah had in ſome meaſure aſſiſted him, yet the number of the enemy was ſo ſuperior, that there was little proſpect of long holding out againſt

[a] Seven hundred thouſand pounds.

against them. The Hindoo princes alſo were equally oppreſſed by the Mharattas; who, though of the ſame faith, only left a bare maintenance to thoſe whom they conquered. Both Muſſulmauns and Hindoos joined in petitions to Ahmed Shaw, that he would march and aſſume the throne of Dhely, in which they promiſed to ſupport him. The Abdallee, enraged at the ſeizure of Lahore by the Mharattas, was rejoiced at the invitation, which aſſured him that he would only have one enemy to oppoſe, and he reſolved to accept it. He advanced without delay acroſs the Attok, and drove the Mharattas before him to Lahore, which they evacuated alſo upon his arrival. They were joined in their flight by Suddeek Beg Khan, the widow of Adeena Beg, and their other renters; nor did they ſtop till they had reached the vicinity of Dhely. From Lahore, Ahmed Shaw advanced towards Dhely. Upon intelligence of his approach reaching Duttah Sindia, that chief raiſed the blockade of Nujeeb ad Dowlah's camp, without finiſhing a negotiation of peace then began, and marched with an army of eighty thouſand horſe againſt Ahmed Shaw. That prince had croſſed the Jumna, on account of the great ſcarcity of proviſions in the high road from Lahore, owing to the late depredations of the Mharattas, who had plundered and laid waſte the country in their flight, in order to retard his purſuit, and, perhaps, oblige him to retreat to his own country for want of ſubſiſtance. He was ſoon joined by the chiefs Nujeeb ad Dowlah, Saadoollah Khan, Hafiz Rhamut, and Doondee Khan, who ſupplied his army with grain and other neceſſaries from their territories eaſt of the Ganges. The Mharattas encamped near Dhely, and Ahmed Shaw marched to give them battle. For ſome days, the Duranny remained hovering round their camp, and ſkirmiſhing only took place between detached parties on either ſide. At length Duttah, diſtreſſed for proviſions, having firſt ſent off his nephew Junko to Dekkan, with a ſmall party, determined to hazard a battle. With his whole army diſmounted, he drew

up

up in front of his camp, inviting the Durannies to action. The challenge was accepted, and a bloody engagement succeeded, in which, at last, Duttah and the greatest part of his troops were cut to pieces. Ahmed Shaw the same day, immediately after the victory, hastened in pursuit of Junko, and did not quit it till he arrived at Narnoul. Here he received intelligence that Holkar, who was the Mharatta chief in the Jeypore country, had marched to Soorauje Mul, chief of the Jauts, whom he endeavoured to prevail upon to join him; but he alleged in his excuse for not complying, that he could not spare troops from his garrisons, which he must defend against the Durannies. Holkar upon this moved with his own troops to Secundra, [a] twenty coss to the eastward of Dhely, where the Rohilla chiefs had collected stores of grain, and a supply of money for the Shaw's army, hoping to distress him by seizing them; but the Rohillas had taken the precaution to move the grain across the Ganges. The Shaw, upon this intelligence, detached Shaw Pussund Khan with a body of horse against Holkar. In the space of twenty four hours he marched with fifteen thousand horse from Narnoul to Dhely, the distance of [b] seventy coss, and only remaining a day at that city for refreshment, crossed the Jumna the night following, and about dawn arrived at Secundra, where Holkar was encamped. The Mharatta chief was completely surprized, and had scarce time to make his escape quite naked, with about three hundred followers. The rest of his troops were either killed or taken prisoners, and a great plunder fell into the hands of the victors. Ahmed Shaw moved from Narnoul to Dhely; and at the approach of the rains crossed the Jumna to canton at Secundra, for the convenience of being supplied with provisions, as the country round Dhely, on the western bank of

[a] Forty miles.
[b] One hundred and forty miles.

of the Jumna, had been laid waſte and deſolate by his own and the enemy's depredations.

When intelligence of Duttah Sindia's defeat and death, the loſs of Lahore, Dhely, and the overthrow of Holkar, reached Dekkan, Suddaſheo Raow, commonly called Bhaow, nephew to Ballajee, the peſhwa, and ſeveral other chiefs of the firſt note, and an army of ſepoys, diſciplined in the European method, artillery, and an innumerable hoſt of cavalry, marched to regain their poſſeſſions in Hindooſtan. Upon the arrival of this army near Agra, Soorauje Mul, the Jaut raja, was prevailed upon by Mulhar and Holkar, who had taken refuge with him, to viſit the Bhaow, and at Muttra, Ghazee ad Dien Khan with a few followers joined them.

Suddaſheo Bhaow, as the rapidity and depth of the Jumna would not permit him to croſs and attack the Duranny Shaw, marched to Dhely, which he entered, and immediately commenced an aſſault upon the palace. One attack was made at the lion baſtion, and another at the Dhely gate. Holkar and Junko endeavoured to force the gate, but in vain At length, five hundred men with matchlocks, under Eetul Raow, ſcaled the walls near the lion baſtion, and forced their way to the doors of the royal haram. Some Durannies now ruſhed from Seleemghur, and by a volley laid twelve of the aſſailants dead, which ſo alarmed the reſt, that they in the greateſt diſorder turned their backs, and threw themſelves over the walls. The Mharatta chiefs then retired to the palace of Saadoollah Khan. They erected batteries in different places, and Ibrahim Khan Gardee, who commanded the diſciplined ſepoys and artillery, brought three pieces of cannon to bear on the fort from the bank of the Jumna, with which he battered the lion baſtion, the octagonal tower, and the royal haram. Great part of the private

audience

audience hall, and other apartments were damaged, and the unfortunate confined princes and princesses thrown into terror and confusion. For some days cannonading continued; at the end of which, Yacoob Ali Khan, the Duranny governor, finding provisions fall short, and seeing that no assistance could reach him from Ahmed Shaw, on account of the fulness of the Jumna, proposed to surrender the palace, on condition of being allowed to march out unmolested, with his followers and effects. His offer was complied with; and, evacuating the fort, he crossed the Jumna in boats with his garrison, and proceeded to the camp of Ahmed Shaw. The Bhaow gave the command of the garrison to Naroo Sunker, a bramin of distinction. The Bhaow, though he had the presumption to aspire at the empire of Hindoostan, was low and mean in his actions. He broke down the ceiling of the grand hall of audience, which was of silver, and melted it for coin. The gold and silver plate at the tombs of [a] Nizam ad Dien Ouleah, and those at the sepulchres of the emperors, as censers, lamps, and candlesticks, he also seized; and was guilty of every plunder expressive of a little mind. He had the imprudence to remain at Dhely, though the utmost scarcity of provisions prevailed, owing to the country adjacent having been the scene of war for four years successively. Towards the conclusion of the rains, he marched out to plunder the little cultivation which had taken place. On the twenty ninth of Suffir he placed Shaw [b] Jewan Bukht, son of Alee Gohur Shaw Aulum, on the throne, and appointed Shujah ad Dowlah his vizier, to whom firmauns were sent, in

A. H. 1174.
A. D. 1760.

[a] A celebrated Mahummedan saint.

[b] The same prince, who, in the year 1784, made his escape from Dhely, and threw himself on the protection of Mr. Hastings; who, by his influence with the vizier, obtained for him an allowance of forty thousand pounds per annum. On his death a liberal share of this pension was continued to his women and family, who yet reside at Banaras, under the English protection.

in hopes that this meaſure would breed diſſention between him and Ahmed Shaw Abdallee. Having left Naroo Sunker in Dhely to command the garriſon, he at length marched with his army to Gunjeporah, where Abd al Summud Khan, Nujabut Khan, and Koottub Khan, with the zemindars of the country, were ſtationed to procure grain for the Duranny camp. He laid ſiege to the fort, which fell in a few days, and the chiefs were all ſlain in the ſtorm.

The Duranny Shaw, immediately upon receiving intelligence of this event, though the river Jumna was not yet ſafely fordable, gave orders for march, and ſwam with his army acroſs the river at Pakput near Dhely, though not without the loſs of many men, who were drowned in the attempt; which, however, ſo aſtoniſhed the Bhaow, who had marched to plunder the town of Sirhind, that he gave up the deſign, and returned with precipitation to Panniput. He had with him one hundred and forty thouſand horſe, commanded by the moſt celebrated and veteran Mharatta chiefs, beſides his corps of ſepoys and artillery; but, with this great force, not thinking himſelf equal to engage the Abdallee, he entrenched himſelf on a plain to the north of Panniput. The Duranny army ſoon arrived *near him, and Ahmed Shaw ſent out parties to prevent grain* from paſſing to his camp. Daily ſkirmiſhes took place between bodies from both armies. At length, Ahmed Shaw finding that nothing would force the Mharattas from their camp, reſolved upon an aſſault. Jehaun Khan, Puſſund Khan, and Nujeeb ad Dowlah, formed the van, and were followed by the other Indian chiefs. The Mharattas on their approach drew out at a little diſtance in front of their lines. The action began with much fury at twelve o'clock, and continued doubtful with great ſlaughter till near twilight, when the Rohilla

infantry

infantry of Nujeeb ad Dowlah forced their way into the enemy's works, and Bulwunt Raow, a near relation to the Bhaow, was killed, with a great number of men; but night coming on, Ahmed Shaw ordered a retreat, and the ſtruggle ceaſed. Famine and ſickneſs raged in the Mharatta camp, and numbers died every day; but they ſtill held out, in hopes of being ſhortly ſupplied with proviſions by Govind Pundit, the chief of Etawa and Korah, who had been collecting grain and money, which he had brought as far as Shawdirruk near Dhely, with an eſcort of ten thouſand horſe, intending to march up on the ſide of the Jumna oppoſite the Shaw's camp, and by degrees join his friends. Ahmed Shaw had intelligence of his motions, and ſent Atta Beg Duranny, with five thouſand horſe, to intercept him. This chief croſſed the Jumna, and in two days by forced marches reached Shawdirruk, where he ſurprized and put to death the deputy of Naroo Sunker, and all his people. From thence he advanced to Ghazee ad Dien Nuggur, and cut off a party of the enemy at that place. He then haſtened to Jellallabad, where Govind Pundit had arrived with his convoy the ſame day. He was completely ſurprized, and his followers moſtly fled. Thoſe who reſiſted were cut to pieces, with himſelf and all his chief officers. The rich convoy, with the head of Govind Pundit, was conducted to Ahmed Shaw; who by this ſtroke completed the blockade of the Mharatta camp beyond relief. The enemy's ſtation was now rendered intolerable by filth of every kind, numbers dying every day of famine and ſickneſs. The chiefs held a conſultation, and agreed, that as by remaining in entrenchments they muſt periſh with diſeaſe and hunger, it was better to hazard a battle, and, if defeated, fly to Dekkan. They marched out of their camp, and advanced, with their artillery in front, towards the army of the Shaw, who was prepared for their reception, and per-

 mitted

mitted them to move a confiderable diftance from their works. At length the Afghauns rufhed upon them with fuch fury, as not to give them time to ufe their cannon. Little refiftance was made, as the *Bhaow was killed almoft on the onfet, which had an immediate effect on his troops, who fell into confufion. Junko and many other chiefs of note fell, and the route became general. Ibrahim Khan Gardee with his fepoys made fome ftand, but were overpowered, and cut to pieces. The field floated with the blood of the numerous flain. Two and twenty thoufand men and women were taken prifoners, and the plunder of the Mharatta camp exceeded all valuation. A great train of artillery, fifty thoufand horfes, two hundred thoufand cattle, feveral thoufand camels, and five hundred elephants, formed a part of this vaft capture. But this was not all the lofs of the enemy; for thofe who had efcaped from the hands of the Durannies were moftly put to death in the villages, where they had hoped to find refuge; and of the chiefs of any rank, only three, among whom was Holkar Mulhar, found their way to Dekkan. In that country the intelligence of the defeat fpread an univerfal confternation, and threw the Mharatta ftates into a confufion, from which, had the princes of Hindooftan followed the blow by a unity of action among themfelves, they never could have recovered. But the nobles of Hindooftan had no fooner rid themfelves of this general enemy, than their animofities revived againft each other. The Duranny Shaw after his victory marched to Dhely, where he continued fome months. Before his departure, he acknowledged Shaw Aulum as emperor of Hindooftan, and commanded

* Several pretenders have fince ftarted up, calling themfelves the Bhaow. In 1779 one appeared at Banaras, and began to levy troops and raife difturbances in the city; upon which he was feized, and confined in the Englifh garrifon of Chunar, from whence he was releafed by Mr. Haftings in 1782.

SHAW AULUM 2d.

75. SHUJAH ad Dowlah having received the khelaut of the
61. vizarut from Shaw Aulum, who was on his march from Patna, where he had been acknowledged by the * English, and the navob Meer Causim Khan, hastened to receive him on the confines of his province, at the river Carumnassa. From thence the emperor and vizier marched into Bondelcund, and seized several districts from the Mharattas, not yet recovered from their late defeat. At the conclusion of this campaign, Meer Causim having been expelled from Bengal by the English, threw himself on the protection of the vizier, who agreed to assist him in the recovery of his territories, when the events followed which are related in the account of the affairs of Bengal, following this history.

Nujeeb ad Dowlah, on the departure of Ahmed Shaw Abdallee, being in possession of Dhely, was shortly after attacked by Soorauje Mul, raja of the Jauts, who had already extended his authority over the capital of Agra and its dependancies; but the raja being slain, as he was imprudently riding out with a thin attendance too near the enemy's line, his army fled, and the ameer al amra obtained an almost bloodless victory. He was however shortly after attacked by Jowahir Mul, the son and suc-

cessor

* A particular account of this, and other transactions of Shaw Aulum in Bengal, will be seen in the history of that province, in this volume.

ceſſor of Soorauje Mul, when Dhely ſuffered the hardſhips of a ſiege for forty two days; at the expiration of which, Nujeeb ad Dowlah obtained a peace by making ſome conceſſions to the young raja. From this time he governed Dhely, and the few diſtricts yet in poſſeſſion of the royal family, with moderation and juſtice, till his death; when he was ſucceeded in his dominions by his ſon Zabtah Khan, who continued to protect the royal family; the emperor Shaw Aulum reſiding at Aleabad, with the Engliſh.

Shaw Aulum at length growing weary of his retirement at Aleabad, and finding, after repeated applications, that he could not obtain the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh to put him in poſſeſſion of Dhely, over which he had only a nominal authority, or to extend his real power beyond the limits of the two ſmall provinces of Aleabad and Korah, reſolved to quit their protection, and call in the Mharattas to eſcort him to the capital of the empire, near which a conſiderable army was encamped. To this reſolution he was urged on by Huſham ad Dowlah, his favourite, who hoped to acquire the ſole adminiſtration of the royal affairs, ſhould the emperor leave Aleabad, where his power was controuled by Moneer ad Dowlah, an old miniſter, who enjoyed the confidence and ſupport of the Engliſh, and with juſtice, as a reſpectable character, the favourite being a weak man, and known chiefly as the pander of the looſer pleaſures of his royal maſter. The vizier, Shujah ad Dowlah, though apparently againſt the meaſure, yet privately encouraged Huſham ad Dowlah to perſuade the emperor to march, and even gave him a ſum of money, as a proof of his friendſhip; for he regarded the preſence of Shaw Aulum with the Engliſh, as a bar to the ſucceſs of plans in which he required their aſſiſtance. Moneer ad Dowlah, who was well acquainted with the character of the Mharattas, and foreſaw that his maſter would in the end fall a prey to their treachery, endeavoured, but in vain, to perſuade him againſt giving up the com-

A. H. 1185. A. D. 1771.

comfortable aſylum of Aleabad, and the ſolid revenue he enjoyed from the Engliſh protection, for the acquiſition of a deſolated capital. The preſidency of Calcutta alſo remonſtrated; but Shaw Aulum was determined. He marched from Aleabad, and was accompanied as far as the frontiers of Korah by the vizier and Sir Robert Barker, commander in chief of the Engliſh forces. The latter, at taking leave, renewed his advice that his Majeſty would remain with his nation; but Shaw Aulum was impatient to ſee himſelf enthroned in the palace of his anceſtors. He moved onwards to Ferokhabad, the navob of which, Ahmed Khan Bunguſh, being lately dead, his eſtates and effects, according to the uſage of the empire, had reverted to the crown. His ſon and ſucceſſor, Muzzuffir Jung, on the payment of five lacks of rupees, as a compoſition for the royal demand, was confirmed in the poſſeſſions of his father. Shaw Aulum now had a reſpectable treaſury, having made conſiderable ſavings from the revenue paid him by the Engliſh, and alſo obtained an advance of twenty two lacks of rupees for drafts on the Bengal tribute for the enſuing year, from the vizier and Moneer ad Dowlah. His army, though ſmall, was well appointed; and he had two battalions of ſepoys, which had been diſciplined by *Engliſh officers.

After

* The officers were removed on the march of Shaw Aulum. Different opinions have prevailed on the policy or impolicy of the Engliſh not joining the emperor. Had they accompanied him with a brigade, their conqueſts would doubtleſs have been ſplendid; but to preſerve them they muſt have inevitably taken the lead in all public affairs To ſome native nobles changes muſt have occurred from that very circumſtance, and the council of Bengal knew they would have been loudly repreſented to our countrymen as acts of barbarity in the ſtigmatized ſervants of the company. My countrymen, compare impartially our conduct in the affairs of Bengal, with that of the native victors; and let the prejudices excited by intereſted, abuſive, and, perhaps, envious eloquence, give place to the proper feelings of Engliſhmen, on diſcovering that the honour of our country has not been ſullied by Engliſhmen in India. At home, you have ſeen falſe patriots daily. Believe me, we are not ſo treacherous in India. Poſterity will do us juſtice.

After a ſtay of nearly two months in the vicinity of Ferokhabad, the emperor moved to Nubby Gunge, twenty five coſs nearer Dhely; where he was joined by Sindia, a Mharatta chief, who came to ſettle the terms of ſervice, and to eſcort him to the camp of his principal Biſſajee, then encamped near Dhely. Moneer ad Dowlah had been left in charge of the provinces of Aleabad and Korah; ſo that Huſham ad Dowlah had now attained his wiſhed for office of acting miniſter. He agreed to pay the Mharattas ten lacks of rupees, when the emperor ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of Dhely; but they inſiſted upon the ſum in advance; which, after much negotiation was given them, and they performed the conditions. About the latter end of December 1771, Shaw Aulum made his entry into Dhely, and received the congratulations of his family, and the inhabitants of the ancient capital of Hindooſtan.

The emperor's ſtay in Dhely was but ſhort. He had reſolved on the ruin of Zabtah Khan, for which many reaſons are aſſigned. He had, it was ſaid, been deficient in reſpect to the royal authority while Shaw Aulum reſided at Aleabad; and it was alſo whiſpered, that during his command in the palace of Dhely, he had abuſed his truſt, by corrupting the ladies of the haram, particularly the princeſs Khierooniſſa, the emperor's ſiſter; a conduct certainly deſerving the royal diſpleaſure. Whatever were the cauſes, Shaw Aulum had determined to ſeize his territories, and the Mharattas readily agreed to aſſiſt him, not only from the hope of plunder, but of gratifying their revenge for the loſſes they had ſuffered from Nujeeb ad Dowlah; to whoſe courage the victory of Shaw Ahmed Abdallee at Panniput had been greatly owing.

Shaw Aulum marched again in January 1772, not more than twenty days after his arrival at Dhely, with an army of

 ninety

ninety thouſand men, chiefly Mharatta cavalry, and without delay entered the diſtricts of Zabtah Khan; who, unable to reſiſt ſuch a force in the field, evacuated his capital of Ghoſe Ghur, which was plundered, and fled acroſs the Ganges, hoping to defend his territories on the eaſtern bank of that river, which he truſted would impede the royal progreſs. He ſtationed troops at the different fords; but this ſtep weakened his main body, and was the cauſe of his deſtruction. Nujeef Khan gallantly croſſed the river, and diſperſed the troops at one of the ſtations, when he was followed by the chief part of the Mharatta army; after which Zabtah Khan made but little reſiſtance. He fled to Pattergur, where he had depoſited his women and treaſures, but was ſo cloſely purſued, that he had not time to remove them. This place ſurrendered after a few days' ſiege, and his family and effects fell into the hands of the enemy; but Zabtah Khan, with a few attendants, made his eſcape to the camp of the vizier, Shujah ad Dowlah, who was advanced to Shawabad, the frontier city of his dominions, to watch the motions of the Mharattas, attended alſo by Sir Robert Barker, with four battalions of ſepoys, and ſome officers appointed to diſcipline the vizier's regular battalions. The firſt brigade, under Colonel Champion, had alſo marched as far as Banaras, to be ready to join the vizier in caſe of neceſſity. The dry ſeaſon was ſpent by the royal army in reducing the remainder of Zabtah Khan's poſſeſſions and part of Rohilcund, the chiefs of which fled for refuge to the hills adjacent, and the principal one, Hafiz Rhamut, repaired to the camp of Shujah ad Dowlah to purchaſe his protection.

At the approach of the rains, the Mharattas preſſed the emperor to canton at Burrelly, the capital of Hafiz Rhamut's country, promiſing, at the concluſion, to reduce all Rohilcund to the royal authority, and even to attack Shujah ad Dowlah and

and the English; but Shaw Aulum absolutely declined molesting the vizier or his allies, and insisted on returning to Dhely; to which, much against their wills, they at length consented.

This campaign ended very little to the satisfaction of the emperor, for the Mharattas paid him but little respect, and allowed him scarce any share of the plunder or territory acquired by the war. They also restored to Zabtah Khan hi women and children, for a ransom of a lack and half of rupees, which was generously advanced him by Shujah ad Dowlah.

Shaw Aulum, upon his return to Dhely, rewarded the services of his general Nujeef Khan, by the gift of some district which had been abandoned by Zabtah Khan; and establishe other chiefs in Sarungpore and other pergunnahs taken in th campaign, which had been left to the royal disposal by the Mharattas, who passed the rainy season in the province of Agra in endeavouring to reduce the Jauts to pay them the choute tribute.

At the conclusion of the rains, the affairs of the emperor assumed a gloomy aspect. His treacherous allies, the Mharattas, whose only object was present gain, having drained Shaw Aulum's treasury, agreed, for a sum of money, to restore to Zabtah Khan the country, for which they had been amply paid by the sovereign, and to give back to the Jauts some districts which had been resigned to the emperor on his first arrival at Dhely. They insolently issued their orders to the royal officers to evacuate their stations, and they were obliged to submit to superior force; so that in a few weeks the unhappy Shaw Aulum found himself without any territory but the ruined capital of Dhely, all besides being sold back into those very hands which had held them previous to his connections with the

Mharattas. The unhappy monarch now experienced, not only loſs of territory, but perſonal indignity from his own troops; who, expelled from the diſtricts on which they had aſſignments for their pay, crowded to Dhely; and began to be clamorous for their arrears. The emperor had expended his ready money on the Mharattas, the cauſers of his diſtreſs. The miniſter, Huſham ad Dowlah, inſtead of attempting meaſures to alleviate the ſufferings of his maſter, endeavoured to turn them to his own advantage, by making them the inſtrument of ruining Nujeef Khan, of whoſe growing favour at court he was become jealous. The royal troops were moſtly diſbanded, on pretence that there was no money to pay them, and Nujeef Khan's corps among the reſt. The Mharattas were privately invited by the miniſter to Dhely. Nujeef Khan, however, was ſo beloved by his people, who regarded him as of fortunate auſpices, that they would not leave him, truſting to happier times for a reward; and many of the chiefs diſmiſſed by the miniſter embraced his fortunes. Nujeef Khan in vain endeavoured to perſuade the emperor to diſburſe money from his privy purſe, and levy troops to prevent the Mharattas from entering Dhely, as the only means to avert his ruin; but Shaw Aulum, having ſo recently experienced treachery, would not confide in him, and reſolved to truſt to chance for the deciſion of his fate. He was at the ſame time inclined to hope, from the perſuaſions of Huſham ad Dowlah, that the march of the Mharattas was not with offenſive deſigns to the royal power.

At length, the Mharatta army, with the Jauts and Rohillas under Zabtah Khan, arrived near Dhely, and Shaw Aulum, when too late, repented of his neglect of Nujeef Khan; who was now requeſted to endeavour to ſave the city. Negotiation was in vain, as the enemy demanded the controul of the emperor's perſon and the garriſon of the palace. Nujeef Khan reſolved

ſolved to oppoſe them. Of the royal troops there only remained the two regular battalions of ſepoys diſciplined by the Engliſh, and two others armed with muſquets. Nujeef Khan had a body of five thouſand horſe, and a ſmall party of French, who had lately quitted the ſervice of the Jauts. With this force, but ill ſupplied with ammunition, he marched out of the city, and took poſt at about two miles diſtant from it, having the river Jumna on his left, and on his right the old citadel. His rear was defended by the artillery of the city walls. The Mharattas made a general attack, almoſt as ſoon as he had formed his line, and were repulſed with loſs; but Nujeef Khan imprudently purſuing the enemy, was drawn from his advantageous poſition, when they rallied, and ſurrounded him with ſo ſuperior a body of cavalry, as turned the fortune of the day. Nujeef Khan eſcaped with great difficulty, after the loſs of ſeveral of his beſt officers and a near relation, to the two diſciplined battalions, who nobly ſtood their ground. The French had raſhly quitted their poſt in purſuit, and, after much loſs, with the greateſt difficulty attained a ſhelter under the walls of the old citadel. The two battalions ſuſtained repeated charges till night, when the enemy retired; and Nujeef Khan, grown indifferent to life, was with force, by his friends carried into Dhely. He had attempted ſeveral times to ruſh ſingly on the enemy and court his death. It was ſaid, that this defeat was owing to the treachery of Huſham ad Dowlah, who had allowed the Mharattas to paſs unmoleſted under the walls of the city, in the rear of Nujeef Khan. It is certain that the miniſter was not diſpleaſed at the loſs of his rival.

The emperor was now obliged to throw himſelf on the mercy of his enemies. After ſome days ſpent in negotiation, the Mharattas encamped nearer the city, and their chiefs, Biſſajee and Holkar, with Zabtah Khan, eſcorted by a large body of troops, made a triumphant entry into the palace, to viſit his majeſty.

They

They advanced upon their elephants to the gate of the public hall of audience, a privilege allowed only to the imperial family. Their followers filled the various courts of the palace. They even attempted to penetrate the female apartments, and were prevented only by the intricate windings of the paſſages from moleſting the women, and adding the worſt diſgrace to fallen royalty. At the gate of the hall of audience the chiefs condeſcended to alight, and to make the cuſtomary obeiſances; but the unfortunate emperor was obliged, at the ſame time, to deſcend from his throne, and ſit on a ſmall carpet to receive them. Biſſajee and Holkar, after ſome interval, helped him to re-aſcend his throne; which he may be ſaid now to have received from their hands. The whole of the interview paſſed in the moſt humiliating condeſcenſions of the emperor, and the greateſt inſolence on the part of the Mharattas.

After this viſit, Huſham ad Dowlah having laid the blame of reſiſtance on Nujeef Khan, and divided a lack of rupees between the two Mharatta chiefs, they, for this trifling ſum, agreed to expel his rival from Dhely. A meſſage in the royal name was ſent to Nujeef Khan, commanding him to pay money received on the emperor's account, during the laſt campaign in Rohilcund. Nujeef Khan alleged truly, that he had expended the ſum demanded, about [a] eighty thouſand rupees, on his troops; but his plea was not accepted, and he was threatened with force. By pledging ſome jewels, plate, and the contributions of friends, he made ſhift to raiſe the money, which he paid, but his danger did not end here. He was peremptorily commanded to quit the city, and threatened with force if he did not comply.

Nujeef

[a] Ten thouſand pounds.

Nujeef Khan was now reduced to the laſt extremity. He ſaw that nothing but his deſtruction would ſatisfy the miniſter, and was without money for his daily ſupport; but courage, in ſuch diſtreſs, did not forſake him or his friends. They collected their women and children into the quarter ſurrounding his palace, reſolving, if forced, to ſave their honour, by putting them to death, and then ſeek their own by ruſhing on the enemy. Barricadoes were formed at the different avenues, defended by artillery. The quarter was ſurrounded by the miniſter's troops; who, however, were too cowardly to make an attack. Huſhan ad Dowlah had then recourſe to the Mharattas; but they refuſed ſending troops into the city, leſt it ſhould occaſion a general maſſacre and pillage. Upon this refuſal, the miniſter obtained from the emperor, (who was inexcuſable in granting it,) a letter, written in his own hand, begging their aſſiſtance, but in vain; the gallant behaviour of Nujeef Khan having raiſed ſentiments of admiration and compaſſion in the breaſt of their chiefs. Holkar diſpatched to him his nephew, with ſolemn aſſurances of ſafety and protection, if he would quit Dhely and come to his camp. Nujeef Khan accepted his offer; but firſt reſolved to obtain, if poſſible, the emperor's diſmiſſion from his own mouth. His progreſs to the palace was conducted with a ſolemnity, which evidently proved the love and reverence his followers bore him. He was mounted on horſeback, and proceeded ſlowly through the ſtreets, guarded by his dependants to the number of ſome thouſands, on foot, with drawn ſabres, and loaded pieces, exclaiming at intervals, agreeably to the Perſian cuſtom at the great mourning on the anniverſary of the maſſacre of their Imaums, "Ya Houſſein, Ya Houſſein," with doleful cries. On his arrival at the gate of the palace, he ſent a requeſt for an interview with the emperor; but it was refuſed; nor indeed would it have been prudent or ſafe to grant it, in the preſent diſpoſition of the injured chief and his followers. From the palace he marched in the ſame ſolemn manner to the

Mharatta

Mharatta camp, where he was politely received by Holkar, who, on hearing that he had not eaten for ſome time for want of neceſſaries, ſupplied him with a ſum of money. After ſome converſation, Nujeef Khan returned to the city; from whence, after three days, he departed, with his family and followers, and was received into the ſervice of Holkar, at a ſalary of * ſix thouſand rupees a day for himſelf and his corps.

The Mharattas, now obliged the emperor to confer on Zabtah Khan the rank of ameer al amra, and to reſtore him the grant of almoſt all the diſtricts, of which he had only a few months before been deprived by their aſſiſtance. The Jauts were alſo reinſtated in their poſſeſſions, and the Mharattas took to themſelves an extenſive and fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna rivers; ſo that Shaw Aulum was left almoſt deſtitute of revenue. He was alſo forced to make preſents, and aſſign over by grant the provinces of Aleabad and Korah to his rapacious allies; which, however, they dared not at preſent attempt to occupy, through fear of the Engliſh, who ſupported the royal governor, Moneer ad Dowlah.

The Mharattas having plundered Dhely, marched into Rohilcund; but their progreſs was interrupted by the arrival of Shujah ad Dowlah and an Engliſh brigade to the aſſiſtance of the Rohillas. After plundering the northern parts, on the appearance of the allied army, they retreated acroſs the Ganges, from the bank of which they fired a few ſhot on the Engliſh line; but their cannon being ſoon diſmounted by the enemy's fire, they retreated towards the Jumna, and ſhortly after returned to Dekkan, where ſome diſſentions in their own government called for the preſence of their chiefs. It is probable, that they had long before reſolved on

* Six hundred pounds ſterling and upwards.

on a retreat to their own country, and that the neceſſity of it haſtened their treacherous conduct to the emperor; being willing to obtain what they could, from the territories which they were obliged to quit.

Nujeef Khan had, on the near approach of the allied army, taken the opportunity of quitting the ſervice of Holkar, the Mharatta chief, and joining Shujah ad Dowlah, who received him with great kindneſs, appointed him his deputy in the office of vizier, and ſent him back to Dhely, with the moſt earneſt recommendations to the emperor to employ him in the room of Huſham ad Dowlah; and this advice was alſo ſeconded by Sir Robert Barker. The vizier now returned into his own dominions, where the Engliſh army alſo cantoned.

Nujeef Khan, on his arrival at Dhely, was received with the warmeſt careſſes by the emperor, now much diſguſted with and weary of the conduct of his miniſter, who had not only occaſioned his ſufferings from the Mharattas, but had alſo broken his promiſe of redeeming ſome valuable jewels, which had been intruſted to him to pledge during his neceſſities. Nujeef Khan offered not only to redeem the jewels, but to pay the arrears of the royal troops, grown mutinous, if he would deliver the miniſter into his hands. Shaw Aulum aſſented; and the fallen favourite being ſeized, his effects were confiſcated, to the amount of [a] ten lacks of rupees, little more than a fifth part of which, however, was paid to the emperor, the reſt being withheld by Nujeef Khan.

Huſham ad Dowlah had riſen to power from a menial ſituation; not by merit or diſtinguiſhed abilities, but by making infamous

[a] One hundred thouſand pounds.

mous use of his master's foibles, in procuring beautiful women for his pleasures. He was without education, and unable to read or write. His insolence in office was disgusting to all. During his administration he was feared and detested; and his fall was rejoiced at by all ranks. He remained in close confinement nearly two years, when Nujeef Khan not only set him at liberty, but allotted him a liberal pension for his support in private life; in which he has since remained undistinguished.

Nujeef Khan was now appointed second bukhshi, and, at his recommendation, Abdulahud Khan, his friend, third, whom he left to manage affairs with the emperor, while he himself engaged in an expedition against the Jauts, over whom he was successful in a general action. His army consisted of three of the royal battalions, three thousand Rohilla irregular infantry, and about eight thousand horse under various adventurers. It was stipulated, that he should retain half the conquered districts for the support of his dignity and troops, and resign the other to the emperor. Shaw Aulum now obtained repossession of some districts in the vicinity of Dhely, and his affairs began to wear a tolerable aspect.

774. Shujah ad Dowlah was now advanced to Etawa, from whence he had driven the Mharatta garrison, with a considerable army, and was waiting the arrival of an English brigade, to proceed on an expedition against the Rohillas, who had failed in their engagements to pay him forty lacks of rupees for his protection of their country the last year. Here he was visited by Nujeef Khan, who had reduced the city of Agra from the Jauts, and it was agreed, that he should invade the Rohillas on one side, while the vizier and his allies advanced on the other. This point being settled, Nujeef Khan repaired to Dhely.

Shujah

Shujah ad Dowlah had dispatched his minister Eeruch Khan to the capital, in the beginning of February, to negotiate with the emperor. The minister arrived at court with a considerable force and a large sum of money. With the first he browbeat the royal officers, and with the other bribed largely. He proposed to the emperor to take the field and join in the attack of the Rohillas; on which condition, the vizier promised to pay down immediately [a] two lacks of rupees for the expense of preparation, [b] ten thousand rupees every marching day, and [c] five thousand each halting day. He agreed also to resign half the conquered country to the royal disposal, when he should have paid his engagements with the English for their assistance.

The emperor at first gave his assent; but his inclinations were against aggrandizing his vizier at the expense of the Rohillas, whom, it is said, he informed of the designs against them. He was, however, prevailed upon to march a short distance, and crossing the Jumna, encamped at Shawdirruk, on the eastern bank, pretending to join Shujah ad Dowlah, who was now advanced to Cossy Gunge, within an hundred miles of Dhely. Upon his entering the camp, he received the two lacks of rupees stipulated, and also [d] seventy five thousand during his short stay in the field; but suddenly feigning severe illness, he returned to the palace, and his further march was laid aside. Eeruch Khan, however, by his money, threats, and promises, though he could not draw the emperor to join in the campaign, obtained grants for the vizier of all the Rohilla country, Kinnoje, and Etawa; also of the provinces of Korah and Aleabad, of which he had already received posses-

 sion

[a] Twenty thousand pounds.
[b] One thousand pounds.
[c] Five hundred pounds.
[d] Seven thousand five hundred pounds.

ſion from the Engliſh; who, as they had in fact procured them for Shaw Aulum, thought themſelves entitled to diſpoſe of them again, when he had reſigned his claim to the Mharattas. The emperor alſo, by an inſtrument in his own hand writing, conſtituted Shujah ad Dowlah ſole arbiter and director of all the royal intereſts and concerns without exception, even to the remiſſion of the tribute of Bengal. For theſe conceſſions, important as they were, Shaw Aulum received only about [a] three lacks and a half of rupees, and a promiſe from the vizier upon oath, of half the territory of the Rohillas, or an equivalent in the [b] Doaub, more adjacent to the capital; but this condition was never performed, though ſo ſolemnly made.

Eeruch Khan alſo prevailed on the emperor to give Zabtah Khan the farm of the revenues of Mheerut, then in poſſeſſion of the Mharattas, who were now expelled from it and all the weſtern provinces, except a ſmall territory in Ajmere. The vizier obtained this favour in order to ſecure Zabtah Khan in his intereſt, againſt his own contrymen the Rohillas.

During this negotiation, Nujeef Khan arrived at Dhely from his viſit to Shujah ad Dowlah, and was at firſt received with great coolneſs, not undeſervedly, for he had neglected the performance of his engagements to reſign to the emperor half the conqueſts from the Jauts, and had refuſed to admit a royal officer into the command of the citadel of Agra, which he had promiſed to do when joined by the emperor's battalions; but as Shaw Aulum could not puniſh his diſreſpect, he was ſeemingly reconciled to him, on Nujeef Khan's making new proteſtations of loyalty. The imperial troops, however, were no longer allowed to act under his orders.

Towards

[a] Thirty five thouſand pounds.

[b] Country between the rivers Ganges and Jumna.

Towards the end of April 1774, Nujeef Khan marched from Dhely to join Shujah ad Dowlah; who with his allies the English, had defeated the Rohillas in a general engagement, in which Hafiz Rhamut, the leading chief being killed, the others fled for refuge to the hills, leaving their country an easy prey to the vizier; who took possession of all Rohilcund, except the districts of Rampore, which were granted in jaghire to Fyzoollah Khan, at the mediation of the English, upon his submission to the vizier. Zabtah Khan also joined Shujah ad Dowlah; but being greatly in arrear to the royal treasury for the revenue of his country, Shaw Aulum, in his absence, detached a force, who expelled his collectors from Mheerut and other districts without opposition.

The emperor's affairs, though far from brilliant, yet, by the addition of territory taken from Zabtah Khan, assumed a comfortable aspect; and had he joined Shujah ad Dowlah, it is probable he would have obtained some further acquisition; but he was diverted from it by the acting minister Abdulahud Khan, who feared his own influence would be lost in the superior consequence of the vizier: nor was this the first time that Shaw Aulum suffered by sacrificing to the self-interest of a favourite.

Nujeef Khan, after performing what was required of him in the Rohilla war, returned to Dhely, reinforced by some troops lent him by Shujah ad Dowlah, who heartily forwarded his advancement, and, it is said, recommended him to remove Abdulahud Khan from the emperor. The minister, suspecting the design against him, was on his guard, and would not move from the citadel; till at length Nujeef Khan finding Shaw Aulum much averse to the removal of the favourite, and his march from Dhely on his own affairs becoming urgent, he assented

aſſented to his remaining in office, and a ſeeming reconciliation took place.

Not long after this, Shaw Aulum received an offer from Cauſim Alee Khan, the fugitive navob of Bengal, who had come from Jeypore to the neighbourhood of Dhely, of ſeven lacks of rupees for the office held by Abdulahud Khan; but that miniſter, having intelligence of his ſchemes, procured an order to force him from the royal domains. It is ſuſpected, that the emperor would have accepted the propoſal, could he have done it without danger; but it is certain, that he ſtrongly denied having liſtened to it, and laid the blame upon ſome of his ſervants, who were immediately diſmiſſed, at the requeſt of Abdulahud Khan. Cauſim Alee died ſhortly after, at an obſcure village near Dhely, unpitied even by his own family, for not even misfortune could ſoften the cruelty of his mind. He had been accompanied in his flight by ſeveral faithful dependants; but they were almoſt all in the end obliged to abandon him, his cauſeleſs jealouſy of their ſincerity expoſing them to conſtant perſonal danger. Upon his eſcape from Shujah ad Dowlah at the battle of Buxar, he firſt retired into the Rohilla country, where he found a comfortable aſylum; but his intrigues rendering him diſagreeable to the chief under whoſe protection he reſided, he was obliged to leave it, and took ſhelter with the rana of Ghoed. After ſome years reſidence in his country, he proceeded to [a] Jodepore, and from thence came to try his fortune in the ſervice of the emperor, in which he met with the diſappointment related. Cauſim Alee Khan certainly poſſeſſed abilities. He would have been a ſerviceable miniſter to a prince within the line of finance; but for a ſovereign ſtation he was unfit, being cruel, meanly ſuſpicious, and puſillanimous. In his proſperity, he forgot the friends who had given it him; and in his adverſe fortune, he illuſed thoſe who ſhared it with him. The Engliſh,

[a] Capital of the Marwar Rajaſhip.

English, deceived by his elegance of manners, which he possessed in a very eminent degree, and convinced of his skill in the finances of Bengal, (which province and its dependancies had fallen to their disposal, by the chance of war and inability of Meer Jaffier,) chose him for his successor; and from that instant he became their enemy, and impatient to cut off the hands which had exalted him. His jealousy of the English was not that of a great mind, which cannot bear an equal, but of a low cunning, feeling itself incapable of returning confidence for confidence, and therefore desirous of burying obligation in the destruction of his patrons. Had this not been the case, he would have relied on the promises of Mr. Vansittart, whose nobility of sentiment and liberality of heart were fully known to him, for the arrangement of connection between him and the English: but the wickedness of his own mind made him suspect others, and he fell deservedly from his high station.[a]

About this time, Sumroo, the bloody agent of Causim Alee's cruelty at Patna, having left the service of the Jauts, came to Dhely, and was entertained by the minister; but at the expiration of four months, Abdulahud Khan, fearful of exciting the resentment of the English, discharged him, and he was immediately retained by Nujeef Khan, though he had remonstrated to the emperor on the impropriety of his accepting his services.

It may not be improper in this place to mention some particulars of Sumroo. His real name was Walter Reinehard, and he was of obscure parentage in the Electorate of Treves. He entered early as a common soldier into the service of the French, taking for his *Nom de Guerre*, Summer, which his comrades, from his saturnine complexion, turned into Sombre, and the Indians, by corruption, Sumroo. At length he repaired to Bengal,

[a] [illegible] of Bengal, in this volume.

Bengal, and enlifted into one of the Swifs companies then employed at Calcutta; but at the end of eighteen days deferted to the French at Chandernagore, where he became a ferjeant. Deferting this poft, he fled into the upper provinces, and was for fome time a private trooper in the cavalry of Suffder Jung, father to Shujah ad Dowlah. This fervice he quitted, and led a vagabond life in different provinces; but in 1760 was with the rebel fojedaur of Purnea. Upon his being expelled from Bengal, Sumroo left him, and entered into the fervice of Gregory, an Armenian, then in high favour with Caufim Alee, and diftinguifhed by the title of Goorgeen Khan. From him he had the command of a battalion of fepoys, and afterwards obtained from the navob the addition of another. In this ftation he maffacred the Englifh captives at Patna. Some time previous to the battle of Buxar, he treacheroufly deferted Caufim Alee with his corps, and embraced the fervice of Shujah ad Dowlah, who had gained him over by bribes. Upon his defeat at Buxar, he was entrufted with the protection of the Begums, and remained with the vizier till he had made peace with the Englifh; when, fearful of being delivered up to them, he retired to Agra, and entered into the pay of the Jaut raja, Jowahir Sing; but quitted him for the fervice of the raja of Jeypore, who foon difmiffed him on a remonftrance from the Englifh general. He then again ferved the Jauts; quitted them once more, and came to Dhely; from whence, as related, he followed the fortunes of Nujeef Khan, in whofe fervice he died. Such are the outlines of the fortune of this man, who had fome merit as a foldier, but wholly obfcured by a treacherous and blood-thirfty difpofition. His corps was continued after his death, in the name of his fon and a favourite concubine, who received for their maintenance the fum of * fixty five thoufand rupees per month.

Towards,

* Six thoufand five hundred pounds.

Towards the latter end of the year 1774, Zabtah Khan, at the recommendation of Shujah ad Dowlah, who had deprived him of his territories east of the Ganges, notwithstanding his professions of friendship before the defeat of the Rohillas, was, to make some amends for the disappointment, called to Dhely, and restored to his farm of Mheerut and other districts, on condition of paying a revenue of nine lacks of rupees to the royal treasury.

In the month of January 1775, died the vizier Shujah ad Dowlah, in the midst of his victories and highest prosperity. He had planned the extension of his dominions over all the territory usurped by the Mharattas in the provinces of Malwa, Agra, and Bondelcund; and, had he lived a few years longer, there is little doubt, but that with the assistance of the English, he would have confined the Poonah government to their possessions south of the Nerbudda river; which would have been a blessing to the distracted empire of the Mahummedans in Hindoostan. In the early part of his life he was vain, and addicted to pleasure, for which he too much neglected public business; but on the recovery of his dominions after the battle of Buxar, he shewed that adversity had been to him a serviceable tutoress, by bringing forth the better qualities of his mind into action. As a prince, he was wise, and dignified in character; as a private man, affable, humane and generous. In a situation, where the attainment of a splendid object too generally palliates the means of pursuit, however treacherous, and in a country where arts, common to all, are unhappily necessary for self-defence, his policy was less marked with blood than that of most princes who are esteemed in Hindoostan as deserving general applause. By his own subjects he was sincerely beloved; and even the sons of Hafiz Rhamut, whose country he had seized, wept at his death. Had he been placed among a

virtuous people, he might have been a virtuous prince; and among thoſe he was obliged to govern and contend with, he was eminently ſuperior in every good quality.*

Shujah ad Dowlah was ſucceeded in territory by his eldeſt ſon, Aſoph ad Dowlah; and upon his preſenting a peſhcuſh, or offering, and ſending a general with five thouſand men and ſome artillery to attend the emperor, was inveſted alſo with the office of vizier.

5. The troops ſent by Aſoph ad Dowlah reached Dhely at a time, important even to the perſonal ſafety of Shaw Aulum, the royal army having been juſt defeated by Zabtah Khan, who had refuſed paying the revenues of the diſtricts of which he had the collection, and taken up arms to ſupport his diſobedience. The arrival of the vizier's troops alone prevented him from becoming maſter of Dhely and the fate of his ſovereign. Zabtah Khan, however, by the mediation of Luttafut, Aſoph ad Dowlah's general, who was bribed largely on the occaſion, was again pardoned, his arrears remitted, and re-appointed to the truſts he had betrayed, Shaw Aulum having not reſolution or power to refuſe his aſſent.

7. This year the emperor, aſſiſted by Nujeef Khan, who had completed his conqueſts over the Jauts, marched once more againſt Zabtah Khan, who had again rebelled. The greateſt part of his country was taken, but little advantage accrued to Shaw Aulum, moſt of the recovered diſtricts being given by the general as ſecurities for pay to the chiefs of different corps. The emperor kept the field from April to December; when, weary of being led as a pageant by Nujeef Khan, who only uſed his authority

* An account of Shujah ad Dowlah's warfare with the Engliſh is given in the hiſtory of Bengal, in this volume.

authority to aggrandize himſelf, he returned in diſguſt to Dhely, and Nujeef Khan repaired to Agra, of which province he was now maſter, and kept up only a nominal allegiance to his ſovereign.

No remarkable event occurred in the emperor's concerns till the concluſion of the rains this year; when ſome propoſals being made by a Raajepoote chief, then at war with Nujeef Khan, the miniſter, [a] Mujd ad Dowlah, thinking them favourable to his views of humbling the latter, perſuaded Shaw Aulum to take the field, under a pretence of a pilgrimage to [b] Ajmere, to cover the real object of the expedition from Nujeef Khan. The emperor, accordingly, moved by ſlow marches to Narnoul, about fifty coſs from Dhely, which he reached near the cloſe of the year. By this time, the raja, to aſſiſt whom the campaign was made, being taken priſoner, Mujd ad Dowlah changing his object, employed the royal force to ſhare the advantages of his deſtruction with Nujeef Khan. Several diſtricts were ſeized, and the miniſter now thought ſeriouſly of leading his maſter to Ajmere, and exacting a tribute from the raja of Jeypore in the route. Nujeef Khan was ſummoned to attend the royal ſtandard, though, probably, his preſence was not deſired by Mujd ad Dowlah. In January 1779, the royal army arrived near Jeypore, and the minor raja, lately acceded to the muſnud by the death of his uncle, was ſummoned to attend the emperor. The regent was embaraſſed how to act; not chuſing to truſt the royal miniſter, who had taken many of the Raajepoote chiefs, his enemies, into pay; nor did he wiſh to exaſperate the emperor by diſreſpect. In this dilemma, he ſought the patronage of Nujeef Khan, who willingly gave it him, being A.D. 1778.

[a] Abdulahud Khan, who had received this title, ſignifying, Exalter of the ſtate.

[b] At this city is the tomb of a celebrated *Mahummedan ſaint.*

deſirous of depriving Mujd ad Dowlah of the credit and advantage of an influence in Jeypore, on which he had views of his own. The miniſter was amuſed, by promiſes from the regent of coming to an interview, till Nujeef Khan joined the royal camp, when the raja declared his wiſhes of having him only for his mediator with the emperor. Mujd ad Dowlah dared not refuſe, as Nujeef Khan was ſuperior in force; and Shaw Aulum conſented from the ſame cauſe. Eight lacks of rupees were ſettled for the offering, of which two only were paid to the royal treaſury; but Nujeef Khan obtained a much larger ſum, beſides the advantage which the credit of his ſuperiority over Mujd ad Dowlah gave him in the eyes of the Raajepootes. Nor was this all; the diſtricts taken by the royal army being reſigned to him and his friends, for which he gave up a tract near Dhely, leſs convenient and beneficial to his government. At his requeſt, the pilgrimage was laid aſide, and the emperor returned to his capital after a tireſome campaign; which had only ſerved to bring freſh inſults on his authority, from the weakneſs of Mujd ad Dowlah and the ingratitude of Nujeef Khan.

9. The royal army had ſcarce returned to Dhely, when the miniſter again reſolved to take the field, and prevailed on the emperor to ſend with him his ſecond ſon, the prince * Ferkhundeh Akhter. Great preparations were made, which took up ſeveral months, and excited the attention of the public. Various were the reports of his intentions. At one time, it was ſuppoſed he had entered into negotiations of alliance with the Mharattas, who had defeated the Engliſh army from Bombay, and threatened to attack them in Oude and Bengal. At another, it was rumoured that the royal army was to be joined by the Siks, and to fall on Nujeef Khan for his neglect of the emperor. At

length,

* Of auſpicious ſtars.

length, in the month of June 1779, Mujd ad Dowlah with his royal pupil moved from Dhely, and advanced to Panniput, with six battalions of sepoys armed in the European manner, a considerable train of artillery, six thousand horse, eight thousand irregular infantry, and some bands of mercenary Siks; so that, in point of numbers, his army was formidable, and, with conduct on his part, equal to the conquests of the petty chiefs in his route, whom he might chuse to attack. On his march he seized a zemindar, named Daissoo Sing, from whom he exacted about two lacks of rupees, and then proceeded towards Puttiala, the residence of Amer Sing, ninety coss north-west of Dhely, who had usurped a considerable territory. He was commanded to join the royal army, and pay a compensation for the revenue of the country; which at first he promised, and a negotiation was begun to settle the sum; but the wily zemindar was insincere, and only wanted to gain time, till he should be assisted by the Siks from the province of Lahore, who had promised to protect him, as his reduction would have exposed them to invasion from the royal army. After some days, Amer Sing, joined by many of his allies, threw off the mask, and the Siks in the service of the minister deserted to him, not chusing to fight against their brethren. Mujd ad Dowlah, instead of acting with resolution, would not try the event of persistance in his demands, but began his retreat towards Panniput; to which place he was followed by Amer Sing and the Siks, who harassed his line of march daily, and plundered his baggage, but could make no impression on the main body of his army; a proof that had he acted vigorously, a different fate would have attended his expedition.

The emperor, alarmed at the retreat of his minister, and dreading the event of the army coming to Dhely and demanding their arrears of pay, wrote pressingly to Nujeef Khan, imploring

ploring his affiftance, and defiring him to take the adminiftration of affairs upon himfelf. Nujeef Khan, who had long wifhed for fuch an opportunity of ruining the minifter, and had, it is faid, privately negotiated with the Siks and Amer Sing, haftened to Dhely with his army. Mujd ad Dowlah, upon his arrival at the capital, was difgraced and committed to the cuftody of his rival, who confifcated the greateft part of his effects, a fhare of which he gave up to the emperor.

From this period till the death of Nujeef Khan, Shaw Aulum remained under his controul, a penfioner on his bounty, without the leaft power of royalty beyond the granting of empty titles, and the ratification of the acts of his minifter; who fo abufed his authority, that the wretched emperor frequently wanted for conveniences, and the women of the haram, and numerous confined perfonages of the blood-royal, often the common neceffaries of life.

Nujeef Khan was now at the height of his power and ambition, poffeffing the fole authority at Dhely, with the greateft part of that province, and the very extenfive one of Agra, together with that capital. The raja of Jeypore, and feveral other Hindoo princes alfo were his tributaries. Next to the vizier, he was the firft officer of the empire, being appointed ameer al amra, with the title of *Zoolfeccar ad Dowlah. After his arrival at Dhely, he loft the energy of his former character, and indulged in voluptuoufnefs fo much, that it injured his conftitution; which he ftrove to repair for the gratification of appetite, by ftimulating confections. Thefe foon brought on a complication of diforders, which put an end to his life on the twenty fecond of April, 1782, in the forty ninth year of his age.

Nujeef

* Sword of the ftate.

Nujeef Khan was born in Persia, of a family said to be related to the Suffewee sovereigns of that empire; and in his infancy was, with many of his relations, a prisoner to the usurper Nadir Shaw, who kept all the personages, any way allied to the throne, in confinement for his own security. At the request of Meerza Mhosun, the brother of Suffder Jung, who was sent on an embassy to Nadir by Mahummud Shaw, after his invasion of Hindoostan, Nujeef Khan and a sister much older than himself were released. The lady married her deliverer, and Nujeef Khan accompanied her and her husband to Dhely. He was treated with parental affection by Meerza Mhosun, and at his death attached himself to Mahummud Koollee Khan, his son, the governor of Aleabad, who was shortly after seized and put to death by his first cousin, Shujah ad Dowlah, he being jealous of his ambitious views in assisting Shaw Aulum in the invasion of Bengal, and regarding Aleabad as his right, it having been given only in deputation by his father, the vizier Suffder Jung, to Mahummud Koollee Khan, who had refused to surrender it to the son. Nujeef Khan, upon this event, retired with a few followers into Bengal, and offered his services to the navob Meer Causim, then at war with the English, who gave him great encouragement. When Meer Causim took refuge with Shujah ad Dowlah, Nujeef Khan, not chusing to trust himself in the power of the latter, repaired to Bondelcund, and served Gomaun Sing, one of the chiefs of that country. Upon the flight of Shujah ad Dowlah, after the battle of Buxar, he offered his services to the English, representing himself as the rightful lord of the province of Aleabad, was received with respectful welcome, and even put into possession of a part of it; but when peace was concluded with the vizier, the English, discovering the falsehood of his claim, set it aside, and rewarded his attachment with a pension of two lacks of rupees and strong recommendations to the emperor. The recompense was greater than

than his merits with the English, as he had kept up a correspondence with Shujah ad Dowlah, whom he would have joined, had he been succesful in the battle of Korah. From Aleabad he accompanied Shaw Aulum to Dhely, where the various turns of his fortune have been already related in the preceding pages.

Nujeef Khan possessed great personal courage, and a fortitude and presence of mind not to be overcome by the greatest distress, or the most sudden misfortune. His affability of manners was such, as to charm even hunger to be patient in his service, and overcome the mutinous resolutions of his troops, often driven to extreme necessity for want of regular pay. He was once, after the reduction of a capital fortress from the Jauts, (from which his army had hoped to receive the advantage of a liquidation of their long arrears) seized upon by the troops, menaced with death, and exposed bare-headed for a whole day to the sun, in the hottest season of Hindoostan; a most severe punishment. But this, and the apprehensions of immediate death, did not move the calmness of his mind. He soothed the most morose of the mutineers with his eloquence, and diverted them from their purpose by his humourous remarks upon his own situation and their conduct; till, at length, they were contented with a part of their demands, and continued to serve him in hopes of better times. It is said, that no person ever went away dissatisfied from Nujeef Khan, who, if he could not grant a request, would convince the petitioner of his sorrow at his being obliged to refuse it. His expenses always exceeded his income, and this obliged him to mortgage his revenues in assignment to the officers of his army for pay; so that his country was never completely settled under his own controul, but always passing from one chief to another, who made his own statement with the farmers. As he never refused offers of service from any military adventurers, this evil continually

tinually encreaſed, and he did not live long enough after his conqueſts to correct the abuſe by a ſettled form of government, and a reduction of force adequate to his finances. It is probable, had Nujeef Khan been placed at the head of an eſtabliſhed government, he would have been an amiable and great prince; and in the ſituation he filled, his character draws admiration,[a] when his diſadvantages are liberally conſidered.

Upon the death of Nujeef Khan, the illconſtructed fabric of his government ſoon fell to pieces from the diſſentions of his adherents; while Shaw Aulum, as uſual, ſanctified from neceſſity the actions of the ſucceſsful party. Affraſiaub Khan, an adopted ſon of the deceaſed, was firſt appointed ameer al amra, and, at his requeſt, Mujd ad Dowlah releaſed from confinement; but his power did not laſt long. Nujeef Khan's ſiſter, who had great influence with the army, being diſguſted at his behaviour, invited Meerza Shuffee Khan, a near relation of her own, to Dhely, and offered him the infant daughter of her deceaſed brother in marriage; alſo, to procure for him from the emperor the adminiſtration of affairs, and the honours of Nujeef Khan.

Meerza Shuffee, who was then on an expedition againſt the Siks to the northward of the capital, readily embraced the Begum's invitation, and repaired to court; which Affraſiaub Khan deſerted on his approach, leaving Mujd ad Dowlah and [b] Nujeef Koollee Khan to oppoſe him. It would appear that Shaw Aulum was unwilling to grant Meerza Shuffee the adminiſtration of affairs, for

[a] Nujeef Khan, in palliating the delays of payment to his troops, was often obliged to make excuſes not conſiſtent with truth. An officer one day told him he had met fifty carriages coming to the camp; and What were their contents? ſaid Nujeef Khan. Lies for your uſe in this campaign, returned the officer. A poor ſupply, indeed, replied Nujeef Khan; they will ſcarce equal the diſburſement of a ſingle day.

[b] Alſo an adopted ſon of Nujeef Khan's.

for he did not admit him to the presence till he had seized the two chiefs above-mentioned, when, unable to refuse his demands, he appointed him ameer al amra.

Meerza Shuffee having thus forced himself into office, treated Shaw Aulum with little respect; and the oppressed monarch, weary of the indignities daily offered him, made an attempt to free himself from his controul, and restore Affrasiaub Khan. Monsieur Pawly, who commanded Sumroo's battalions, and Luttafut, a eunuch, at the head of a considerable body of sepoys, with other chiefs, were drawn over from the interest of Meerza Shuffee by Mahummud Yacoob Khan, the emperor's confidant. They assembled suddenly under arms at the palace, where Shaw Aulum putting himself at their head, marched towards the residence of Meerza Shuffee, intending to seize his person. The ameer al amra endeavoured to draw out his followers, but they refused to act, and he with difficulty made his escape from the city. Shaw Aulum, satisfied with his expulsion, declined pursuing the fugitive; though his eldest son, the prince Jehaundar Shaw, represented justly, that unless his person and that of the Begum were secured, and their wealth seized, the royal intentions would be left uncompleted, as Meerza Shuffee would be joined by his troops when recovered from the panic which the suddenness of this attempt had inspired. To account for the inaction of the emperor at this crisis, is impossible. It can only be supposed, that he dreaded treachery from the chiefs who had advised him to expel the minister.

Meerza Shuffee, as had been foretold by the prince, was rejoined by most of the troops, and assisted by Mahummud Beg Hammadaunee, a powerful chief of the late Nujeef Khan, returned towards Dhely, resolved to force the emperor to restore him to office.

Monsieur

Monſieur Pawly and Luttafut, upon intelligence of this junction, prevailed upon Shaw Aulum to encamp at Khizzerabad, a ſhort diſtance from Dhely, intending to make a ſtand againſt the enemy; but Meerza Shuffee offering to make conceſſions to his majeſty, a negotiation commenced, and Pawly and Luttafut were invited to a meeting with the rebels, in order to ſettle the terms of their ſubmiſſion to the emperor, but in fact of his to them.

The prince Jehaundar Shaw now again cautioned his father againſt making terms with the rebels; but in vain. In his narrative, given by himſelf to Mr. Haſtings, he ſays; "I from "loyalty obſerved, that in ſuch quarrels there was no room "for peace; that the force with his majeſty was more than "equal to cruſh them."

Pawly and Luttafut declined following the advice of the prince, accepted the invitation of Meerza Shuffee Khan, and, upon entering his camp, were taken priſoners. The former was put to death, and the latter puniſhed by the loſs of his eyes. Meerza Shuffee now exacted what demands he pleaſed from Shaw Aulum, who re-appointed him ameer al amra, and, at his recommendation, Mujd ad Dowlah, who had found means to make his peace, was once more reſtored to his office of [b] dewan of the khalſeh.

Soon after this commotion, Meerza Shuffee, leaving Mujd ad Dowlah to act for him with the emperor, marched from Dhely to reſtore order in the province of Agra, and took with him Meerza Soleymaun Shekoh, one of the princes, to add dignity to his operations. Shaw Aulum was left in the poſſeſſion of the lands allotted for the ſupport of his houſehold by the late Nujeef

[a] Director of the revenue ſet apart for the ſupport of the houſehold.

Nujeef Khan; ſo that, conſidering the part he had taken againſt his miniſter, that chief did not act ungenerouſly towards him. Affraſiaub Khan, who had marched to take advantage of the deſigns in his fa‚our, politically kept at a diſtance, till convinced of the ſuperiority of Meerza Shuffee; when he joined him, and was left unmoleſted in poſſeſſion of the diſtricts allotted him under the late Nujeef Khan.

Meerza Shuffee was not a man calculated to retrieve the diſorder which had occurred in affairs ſince the death of his predeceſſor. He was deſtitute of that addreſs and affability of manner, by which Nujeef Khan had attached to himſelf the officers of his army, each of whom conſidered himſelf as independant. Mahummud Beg Khan Hammadaunee in particular, who had ſo greatly aſſiſted in eſtabliſhing him in power, was diſguſted at the ſuperiority he aſſumed over him, and with his refuſal of ſome additional diſtricts which he demanded. The Begum alſo, ſiſter of Nujeef Khan, was diſpleaſed with him for not allowing her that influence in government which ſhe had enjoyed in the lifetime of her brother. The ſhort period of his adminiſtration paſſed in conſtant quarrels with his officers; and at length Mahummud Beg, who regarded not by what means he forwarded his views, reſolved to remove him by treachery. For this purpoſe, he pretended a wiſh to reconcile their differences, by an amicable adjuſtment, and requeſted an interview, to which Meerza Shuffee Khan aſſented. They met before the fortreſs of Deeg, on the thirtieth of September, 1783, each attended by an army, and Meerza Shuffee was ſtabbed by Iſmaeel Beg, the brother of Mahummud, while he was embracing him. An engagement between the two armies followed, and Mahummud Beg was driven from the field with ſome loſs. Affraſiaub Khan was declared ſucceſſor to the murdered navob, by the ſiſter Begum and the army, and was ſhortly after con-

firmed

firmed by the emperor in the office of ameer al amra and the government of the provinces of Dhely and Agra. Mahummud Beg, however, refused to acknowledge his authority, levied troops to oppose him, and committed depredations in several districts. Affrasiaub, finding himself unequal to support his power alone, endeavoured to procure the assistance of his neighbours, the navob vizier and the English, or the Mharattas. In this unsettled state of affairs, the prince Jehaundar Shaw, in April 1784, made his escape from Dhely, and repaired to Lucnow, where Mr. Hastings had arrived to regulate the concerns between the vizier and the company. His highness's object was, to procure a force to free his father the emperor from the controul in which he was kept by Affrasiaub Khan, and to oblige him to allot a portion of the revenues for the support of the royal dignity. He declared, that his escape was with the private concurrence of his father, and most probably with truth, though publickly Shaw Aulum demanded his being sent back a prisoner to Dhely, obliged to it through fear of his minister. Mr. Hastings was too generous to obey commands, which, if complied with, would have sacrificed an unfortunate prince to life imprisonment, if not assassination. Though restricted by his employers from taking an active part in the royal affairs, he hoped, by protecting the prince, to persuade Affrasiaub to shew proper respect to the imperial family; and his plan in some measure succeeded. The ameer al amra sent major Brown, the English resident at Dhely, to Lucnow, with offers to comply with any terms the navob vizier and Mr. Hastings should stipulate for the advantage of the emperor; and agreed to act under the prince as minister, provided they would support him with some troops against Mahummud Beg and other refractory chiefs; representing, that if they could not grant that condition, he must seek an alliance with Sindia, the Mharatta chief, who was ready to enter the country. Mr. Hastings was unable to furnish troops,

the

the council of Bengal refusing to take any active part beyond the frontiers of the vizier; and Affrasiaub, consequently, made his alliance with Sindia.

Previous to the return of major Brown from Lucnow, Affrasiaub, jealous of Mujd ad Dowlah, whom he had left to manage the affairs of the royal household, confined that minister, and prevailed upon Shaw Aulum to march to Agra, by promises of giving up that city with the fortress to his disposal. The emperor, flattered by the hopes of acquiring more power, or intimidated by the confinement of his old adviser, Mujd ad Dowlah, left Dhely, and arrived at Agra in October 1784; when the golden keys of the citadel were presented to him by Affrasiaub, and he had the satisfaction of being called King of the World, in the palace of his ancestor, the renowned Akber; but it was garrisoned by the troops of the minister. Mr. Hastings had by this time departed from Lucnow, and was accompanied by the prince to Banaras, which he chose for his residence, not thinking it safe to trust his person with Affrasiaub or Sindia; a recommendation to whom of his interests, was now the only service that the English could afford him beyond their own territories. He had an allowance of * five lacks of rupees per annum from the navob vizier, and wisely resolved to wait for better times. Shaw Aulum remained in the hands of his minister.

On the twenty second of October 1784, Affrasiaub had an interview with his new ally Mahajee Sindia; when it was agreed, that they should jointly attack Mahummud Beg Hammadaunee; but their plans were frustrated by an unfortunate event. On Tuesday, the second of November, Affrasiaub Khan was assassinated

* Fifty thousand pounds. This allowance was given at the earnest request of Mr. Hastings.

ated by a ſoldier, ſaid to be employed by Zien-al-aub-ad-Dien the brother of the late Meerza Shuffee Khan, and Mahummud Beg Hammadaunee, who dreaded the power which Sindia's alliance would give to the object of their hatred. This event occaſioned a new revolution in affairs, by transferring the authority of the Moguls to the Mharattas.

Sindia, by preſents of ſome money, promiſes of obedience, and a regular allowance for the royal houſehold, prevailed on Shaw Aulum to come to his camp, and beſtow upon the [a] peſhwa the office of vaqueel muttulluk, or ſole director of the empire, with the deputation of this employment to himſelf. Under this grant, he claimed the command of the army of the unfortunate Affraſiaub, and the governments of Agra and Dhely. As he was at the head of a large body of Mharattas, and the Mogul chiefs could not agree among themſelves in the choice of a ſucceſſor, he eaſily effected his deſigns. The different officers of corps made their own terms with Sindia, pretending to obey the orders of the emperor; and Mahummud Beg alſo acknowledged his authority. Shujah Dil Khan, the father in law of Affraſiaub, gave up the fortreſs of Agra, after a ſhort ſiege, for a jaghire, and aſſurances of a proviſion for the ſon of the deceaſed, his grandſon, an infant, named Khadim Houſſein Khan. Shaw Aulum was now permitted to return to Dhely. Sixty thouſand rupees per month were ſettled by Sindia for his ſupport; but a body of Mharattas was ſtationed with him, to prevent him encouraging any other power; ſo that, in fact, he was only a ſtate priſoner in the hands of Sindia.

Shaw Aulum did not remain long at Dhely, being again requeſted by Sindia to take the field, to ſanction, by his appearance, the capture of Aleeghur, the reſidence of the Begum of

[a] Chief miniſter of the Mharatta ſtate.

of Affrafiaub Khan. Jehaungeer Khan, the governor, after fome time, fubmitted. By the fall of Aleeghur, the authority of Sindia was eftablifhed in all the territories which had belonged to the late ameer al amra, Nujeef Khan. He now demanded tribute from feveral rajas, and among them from the raja of Jeypore, towards whofe country he marched with the emperor. Negotiation and threatenings employed feveral months, till the approach of the rainy feafon of 1786, when Shaw Aulum returned to Dhely, and Sindia with his army cantoned at Muttra. The acquifitions of the Mharattas, by their interference with the Moguls, were however more fplendid than ufeful; the provinces of Dhely and Agra being exhaufted of revenue by the oppreffions of the late contending chiefs; fo that Sindia began to find himfelf in a troublefome fituation. Long arrears were due to the troops, and his refources were unequal to his difburfements.

Towards the latter end of the year 1787, a confiderable body of Mharattas, under Royjee Pateel, who had been fent to collect a tribute from the raja of Jeypore, being defeated, Sindia marched with his whole army into that country, and advanced within a fhort diftance of the capital. The raja, being affifted by the chief of Jodepore and other allies, diftreffed his enemy by cutting off his fupplies; fo that both Mharattas and Moguls became difcontented, and Mahummud Beg Hammadaunee with his followers deferted to the raja. In this conjuncture, Sindia refolved to make a pufh, left the defection fhould become general. A fevere action took place, and Mahummud Beg was flain; but the valour and conduct of his brother Ifmaeel Beg reftored the courage of the troops, which had given way from the lofs of their chief, and victory declared for the Raajepootes. Three days after this event, Sindia was deferted by the difciplined battalions of fepoys, who went over to Ifmaeel Beg.

Beg. This misfortune was followed by repeated defeats, which obliged him to retreat with precipitation across the Chumbul, to the neighbourhood of Gualior, and quit for the present all offensive operations; leaving garrisons in the citadel of Agra and fortress of Aleeghur, in hopes of their holding out till he could obtain reinforcements from Dekkan. Deeg and some other places he gave up to the Jaut raja, Runjeet Sing, to whom they originally belonged, that he might keep up an interest among the natives of the country.

The evacuation of the provinces of Dhely and Agra by the Mharatta army, occasioned a sad change in the royal affairs. Shaw Aulum, the pageant of every successful party, marched from Dhely at the invitation of the raja of Jeypore, who advanced within three days' journey of the capital to pay his respects; but whether he was unwilling to engage in the administration of the royal concerns, intimidated by fears of the return of the Mharattas, or resolved only to act for the preservation of his own country, he in a short time obtained his dismission, and withdrew to his own territories. Shaw Aulum returned to Dhely, where he hoped to remain secure, and unengaged with party, till Sindia's return with a reinforcement, or a decided superiority of his enemies. Unhappy indeed was his situation, and hard the part he had to act. In the hands of a Mharatta garrison in his capital, and depending for support on Sindia, he was obliged, at the same time, to lend his name to his enemy Ismaeel Beg; who, after defeating the Mharattas in the field, had taken several places from them, and laid siege to Agra, under pretence of the imperial orders.

At this crisis started up a new adventurer, the most fatal one of any to the unfortunate Shaw Aulum. [a] Gholaum Kaudir Khan,

[a] This chief was son and successor to Zabtah Khan, often mentioned in the

Khan, a Rohilla chief, hoping to acquire power in the diſtracted ſtate of affairs, marched ſuddenly from his reſidence of Ghoſeghur, and appeared before Dhely, which the Mharatta garriſon evacuated on his approach. He obliged the emperor to confer on him the dignity of ameer al amra; after which he moved to lay ſiege to the fortreſs of Aleeghur, where Sindia had left a garriſon.

The prince Jehaundar Shaw, who had reſided ſince the year 1784 at Banaras, under the Engliſh protection, was at this time alſo reſolved to try his fortune in the troubles. He marched to Dhely, and was joined on his route by ſome thouſands of adventurers. On his arrival at the capital he was received with much favour by his father, who empowered him to direct the operations of Gholaum Kaudir Khan; and the prince, after obtaining the releaſe of his women and children, who had been confined ſince his flight, repaired to the ſiege of Aleeghur. He was ſoon diſguſted with the brutal diſreſpect of the Rohilla, and repaired to Agra, in hopes of finding a better ſervant in Iſmaeel Beg, but was diſappointed. The money he had brought with him from Banaras being exhauſted, his followers became clamorous for pay, and the unhappy prince at length was obliged to divide among them his effects. Not chuſing to return to Dhely, leſt the influence of his brother Akber Shaw, the favourite ſon of Shaw Aulum, ſhould prevail on his father to confine him in his unprotected ſtate, he threw himſelf again on the generoſity of the Engliſh. They again received him, and he repaired once more to Banaras, but did not long ſurvive his return. About a week after his arrival he was ſeized with a putrid fever, occaſioned by expoſing himſelf for ſome hours to a burning ſun in a viſit of devotion to the tomb of a celebrated Mahummedan ſaint at Chunar, and died on the thirty firſt of May, 1788, after an illneſs of little

little more than twenty four hours. He was buried with every honour due to his rank; the Engliſh reſident and principal people of the city attending his funeral. He left behind him three ſons, whom, with the reſt of his family, he recommended to the care of the Engliſh, under whom they enjoy a comfortable aſylum and allowance at Banaras.

Gholaum Kaudir Khan, on the fall of Aleeghur, marched to join Iſmaeel Beg in the ſiege of Agra; but they ſoon diſagreeing, he left him to make conqueſts for himſelf in other parts of the country. By this time Sindia had received ſome ſuccours from Dekkan, and diſpatched his confidential miniſter, Rana Khan, with the Jaut rajah, Runjeet Sing, to raiſe the ſiege of Agra, near which a bloody battle was fought on the ſixteenth of June, 1788, in which Iſmaeel Beg was compleatly defeated, with the loſs of all his cannon, baggage, and ſtores. He made his eſcape with much difficulty, by ſwimming his horſe acroſs the Jumna, and reached the camp of Gholaum Kaudir Khan; but, not finding a kind reception, in a few days he retired to Shekohabad, where he was reſpectfully treated by Illummaſs Alee Khan, a collector of the navob vizier, who preſented him with the ſum of [a] twenty thouſand rupees. Being here joined by about fifteen hundred of his routed cavalry, and receiving letters from Gholaum Kaudir Khan, aſſuring him of future friendſhip, and apologizing for his late neglect, he repaired to his camp. The rajas of Jeypore and Jodepore, whoſe intereſt it was to keep up an enemy to the Mharattas, now ſent him a ſum of money, which enabled him to receive numbers of his followers, who returned to his ſtandard. An invitation was ſent him by the navob Nazir, and the few chiefs with Shaw Aulum to march to Dhely, which he accepted of; but, on his arrival near the city, the emperor, who wiſhed to avoid offending Sindia by re-

[a] Two thouſand pounds.

ceiving his enemy, refufed to admit him, and fent him orders to retire. Ifmaeel Beg pretended to obey, but did not move, waiting the arrival of Gholaum Kaudir Khan, who was on his march to the capital, with the intention of forcing Shaw Aulum to give up his connection with the Mharattas. To this he was inftigated by the navob Nazir and other officers, who, having offended Sindia, dreaded his difpleafure, fhould the emperor fall again into his hands. The fupinenefs of the Mharattas after their defeat of Ifmaeel Beg, is not to be accounted for. Inftead of marching immediately to Dhely, Sindia only advanced to Muttra; fo that the unfortunate Shaw Aulum was left expofed to the treachery of his fervants, and, in the end, to dethronement, plunder, and lofs of fight.

Gholaum Kaudir Khan, on his arrival oppofite Dhely, requefted the emperor to admit him into the city, but was refufed; upon which he refolved to enter it by force; and, having brought over Ifmaeel Beg to his views, croffed the Jumna in the night, with a part of his army. Raja Himmut Bahadur, and the few Mharattas in the place, fled immediately, and the Mogul chiefs, with their followers in the emperor's fervice, joined Ifmaeel Beg; fo that the unhappy Shaw Aulum, unable to refift, was obliged to open the gates of the citadel, and receive the rebels. They were introduced by the navob Nazir, who anfwered for their fidelity to his majefty, and that they would free him from the controul of the Mharattas, and the difgrace of depending for a fupport on infidels and natural enemies to the faithful. Gholaum Kaudir and Ifmaeel Beg, falling at the emperor's feet, affured him, their only object was his honour, and the expulfion of the Mharattas; which they promifed to effect, if one of the princes was permitted to accompany them to the field. A treaty was then drawn up, and folemnly ratified by oaths in one of the mofques in the palace, by which it was ftipulated, that Shaw Aulum fhould

receive

receive a third part of the revenues for the ſupport of his dignity. The emperor then committed his ſon Soleymaun Shekkoh to their care, and a day was fixed for his march againſt the Mharattas; but this adjuſtment was deceitful. In a few days, Gholaum Kaudir demanded a large ſum of money to pay the troops, which Shaw Aulum refuſed; and the Rohilla reſolved to poſſeſs himſelf of whatever treaſure might be in the palace, by dethroning the emperor. To this reſolve he was excited by the treacherous navob [a] Nazir, who, forgetting thirty years of confidence and favour, had informed him that his maſter poſſeſſed hoards of treaſure and jewels, though he pretended inability to ſatiſfy the troops.

The degraded and wretched ſituation of the once auguſt family of Timur, will appear more fully, in the tranſlation of a journal of the monſtrous tranſactions of the unfeeling Gholaum Kaudir, from the dethronement of Shaw Aulum, to the flight from the city of that cruel traitor.

JOURNAL, JULY 26th. A.D.

About ſeven in the morning, Meerza Iſmaeel Beg with his officers and Meerza Muttullub Khan, repaired to Gholaum Kaudir, who was ſeated in the hall of private audience; and, after ſome converſation, ſent repeated demands of money from the emperor, through the navob Nazir. Meerza Muttullub obſerved, that had his majeſty poſſeſſed ſuch a conſiderable ſum, his affairs would not have fallen into ſuch extremity. He was commanded to be ſilent by Gholaum Kaudir; who, at length ſent two attendants to bring Bedar Bukht, ſon of the emperor Ahmed Shaw. This prince being conducted into the oratory, was ſeated on the throne, and the cuſtomary ſalutations of royalty made to him by the chiefs. Gholaum Kaudir then diſpatched Shaw Aulum, with nineteen princes,

[a] The Nazir is the ſuperintendant of the private apartments, always a eunuch.

princes, his ſons and grandſons, under a guard to the apartment called Noor Mahal. After this a diſpute aroſe between Gholaum Kaudir and Iſmaeel Beg, concerning the latter's remaining in the palace; and Iſmaeel Beg at length departed in wrath to his camp.

Bedar Shaw received the compliments of the officers, and ordered ſeveral of the depoſed emperor's ſervants into confinement. Soleymaun Shekkoh was brought from the camp, and impriſoned with his father, who was this day denied even water by Gholaum Kaudir. The miniſters of the general moſque requeſted to know in the name of what emperor the prayers were to be read; and the Rohilla anſwered, "In the name of "God and his prophet." He this day ſent for the aged princeſſes, [a] Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal, from their houſe in the city. On their arrival in the palace, he paid his reſpects, and told them the private apartments of the haram ſhould be under their direction. They approved of his conduct, but warned him not to act in ſuch a manner as to draw the ſcorn of mankind. He replied, that, under the royal auſpices, the empire would be properly regulated. The ladies of Shaw Aulum's family repreſented, that for two days they had been without food. He ordered them victuals.

This

[a] Theſe ladies were the widows of Mahummud Shaw, and the former was daughter to the emperor Ferokhſere. When Ahmed Shaw Abdallee invaded Hindooſtan, they accompanied him on his return to his own territories, and reſided in his court till his death; when they came back to Dhely, and were allowed by Shaw Aulum to reſide out of the palace in the city. It is ſuppoſed they poſſeſſed great wealth; as both Nadir Shaw and Ahmed Shaw Abdallee in their invaſions paid them reſpect, and left their property unmoleſted, but it now fell into the hands of Gholaum Kaudir. It is ſaid, they prompted him to depoſe Shaw Aulum, by an offer of ten lacks of rupees, to place on the throne Bedar Shaw, the grandſon of their huſband, by a public dancer. If this report is true, their misfortunes are leſs pitiable, as Shaw Aulum had always treated them with attention and reſpect during his whole reign.

This day, the princeſs Mallekeh Zummaneh, aſſiſted by the navob Nazir, ſearched the apartments of fourteen of Shaw Aulum's women, and ordered all their money and effects to be collected in the oratory; after which they delivered them to Gholaum Kaudir Khan. The effects of Meerza Akber Shaw were confiſcated. Bedar Shaw conferred the rank of ameer al amra on Gholaum Kaudir Khan. Information was lodged, that Meerza Mindoo had privately conveyed fourteen cakes of bread and ſome water to Shaw Aulum. The mercileſs Rohilla ordered the benevolent prince to be beaten with clubs; but the attendants refuſed obedience. Mallekeh Zummaneh ſent to Shaw Aulum, deſiring him to give up his buried treaſures, and he ſhould be reinſtated on his throne. He replied, he was weary of ſuch empire. Agga Sundal complained to Bedar Shaw of the diſtreſſed ſituation of the depoſed ſovereign and his family, periſhing with hunger. The Shaw gave him five rupees. The Agga obſerved, the ſum was inſufficient for ſuch a number, even for a meal. Bedar aſſured him he had no more money in his poſſeſſion. July 28th.

To-day, a quarrel occurred between Bedar Shaw and the Begums Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal, who threatened to leave the palace; obſerving, that they had ſeen four reigns, and been independant of all; had come from their houſes to ſerve his family, but would return, and commit him wholly to the pleaſure of Gholaum Kaudir. This ſilenced the Shaw. Bedar this day ſent to Soleymaun Shekkoh and Akber Shaw, aſſuring them they ſhould not want while he could relieve them, but that they muſt be reconciled to the decrees of providence, and conſider, that their father had reigned thirty years, while his ſuffered the diſtreſs they now complained of. Gholaum Kaudir Khan, having prepared five whips, obliged the July 29th.

ſultan to take one in his hands, and accompany him to extort a confeſſion of his treaſures from Shaw Aulum.

th. This day, the apartments of Shawabadee Begum were ſearched, and a caſket of jewels, ſome ſtrings of pearl, and gold and ſilver plate, being found, were delivered to Gholaum Kaudir; who alſo ſeized ninety nine horſes from the royal ſtables. Thirty thouſand rupees were found buried in the floor of a room, beſides ſome plate. The Rohilla ſent the latter to the mint, and commanded coins to be ſtruck in the name of Bedar Shaw, with the following inſcription:

"The ſupporter of the true religion of Mahummud, Bedar
"Shaw, by the grace of God ſtamped coins throughout the
"world."

To-day, five rupees, a bed, and a carpet, were ſent by Gholaum Kaudir to the unfortunate Shaw Aulum. Several ladies of the haram were tied up and beaten with whips, to force a diſcovery of their effects; and the palace was filled with cries and lamentations. Except the garments they had on, every thing was ſeized.

1ſt. Gholaum Kaudir agreed to give Iſmaeel Beg five lacks of rupees from the plunder of the palace. Several of the confined princes were inſulted by blows; and ſeven bankers and corn-merchants ſeized and impriſoned to extort money from them.

1ſt, The navob Nazir and the eunuchs repreſented to the emperor, that they had by ſevere chaſtiſement extorted a diſcovery from ſome of the ladies of the haram of a quantity of gold and ſilver plate, with ſome jewels. He ordered them to be ſent to Gholaum Kaudir. Meerza Buddoo, an ancient prince, uncle

to

to Shaw Aulum, was ſeized by the Rohilla, and a demand made of a lack of rupees. Pleading inability, he was delivered to the peons to be flogged. To-day, Gholaum Kaudir went to Shaw Aulum, and threatened him. The unhappy prince replied, "What I had, you have taken; but, if you think I "conceal ſome treaſures within me, rip up my bowels, and "be convinced." The traitor then aſſured him, if he would diſcover his hoards, he ſhould reaſcend his throne. Shaw Aulum anſwered, "I have no ambition left; may God pro-"tect you, who have laid me aſide: I am content with my "fate." The Rohilla then proceeded to the apartments of the brothers of Shaw Aulum, and threatened them with puniſhment. Four trunks of wearing apparel, a few trifling jewels, and a ſilver bedſtead only, were found in them on the ſtricteſt ſearch. The navob Nazir repents, now too late, of his conduct; and will have more cauſe every day. Iſmaeel Beg is treating with Sindia, who has promiſed to give him a jaghire and command in his army.

To-day, perſons were ſent to dig up the floors of the apartments of Meerza Buddoo. Some jewels, plate, and wearing apparel, were found. The prince and his family were ordered to be kept without food; but at the earneſt interceſſion of Meerza Hinga, uncle to Bedar Shaw, it was allowed them. Gholaum Kaudir to-day roughly demanded from the emperor the whole ſum he had promiſed for his throne. Bedár Shaw ſaid, "He had given every thing as yet diſcovered, and deſired the "jewels might be valued." The Rohilla replied, "Jewels "were to him of no value; he muſt have money, or plate "to coin." A meſſage coming from the princeſs Mallekeh Zummaneh, that ſhe wiſhed to ſee him, he would not go, but abuſed her to the eunuchs who brought the compliment. Bedar Shaw entreated him to be pacified, and every exertion ſhould August 2d.

be uſed to procure money. The ſultan would have embraced him, but the wretch drew back, and retired in diſpleaſure; after which he ſent a band of Afghauns to guard the royal perſon and extort money. They threatened to pull Bedar Shaw from his throne, and correct him with blows; upon which he exclaimed, "If this is empire, the ſcanty meal I enjoyed when "among the confined princes, was ſweet indeed." The Afghauns ordered him to be ſilent, ſaying, "They had ruined "Shaw Aulum in an inſtant, and what was he better than "him." Guards were alſo placed over the Begums Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal; and Gholaum Kaudir informed them, "that as the world would now at any rate call him "traitor, he was reſolved to ſeize the whole property of the "royal family." The navob Nazir trembles for his ſafety, and has diſcharged his attendants. Seven lacks of rupees are demanded from him.

To-day, Gholaum Kaudir Khan [a] ſeated himſelf in the preſence of Bedar Shaw, and ſmoaked his hookah before him; ſtretching out his feet on the royal muſnud, at the ſame time inſulting him by abuſive language.

Bedar Shaw ſent a note by the Nazir to Gholaum Kaudir, requeſting him to have the jewels valued, but he refuſed; demanding ſix lacks in money, and would not ſuffer the Nazir to return. The emperor ſending him two garlands of flowers, he threw them on the ground in diſreſpect. The Begums Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal have diſcharged their houſeholds. Ruttun Ram adviſing Bedar Shaw to ſend a khelaut to the navob vizier, he ſaid, "I have none but this old "garment on my body."

Gholaum

[a] The higheſt diſreſpect he could be guilty of to the ſovereign.

Gholaum Kaudir Khan to-day forced the doors of the royal baths; and finding two silver chairs, sent them to the mint. The apartments and effects of Meerza Akber Shaw were ransacked. Thirty two elephants and one hundred horses from the royal stables were sent to the Rohilla camp. A request of Shaw Aulum for some foot cloths was complied with. August 5th.

The thrones and other seats belonging to Shaw Aulum, ornamented with gold or silver, were broken to pieces, and the plate sent to the mint. Gholaum Kaudir seized the clothes and ornaments of fifty or sixty dancing girls belonging to the palace. On their complaining of his oppression, he commanded them to sing and dance, and being pleased with their performance, gave them back their clothes, but kept their jewels, and turned them out of the citadel. After this, he went to the apartments of the prince Meerza Baber, which were ransacked; and sent a woman to search the haram. When every thing was seized, the prince and the ladies were ordered to be put with the rest of the royal family in confinement. The dwelling of Meerza Khoord, brother to Shaw Aulum, was next plundered. The chief woman servant of Kirrammut al Nissa Begum was seized, and severely beaten, to make her discover the effects of her mistress; but she would not confess, and was put into prison. The floors of the Begum's apartments were then dug up, and some gold ornaments found. Gholaum Kaudir to-day threatened Bedar Shaw with punishment, if he would not speedily supply him with money, as the troops were becoming clamorous for pay. He then went to Shaw Aulum, and demanded a discovery of the money he had saved from the revenues of Bengal and Aleabad. The Shaw replied, "that what was in "the palace was seized; he had no more; and begged to be "put to death, that he might be freed from misery." The Rohilla replied, "he would not hurt him, but force a confession August 6th.

" feſſion from his ſons Meerza Akber and Soleymaun Shekkoh." Upon which Shaw Aulum ſaid, " I am in your hands, but " injure not my children." Gholaum Kaudir threatened the princes, who declared they knew nothing of their father's treaſury; but informed him, that there was a Caſhmirian woman in the ſervice of Koottubee Begum, who, if money was concealed, was informed of it. Upon this the woman was ſent for and queſtioned, but confeſſed nothing; when ſhe was confined for further examination. Bedar Shaw to-day gave Gholaum Kaudir a pair of gold bracelets and twenty five thouſand rupees, which had been diſcovered, with which he was well pleaſed, and ſent to the Shaw five trays of apparel from the wardrobe, and five ſilver plates. Bedar Shaw deſired he would carry him to the general moſque to pay his devotions; but the Rohilla told him not to be in haſte, and he ſhould go at a convenient time in proper ſtate. The diſſention with Iſmaeel Beg encreaſes daily, and that chief is treating with the Mharattas; but, till their arrival, waits to get what he can from the plunder of the palace. The furniture of the royal elephants was ſeized to-day.

h. Bedar Shaw ſent a meſſage to Gholaum Kaudir, " that he " had, to gratify him, though unbecoming his dignity as a " prince, aſſiſted in rifling the palace, and ſurrendered the trea- " ſure diſcovered. Nothing more was left, but he was ready " to accompany him to the field, and acquire wealth for him " with the ſword." Gholaum Kaudir viſited Shaw Aulum, and told him, " he was ſorry for his treaſons, but would make " amends by ſeating his ſon Meerza Akber on the throne." Shaw Aulum replied, " he might act as he pleaſed; but as for " himſelf, he was weary of ſuch degraded empire, and only " wiſhed to be retired, and employ himſelf in devotion." Bedar Shaw was ſeverely threatened this day with correction, if he did

not

not procure more money; upon which he replied, "that he had "given all in his power, and ſhould be happy to be releaſed "from ſuch mock royalty."

Bedar Shaw was again threatened with correction and confinement, in caſe he did not produce more money or jewels; and again replied, "that Gholaum Kaudir might act as he pleaſed." August 8th.

In the apartments of Mubaric Mhal, upwards of an hundred women were ſearched, and afterwards impriſoned. Mallekeh Zummaneh was this day violently indiſpoſed. Bedar Shaw declared to Gholaum Kaudir, "that there were no more valu"ables left in the palace; but if he choſe, he would attend "him to collect money from the rajas and zemindars." The Rohilla anſwered, "that if money was not brought him on "the morrow, the Shaw muſt take the conſequence." Twenty cheſts of lace and tiſſues were this day burned by Gholaum Kaudir, to extract the ſilver. Bedar Shaw requeſted an interview, but was rudely refuſed in the evening. A meeting took place between Gholaum Kaudir and Iſmaeel Beg Khan. The navob Nazir was threatened with flagellation if he did not produce money. August 9th.

Gholaum Kaudir, attended by five Rohillas, went to Shaw Aulum and demanded a diſcovery of his hidden treaſure. The unfortunate Shaw replied, "I have none; take what you can find in the fort." The villain then ordered his attendants to lift up the princes Meerza Soleymaun, Akber Shaw and others, and daſh them on the ground; which they did. Shaw Aulum in the agony of his grief exclaimed, "Traitor, forbear ſuch cruelty on my children "in my ſight." Upon this, Gholaum Kaudir made the Rohillas caſt him on the ground; after which they ſat upon his breaſt, and ſtabbed out his eyes with a dagger. He then gave orders Aug. 10th.

orders for the like cruelty to be inflicted on the princes, but was prevented by the entreaties of an officer, named Seetuldass. The palace resounded with lamentations among the ladies of the haram. They were commanded to be silent, on pain of chastisement. In the afternoon, Bedar Shaw was carried into the city, attended by the Rohilla; but the latter, suspecting treachery from Ismaeel Beg, returned suddenly with the Shaw to the palace. The inhabitants desert the city in crowds. The bankers' and jewellers' shops have been shut up many days.

h. Two surgeons were sent to attend Shaw Aulum, who lies in great agony of pain. Some money and effects were sent by Gholaum Kaudir to Ismaeel Beg, who is much dissatisfied. A meeting afterwards took place between them, and they visited Bedar Shaw in company.

1. Shaw Aulum petitioned for some relief, as his family had been three days without provisions. Gholaum Kaudir ordered * twenty eight rupees per day to be distributed for their support.

u Gholaum Kaudir Khan ordered an escort to conduct the plunder of the palace to Ghoseghur. The cooking utensils of the royal kitchens were seized this day.

h. The emperor Bedar Shaw desired the navob Nazir to prepare a mosque in the palace for his devotions; but was informed, that the carpeting, &c. had been seized. Upon his importunity, however, some sort of preparation was made; and Bedar heard, for the first time, the prayer read in his own name as emperor. Two infant sons of the prince Soleymaun Shekkoh to-day died for want of food. Shaw Aulum dismissed his

* About two pounds twelve shillings.

his phyſicians, and declined nouriſhment, ſaying, " it was more " preferable to die, than live, and behold his family periſhing " around him." Bedar ordered the children to be buried in the Mhal. He ſaid, " that Shaw Aulum complained unjuſtly, " and ſhould be reſigned to the decrees of providence." Gholaum Kaudir paid his devotions at the tomb of Nizam ad Dien, where he was met by Iſmaeel Beg, and mutual oaths of reconciliation paſſed between them.

The ladies from ſeveral apartments of the haram were turned out into [a] Sulleemghur, and Bedar Shaw was commanded by Gholaum Kaudir to dig up the floors in ſearch of treaſure. Parties of Mharatta horſe to-day appeared cloſe to the city. Shaw Aulum is in great agony, what he eats voiding by the noſe. Aug. 14th.

The Rohillas mutinied, and Gholaum Kaudir was obliged to remain cloſe in the citadel. Meerza Iſmaeel Beg confined ſeveral inhabitants of the city to extort money from them. Aug. 15th.

Bedar Shaw deſired Gholaum Kaudir to think of preparing to reſiſt the Mharattas, who were now plundering round the city, and carrying off the cattle and grain. Many angry meſſages paſſed between Gholaum Kaudir and Iſmaeel Beg, concerning the diviſion of plunder. At length, the former went to viſit the latter in the evening to try an accommodation. Two diamonds, which had been given from the plunder of Shaw Aug. 16th.

[a] Sulleemghur, or Selimghur, is part of the old palace erected by the emperor Jehaungeer, whoſe name was alſo Sulleem, or Selim. Since the completion of the new palace by Shaw Jehaun, Sulleemghur has been uſed as a priſon for the princes of the royal family. It is large, has ſeveral courts, and gardens for their recreation. Till the reigning emperor became himſelf in want, they were allowed every convenience of life, but liberty; and as they were moſtly born and bred up in confinement, perhaps did not much feel the want of it.

Shaw Aulum to Bedar Shaw, were this day taken from him by the Rohilla.

Aug. 17th. To-day, Gholaum Kaudir and Iſmaeel Beg viſited Bedar Shaw, and demanded money, that they might pay the troops, and attend him to the field. The Shaw replied, " that he had " none; but would conſign over to them the navob Nazir, " from whom they might extort it." A convoy of baggage, &c. from Ghoſeghur was intercepted by the Mharattas, and many Rohillas cut to pieces. Numbers were drowned in the Jumna in trying to eſcape from the enemy by fording it. The Mharattas appeared on the bank of the Jumna oppoſite the citadel. Bedar Shaw deſired Gholaum Kaudir to march, offering to accompany him.

Aug. 18th. The Mharattas continued their approaches, all ſupplies were ſtopped from the city, and the ſhops ſhut up. Part of the Rohilla army croſſed the river, unoppoſed by the enemy. Gholaum Kaudir went into the apartments of the confined princes, and ordered the property of Khier al Niſſa Begum, ſiſter of Shaw Aulum, to be ſeized. Her money, ornaments, and even the garments ſhe had on, were taken. Several princes were brought before him, whom he addreſſed, ſaying, " You aſpired " to empire, give me your treaſures for it." In reply, they wept, and ſaid, " You have taken all we had; there is nothing " remaining but our lives." He then cauſed them to be beaten with whips, and ſent them back to confinement. A demand was made on the Begums, Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal for five lacks of rupees.

Aug. 19th. The effects of the two Begums above-mentioned were this day ſeized, guards placed on their houſes, and their attendants ſent priſoners to the citadel. A letter was preſented from Shaw Aulum-

Aulum requesting relief, as he and his family were perishing with hunger. Gholaum Kaudir threw the letter on the ground, and exclaimed, "I came not here of my own will; but, as "I slept in a garden at Secundra, suddenly an apparition "struck me on the face, saying, March speedily to Dhely, de- "pose the emperor, and seize the country." Meerza Meendo, uncle of Shaw Aulum, was to-day so severely flogged by orders of the Rohilla, as to faint away, and at length discovered a chamber, under the floor of which were secreted some large chests, two of which were filled with gold coin, and others with rich cloths. The contents of this hoard were unknown to Shaw Aulum, and had been deposited there by Shaw Begum in the last reign.

A guard was placed over the navob Nazir, and his effects seized. Aug. 20
He was also commanded to discover the hidden treasures of Shaw Aulum, on pain of punishment. Bedar Shaw sent a request to Gholaum Kaudir for the release of Meerza Buddoo; but the messenger returned without delivering it, the navob being in a violent rage, which made him fearful of going into his presence. About nine at night, the Shaw ventured to send again, begging that he would, for pity's sake, allow some victuals for the women; upon which he sent a small quantity of oil and flour. Many ladies of the haram were searched to-day, and Rohilla soldiers placed at their apartments. Gholaum Kaudir came into the oratory, and had much conversation with the emperor and the Begums Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal; when it was agreed, that the ladies belonging to Bedar Shaw should be removed from the haram, and a strict search be made for treasure in every room. Shaw Aulum was sent for, and ordered to discover his hoards. He replied, "that he "knew of none, and begged for compassion on his miseries,

"and his family dying with hunger." The Rohilla told him, "he ſhould yet have more calamities to ſuffer."

Aug. 21ſt. To-day, Gholaum Kaudir ordered Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal from their chambers into the apartments of Akber Shaw, and alſo the Begum of Bedar Shaw. Upon this Bedar Shaw went to him to complain of his inſulted honour; when the Rohilla turning him back, told him to go and keep them company; when he retired to them accordingly. Four ladies died of grief and hunger this day. Their bodies were thrown into the open court, while Gholaum Kaudir was ſurveying the labourers, who, by his orders, were buſied in digging up the floors of the haram. He to-day commanded ſome of the princes to ſing for him, and one of his attendants entreating him not to be ſo diſreſpectful, he exclaimed, "If they "cannot ſing, what elſe are they fit for? They are the off-"ſpring of ſingers. Had they been princes, would they have "tamely ſuffered me to act as I have done?"

Aug. 22d. Bedar Shaw came to Gholaum Kaudir, and requeſted him, from regard to God and the prophet, to allow ſome proviſion for his women and children; when the Rohilla frowned ſternly upon him, and uttered much abuſive language. The Shaw with the Begums are now confined in the octagon turret, ſurrounded only by ſkreens. Gholaum Kaudir ſent for Akber Shaw and other princes to ſing and play before him, which they dared not refuſe. After the performance, he expreſſed his approbation, and ſaid, "Shaw Aulum and his family ſhould no longer "be diſtreſſed for neceſſaries and food."

Aug. 23d. The houſe of the navob Nazir was ſearched, but nothing of much value diſcovered. The Rohilla chiefs grow clamorous for

for money. Gholaum Kaudir pretends he has none, and is dividing among them the effects of the palace.

A daughter of the prince Meerza Toghrul died of hunger, and was buried in her chamber. Meerza Ismaeel Beg sent to enquire of Gholaum Kaudir if he meant to march, as the enemy were now surrounding him. Gholaum Kaudir excused himself for his behaviour to the navob Nazir, by declaring, that he had seized his property, only lest it should be suspected that he was his adviser in the plunder of Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal. Parties of the Mharattas appeared to-day close to the old citadel, and carried off some horses and bullocks. Munniar Sing, who commanded the palace guard, having allowed some provisions to pass to Shaw Aulum and the other confined princes, was rebuked severely by Gholaum Kaudir. Aug. 24

Meerza Ismaeel Beg threatened Gholaum Kaudir, that if he would not deliver up his share of the plunder, he would leave him; and the Mogul chiefs also declared, if he remained longer in the citadel, they would quit his service. Gholaum Kaudir made no answer. Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal sent a petition that they might not be left to perish with hunger, but rather, be relieved from their miseries by immediate death. Bedar Shaw threatened to put on a [a] religious habit; but was told by the Rohilla, that he must prepare to march. He replied, that he would not move. Aug. 25

Bedar Shaw requested of Gholaum Kaudir to dethrone him, as he was weary of a dignity which did not afford him and his family the most common necessaries of life. Gholaum Kaudir Aug. 2

[a] In Hindoostan, for a person under the protection of another to assume the habit of a fakeer, or religious, is reckoned disgraceful to the party promising protection, and believed to bring down the curses of heaven upon him.

Kaudir ſeized all the horſes of the royal ſtables, and diſtributed them among his followers, leaving only fifteen, of little value, for the Shaw's uſe. Six ladies of the haram died of hunger, and their bodies were thrown over the walls of the citadel, on *the ſands of the Jumna. On its being reported, that many* others were in a dying ſtate, from the ſame cauſe, Gholaum Kaudir ſent a ſmall ſupply for the women of Bedar Shaw, but took no notice of the reſt.

Aug. 27th. Four ladies of Shaw Aulum's haram, weary of life, threw themſelves from a window into the river, and were drowned. Their bodies were ſtripped by ſome ſoldiers, one of whom was wounded in a ſcuffle for the diviſion of the garments. The unfortunate Shaw Aulum, almoſt famiſhed, ſent a ſmall ſilver bow ring, by a ſoldier who pitied his condition, into the market for ſale. It produced only [a] ſeven pice, with which ſome coarſe bread was purchaſed for his meal. A conſiderable ſum of money, many valuable jewels and rich effects, were found in the houſe of Sahebeh Mhal, and ſeized by Gholaum Kaudir.

Aug. 28th. Some proviſions and apparel were allowed to Shaw Aulum and his family. Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal entreated, but in vain, to be allowed to retire to their houſes in the city. Gholaum Kaudir refuſed to viſit Bedar Shaw, though repeatedly ſent for. The navob Nazir was releaſed from his confinement. The ſhops in the city are ſhut up, owing to the riotous behaviour of the Rohillas from the dearneſs of grain, the Mharattas preventing all ſupplies from the country.

Aug. 29th. Gholaum Kaudir, in a frolic of intoxication, ſent for Akber Shaw and ſeveral other princes, ſons of Shaw Aulum, to the lion baſtion, where he entertained them with a feaſt and dan-

cing.

[a] About ſixpence.

cing. After ſome time, laying his head on the knees of Akber Shaw, he ſlept for two hours. On awaking, he wept, ſaying, " he had been guilty of great crimes, and repented of " his behaviour; that he would reſtore all the property he " had taken, but could not replace the eyes of Shaw Aulum." Akber Shaw, after ſome conſideration, obſerved, that " the pro- " vidence which had given eyes to his father, had alſo taken " them away; and the inſtrument of heaven was not to blame." They ſat at the entertainment until ſunriſe.

Bedar Shaw went to viſit Gholaum Kaudir, who would not ſee him, and ordered him to retire to his apartments. The women of the haram are in the greateſt diſtreſs for want of victuals. Aug. 30t

Bedar Shaw, by meſſage, entreated Gholaum Kaudir to order ſome relief to the confined princes and ladies of the haram; but was anſwered with angry refuſals. Gholaum Kaudir, in paſſing by the Mhal, was accoſted with loud complaints from the unfortunate women, who begged him to allow them food, or let them leave the citadel; but he paſſed on, ſaying, " that " in four days more he would relieve them." He went to the emperor's bedchamber, and finding a ſcymetar on the bed, took it away; at the ſame time commanding the guards not to let Bedar Shaw come to him on any account. Aug.

The troops of Gholaum Kaudir are mutinous for their arrears. He has ſpent this day in trying to appeaſe them, but in vain. They threaten to deſert him. Sept. 1ſt. 1788.

Gholaum Kaudir went out to the tomb of Hoomaioon to pacify the Rohillas. After much argument, one of the mutineers, drawing his dagger, ruſhed towards him, but was ſtop-

ped

ped by his companions. At length, the troops were fatisfied with the affurance of receiving two months pay immediately, and Gholaum Kaudir returned to the palace.

Sept. 3d. News arrived that the zemindars in * Sarungpore were in arms; on which account Gholaum Kaudir has refolved to march to Ghofeghur, leaving Ifmaeel Beg Khan in Dhely, to defend it againft the Mharattas.

Sept. 4th. Gholaum Kaudir is preparing for his march. A new quarrel has arifen between him and Ifmaeel Beg Khan concerning the divifion of the plunder.

Sept. 5th. Bedar Shaw requefted, by meffage, that Gholaum Kaudir would permit barbers to be admitted to Shaw Aulum and his fons, who had not been fhaved fince the day of his dethronement. It was allowed. Gholaum Kaudir has been the whole day drinking, and liftening to the finging girls.

Sept. 6th. A wife of the deceafed emperor Ahmed Shaw died in the palace, and Gholaum Kaudir would not permit the body to be carried out for interment, though Bedar Shaw entreated his permiffion. The Rohilla has been this day confulting with his officers, concerning his defence againft the Mharattas.

Sept. 7th. As Gholaum Kaudir was fitting under a tree this day, a black fnake fell upon him from one of the branches, but he received no injury. A quantity of gold and jewels was difcovered in the ceiling of a chamber. Part of the Rohilla army croffed the river, on which the Mharattas retreated to fome diftance.

Bedar

* The territory inherited by Gholaum Kaudir from his father Zabtah Khan.

Bedar Shaw obſerved to his attendants, that his was a ſtrange empire, for he could not even obtain neceſſaries for his family; that he read the koraun nightly, ſlept upon the bare ground, and prayed at midnight, in hopes that God in his mercy would have pity on his ſituation. Gholaum Kaudir reviewed his artillery, and is preparing to march. Sept. 8th.

Gholaum Kaudir continues his preparations to march. Sept. 9th.

Gholaum Kaudir divided the royal tents among his chief followers. Sept. 10th

Nothing remarkable occurred till the fourteenth, when Gholaum Kaudir, alarmed at information of Iſmaeel Beg's being in treaty with Sindia to deliver him up to that chief, ſuddenly left the palace, and ſwam the Jumna on an elephant to join the part of his army encamped on the other ſide. In a few days, however, he returned; and going to Shaw Aulum, aſſured him, that though he might reign again if the Mharattas were victorious, he ſhould not enjoy the preſence of his children, as they ſhould be put to death in caſe of his defeat. The ſavage Rohilla then obliged all the ſons of the unfortunate emperor to embark in a boat, and croſs the river to his camp. Akber Shaw making ſome reſiſtance, Gholaum Kaudir drew his ſcymetar, and threatened to kill him if he did not embark, when the prince was obliged to comply. The plunder of the palace was alſo all carried off in boats. The day following, the Rohilla returned to the citadel, and ſeverely beat Shaw Aulum with his own hands, threatening to murder all the princes. He then obliged the aged Begums Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal to go to his camp, in deſpite of their lamentations and entreaties. Then ſetting fire to all the combuſtible parts of the citadel, he evacuated it, with his followers, and repaired to his camp.

camp. Upon his departure, a detachment of Mharattas took poſſeſſion of the city and palace. Rana Khan, the chief, released Shaw Aulum from his confinement, and ordered refreſhments for the unfortunate emperor and the numerous perſons in the haram, who, for ſeven days, had been able to procure no ſuſtenance, but dry grain and water. New coins were ordered to be ſtruck in the name of Shaw Aulum, who was again treated as emperor; but he wiſhed to decline the throne in favour of Akber Shaw, whom he had always intended for his ſucceſſor.

Gholaum Kaudir, a few days after his departure from Dhely, diſguſted at ſome behaviour of Bedar Shaw, or hoping to obtain an accommodation with the Mharattas by regaining the favour of Shaw Aulum, dethroned his newly made ſovereign, and acknowledged, as emperor, Akber Shaw. Such was the affection of Shaw Aulum to his ſon, that on hearing of his exaltation, he wrote to Gholaum Kaudir and the treacherous navob Nazir, aſſuring them of his pardon for the injuries he had ſuſtained by their conduct, and thanking them for placing his ſon on the throne. He entreated Rana Khan, the Mharatta general, to acknowledge Akber Shaw; but that chief refuſed, ſaying, "He could not, while the prince was in fact "only a priſoner, in the hands of Gholaum Kaudir Khan."

Rana Khan having ſettled affairs at Dhely, and being reinforced by navob Alee Bahadur with a conſiderable force from Dekkan, croſſed the Jumna, to oppoſe Gholaum Kaudir Khan. That chief, finding it impoſſible to ſtand againſt ſo powerful an enemy, endeavoured to make his retreat into his own country, but was intercepted. He took refuge in the town of Mhirta, and made propoſals of ſubmiſſion; but the Mharattas would not accept them; and on the twenty firſt of December, 1788, made a general

general aſſault on the place. Gholaum Kaudir defended himſelf a whole day againſt their attacks; but ſeeing that he muſt in the end be reduced, he in the night mounted a fleet horſe and made his eſcape, leaving his followers to ſhift for themſelves. He had not rode many miles, when his horſe ſtumbled, and Gholaum Kaudir was ſo bruiſed by the fall he received, that he could not move. In this ſituation he was found by ſome villagers, who took him priſoner to the Mharatta camp. He had, previous to his flight, concealed the moſt valuable jewels acquired from the plunder of the palace, in his ſaddle and houſings. To whoſe lot this prize fell, is not known, as the horſe was never found. The navob Nazir, and other chiefs who had remained in Mhirta, were in the morning obliged to ſurrender with the troops at the diſcretion of the enemy. Gholaum Kaudir was at firſt treated with diſtinction; but ſoon put into heavy irons, with his companion in treachery, the navob Nazir. Akber Shaw and the other ſons of Shaw Aulum, with the Begums Mallekeh Zummaneh and Sahebeh Mhal, alſo the depoſed Bedar Shaw, were reſpectfully treated by Rana Khan, who ſent them to Dhely, with a proper eſcort for their protection. Bedar Shaw was remanded to impriſonment.

The Mharattas poſſeſſed themſelves of Ghoſeghur, and the territories of Gholaum Kaudir Khan. They are now without a rival in the direction of the emperor, and likely to remain ſo, as long as their own ſtate ſhall remain free from internal commotions, and the neutrality of the Engliſh and the navob vizier, with reſpect to the imperial affairs, be obſerved.

While a prince of the houſe of Timur is eſteemed as a neceſſary pageant for the veneration of the people, we ſhall continue to hear of an emperor of Hindooſtan; but it is very improbable that any future poſſeſſor of the throne, will ever

acquire the ſmalleſt independance on the will of the power which protects his perſon, whether Hindoo or Mahummedan. The rulers of the different provinces have, as yet, been contented to acknowledge a nominal ſubmiſſion to an emperor, from motives of convenience. It has prevented the jealouſy of their equals, and given a ſanction to their uſurpations with the people, who have yet regarded the Timur family as the fountain of honours and employments; but, except over Dhely, a ſmall tract around it, and during a few years in Korah and Aleabad, the emperors have had no real territorial authority, ſince the reign of Mahummud Shaw. The Mharattas once attempted to ſet up a ſovereign of their own at Dhely[a]; and, ſhould they not be interrupted in their preſent career of victory, may, in a few years, throw aſide the family of Timur, and declare the raja of Sittarra, or their peſhwa, emperor of Hindooſtan, or at leaſt of the extenſive ſhare of it in their poſſeſſion.

Since this concluſion, the wretch Gholaum Kaudir was puniſhed by Sindia. His ears, noſe, arms, and legs, were cut off; and in this mutilated ſtate he was ſent to Shaw Aulum, but died on the road to Dhely. Shaw Aulum has reaſſumed the throne, if ſuch it may be called, and ſubſiſts on the bounty of Sindia, who is employed in reducing the Jeypore country.

1792.

By the laſt advices, Sindia had levied contributions from the Jeypore, Odipore, and Jodepore rajas, and obliged them to cede

[a] The failure of which attempt has been related in the defeat of the Bhaow, by the Abdallee Shaw, in the preceding pages.

cede ſome parts of their country, and pay tribute for the reſt. Shaw Aulum continues a mere penſioner on this chief. The ſucceſſes of the Engliſh, Nizam, and Mharattas againſt Tippoo Sultan, and the partition of his territories, promiſe ſome continuance of peace to Hindooſtan; where it is probable, however, the ſun of Timur has ſet for ever.

END OF AURUNGZEBE's SUCCESSORS

IN THE EMPIRE OF HINDOOSTAN.

PART VI.

HISTORY OF BENGAL,

FROM THE ACCESSION OF

ALIVERDEE KHAN MAHABUT JUNG.

PREFACE.

IT was ſuppoſed, that an account of the affairs of BENGAL, with which we are ſo nearly concerned, would be more agreeable to the reader ſeparately detailed, as its connection muſt have been frequently broken off by the events in other provinces, if inſerted in the general hiſtory of the empire.

Bengal, ſince the death of Mahummud Shaw, like the other provinces, has been nearly independant of the emperors; the ſeveral navobs remitting only a trifling part of the revenues to court, and the Engliſh government, ſince the departure of Shaw Aulum in 1771 from under our protection, has ceaſed to pay any other acknowledgment of his ſovereignty, than uſing his name on the coin and in ſome of the orders of adminiſtration to native officers; if we except a few inconſiderable preſents offered him on the great Mahummedan feſtivals.

At the death of Aurungzebe, and for ſome years prior to that event, Bengal was governed by Moorſhud Koollee Jaffier Khan,

Khan, of whom an account has been publiſhed by Mr. GLADWIN, and alſo of his ſucceſſor Shujah ad Dowlah. His ſon Serferauz ad Dowlah was depoſed by Mahabut Jung, ſtiled alſo Aliverdee Khan, whoſe life begins the following pages. This was compiled from a Perſian manuſcript. The tranſactions from his laſt illneſs were tranſlated from the Perſian hiſtory of Bengal, as literally as poſſible, of [a] Gholaum Houſſein Khan, a learned and reſpectable character, once of greater conſequence, but now, if living, a member of the native court of judicature under the moſt worthy navob Alee Ibrahim Khan; the eſtabliſhment of which by Mr. HASTINGS reſtored juſtice and police to a great capital, in which they had long been neglected.

[a] An Engliſh tranſlation of this has, I underſtand, been publiſhed in Calcutta, by Muſtapha, a French muſſulmaun, which I ſhould have wiſhed to have compared with my own, but have not been able to procure it.

HISTORY OF BENGAL.

MAHABUT Jung was originally named Meerza Mahummud Alee. His father, Meerza Mahummud, an officer in the ſervice of the prince Azim Shaw, on the death of his patron falling into diſtreſs, moved from Dhely to Cuttac, the capital of Oriſſa, in hopes of mending his fortune under Shujah ad Dowlah, a diſtant relation to his wife. Shujah ad Dowlah was ſon in law to Jaffier Khan, ſoubahdar of Bengal, from whom he held Oriſſa, as deputy governor. He received his relation with kindneſs, appointing an allowance for his ſupport; which induced Meerza Mahummud to ſend for his ſon, who accordingly repaired to Cuttac, and was entertained by Shujah ad Dowlah in his ſervice, at a monthly ſtipend of one hundred rupees. In a ſhort time, the abilities of Mahummud Alee engaging the eſteem of his patron, he gradually entruſted him with commands againſt rebellious zemindars, in which he proved himſelf worthy of confidence, and was generouſly rewarded by higher truſts. He now invited his elder brother Hajee Ahmud, then returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, to join him; and on his arrival he, as alſo his three ſons, Mahummud Reza, Mahummud Saeed, and Mahummud Haſhim, were enrolled in the

ſervice of Shujah ad Dowlah, at ſalaries of fifty, thirty, twenty, and fifteen rupees per month; but as the influence of Mahummud Alee encreaſed, they were proportionably raiſed to higher employments.

Jaffier Khan, being diſpleaſed at Shujah ad Dowlah's having neglected his daughter for other women, left at his death the ſucceſſion to his government to his grandſon Alla ad Dowlah Serferauz Khan; but Shujah ad Dowlah having more intereſt at the court of Dhely than his ſon, procured the ſoubahdary for himſelf; when Serferauz Khan dutifully ſubmitted to his authority, on promiſe of ſucceeding his parent, and continued to hold the office of [a] imperial dewan under him.

Shujah ad Dowlah, thinking himſelf greatly indebted to the abilities and fidelity of Mahummud Alee and Hajee Ahmud, for his eaſy acquiſition of the government of Bengal, purſued no meaſure without their advice. On the former he beſtowed the [b] fojedaury of Raujemahal, and procured for him from the emperor a [c] munſub and the title of Aliverdee Khan. The latter was appointed ſuperintendant of the cuſtoms of Moorſhudabad, and

[a] Superintendant of the collections. While the authority of the emperors was properly obſerved, the dewan of a province managed the revenues, and the nazim, or ſoubahdar, had no power over them, his office being ſolely that of commander in chief and diſpenſer of criminal law; but as the empire declined, he uſurped the rights of the dewan, whoſe office became nominal only. Lord Clive obtained it for the company, who reclaimed the proper exertion of the office, but have not for ſome years remitted any part of the revenue to Dhely. During Shaw Aulum's reſidence under their protection, he received annually twenty ſix lacs of rupees; but on quitting it, this tribute was withheld.

[b] The fojedaur in his diſtrict had the ſame authority as the nazim of a province; but latterly, his office has been confined to the ſuperintendance of police.

[c] Commander of a body of cavalry, ſometimes nominal only, for the purpoſe of giving a title, as all rank is military in Hindooſtan.

and his three ſons to conſiderable employments. Theſe diſtinctions were but the paths to higher offices, as, in a ſhort time after, the province of Bahar being conferred by the emperor on Shujah ad Dowlah, he entruſted the government of it to Aliverdee Khan, obtaining for him additional rank, and the title of [d] Mahabut Jung. Hajee Ahmud was created dewan to the navob, and his ſons raiſed to the governments of large diſtricts in Bengal and Bahar.

Shujah ad Dowlah after twelve years' government of Bengal, (the inhabitants of which ſtill ſpeak with veneration of the lenient exerciſe of his authority,) dying, was ſucceeded by his ſon Alla ad Dowlah Serferauz Khan, a young prince, whoſe character as a moral and religious man ſtands high on the pages of native hiſtory. Euſuff Alee Khan, who writes that of Mahabut Jung, and ſtrives to apologiſe for his uſurpation, as the effect of neceſſity and ſelf-defence, ſays, "Serferauz Khan was "a prince of exemplary virtue; for though he poſſeſſed every "incitement to voluptuouſneſs in addition to the ſeaſon of "youth, yet he was not addicted to ſenſual enjoyments; and "during his ſhort government, in the courſe of which I was "conſtantly with him, I never beheld in his conduct even a "tendency towards a vicious action. But, alas! he was ig-"norant of the arts of policy, and poſſeſſed not an addreſs or "manners to conciliate the world, ſo that he became a prey "to the machinations of his enemies." A. H. 1[illegible] A. D. 1[illegible]

Serferauz Khan at firſt confirmed all the ſervants of his father in office, but ſhortly, impelled by the clamour of his own dependants, who naturally wiſhed to ſhare in the advantages of government, he took the dewanny from Hajee Ahmud, and removed his friends Aulum Chund Royroyan and Juggutt

[d] Impreſſing terror in war.

Seet from their employments; which gave much disgust to the [a] two brothers, who had for some years, through their influence with Shujah ad Dowlah, governed Bengal. Hajee Ahmud resolved on the destruction of his master, and privately concerted with Mahabut Jung to depose him; but at the same time had the address to make Serferauz Khan believe, till too late, that he was attached to his interests, and even to persuade him to disband a great part of his army, so unnecessarily expensive in a time of profound peace. He pretended that he was weary of the cares of office, and to thank the navob for relieving him of a burden, and giving him the indulgence of religious retirement in his old age; at the same time expressing his readiness to give his advice on public affairs. His hypocrisy succeeded on the unsuspecting mind of the prince, though he was frequently warned by friends of the danger of confiding in a displaced minister, and continuing his sons and dependants in the government of districts, which they yet enjoyed. He even communicated to Hajee Ahmud advice which had been given him to seize the persons of himself and family; but this mark of sincerity, instead of gaining their loyalty, only served to make them hasten the work of treachery, lest the navob should in time be prevailed upon to follow the wholesome counsel of his real friends. The apologists of Mahabut Jung say, that he had originally no designs on Bengal, but wished only to be continued in the government of Bahar; and would not have conspired against his patron, had he not been persuaded by his brother, that his office and even life was in danger. Be this as it may, some months after his accession,

[a] It has been said, (how truly I know not, as I have heard it contradicted by many persons) that the following circumstance encreased the disgust of the Seets. A near relation of their's, a young lady of uncommon beauty, was forced to shew herself to the navob, who, however, did not offer any other injury, but this was one, not to be forgiven consistent with Indian honour.

ceſſion, Serferauz Khan, who had not yet received the royal grants of confirmation in his government, received intelligence from his agent at Dhely, that Mahabut Jung had employed emiſſaries to bribe the imperial miniſters, and obtain for himſelf the ſoubahdary of Bahar independantly, if not of Bengal. It is moſt probable that this information was true, as the court of Dhely was become notoriouſly corrupt; and even its weakneſs made the emperor, on the vacancy of government, deaf to juſter claims, and beſtow the ſucceſſion on him whoſe force was the ſtrongeſt, as the only mode of preſerving an acknowledgment of his authority.

Serferauz Khan now began to be alarmed; and, in order to reduce the influence of Mahabut Jung, he recalled the troops ſtationed with him in Bahar; but they did not obey him. He next tried conciliatory meaſures to gain his attachment, and propoſed an alliance between his own ſon and a niece of Hajee Ahmud; but this offer was rejected, and taken hold of as a pretence for rebellion, under colour of the young lady's having been already betrothed to another, which made the propoſal an indignity to the whole family, that ought to be revenged. Hajee Ahmud and his ſons wrote heavy complaints of this inſult to Mahabut Jung, aſſuring him, that the navob meant forcibly to celebrate the nuptials, and unleſs he ſhould prevent them, by ſpeedily marching to Bengal and reſcuing the lady and themſelves from his power, their family would be diſhonoured, and perhaps cut off in defending their reputation, by the tyrant. To account for the ſelf-ſecurity of Serferauz Khan at this period is impoſſible; for, though informed that Mahabut Jung was encreaſing his forces, and that he entertained treaſonable deſigns, Hajee Ahmud and his ſons were left at liberty, and Atta Oollah Khan, the father of the young lady, in command of the frontier ſtation towards Bahar; nor did he take the

the precaution to collect his troops. Suddenly he received advice, that Mahabut Jung had arrived at Raujemahal, not more than three days' march from the capital, with his army, having gained the passes by the connivance of Atta Oollah Khan, the fojedaur of that district. From hence he had a letter from the rebel, setting forth, that as the indignities offered to his family had amounted to personal dishonour, he had marched thus far without orders, but hoped he should not be obliged to come to extremities he wished to avoid; and promising to retire, if the navob would send his brother and nephews with their families and effects to his camp.

Serferauz Khan on this occasion rejected the advice of his friends to confine Hajee Ahmud, who, with solemn asseverations, declaring that Mahabut Jung would on his being allowed to visit him, retire to his government, unless the navob should invite him to his presence as a mark of favour, was permitted to depart with his family. The navob dispatched with him two confidential persons, to assure Mahabut Jung of his regard, and learn, if possible, his real intentions. At the same time, he moved from the capital with about four thousand horse, and proceeded by easy marches towards the rebel. On the fourth day his agents returned, bringing him assurances from Mahabut Jung that he was loyal to his person and government; but requested that Ghose Mahummud Khan and others, who he knew had prejudiced the navob against him, might be removed from court, that he might safely come and pay his respects; also, that seven lacks of rupees would be given to pay the arrears of those troops who had been detached with him from Bengal by the late navob.

Serferauz Khan now was not to be longer deceived. He saw the demands of the rebel in their true light, as made only

to

to deprive him of his real friends, and render him a defence-leſs prey to treachery; but, inſtead of boldly continuing his march, he imprudently oppoſed art to art; in which he was unequal. He ſeemingly aſſented to the requeſts of Mahabut Jung, while he ſent emiſſaries with large ſums to bribe his followers to deſert him; but they betrayed their commiſſion, and the rebel taking immediate advantage of the navob's ſecurity in the ſucceſs of his ſcheme, while negotiations were depending, ſurprized his camp. Serferauz Khan was ſlain, it is ſuppoſed, by the treachery of his attendants, in the beginning of the attack. His troops, after a very gallant reſiſtance, in which ſucceſs often remained doubtful, were defeated, and Mahabut Jung became by his victory, ſoubahdar of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa. Serferauz poſſeſſed the government only one year and two months, being in his thirty ſixth year at the time of his death, which happened in the year 1739.

Two days after his victory, Mahabut Jung entered the capital, and repairing firſt to the apartments of Nuffeeſa Begum, daughter to Shujah ad Dowlah, entreated her pardon for the ſlaughter of her brother, and aſſured her of his protection to herſelf and the ſurvivors of her family. He then aſcended the muſnud in the hall of audience, and his authority as ſoubahdar was acknowledged by the officers of government and inhabitants of the city. Having poſſeſſed himſelf of the treaſures of the unfortunate Serferauz Khan, which had accumulated to an immenſe amount by the ſavings of his grandfather and father, and had not been diminiſhed, Mahabut Jung ſent a corore of rupees in money, and to the amount of ſeventy lacs in jewels, plate, and rich goods, as an offering to the emperor; who, in return for this mark of obedience, ſhortly after confirmed him in the government of the three ſoubahs of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa. It is ſaid, theſe ſums were but a trifling part of his

acquiſitions.

acquiſitions. He conferred large ſums on his relations and adherents, and beſtowed an ample gratuity on the troops. Having arranged the affairs of Bengal, he prepared to reduce Oriſſa, which was as yet unſubdued to his government.

Moorſhud Koollee Khan, deputy governor of Oriſſa, ſon in law to Shujah ad Dowlah who had married the ſiſter of the late navob, on his overthrow had at firſt quietly acknowledged Mahabut Jung as ſoubahdar, and was continued in office; but ſoon afterwards, at the inſtigation of his wife and Baukir Khan, his ſon in law, who reproached him with cowardice in ſubmitting to a traitor, he withdrew his allegiance, and prepared to revenge the murder of his brother in law; for which purpoſe he levied an army, and invited the officers of the late navob to join his ſtandard againſt the uſurper.

Mahabut Jung, on intelligence of his deſigns, regarding them as the effect of artful perſuaſion on his mind, was willing if poſſible to avoid a rupture, and wrote letters of aſſurance that he had no enmity towards him; but, as circumſtances had rendered his ſtay in his territories hazardous for the peace of both parties, he entreated he would remove either to Dhely by way of Moorſhudabad, or to Dekkan, which was nearer Cuttac, with his family and effects. Moorſhud Koollee Khan, juſtly fearing oppoſition to Mahabut Jung fruitleſs, would have followed this advice; but his wife and Baukir Khan, by threats of depriving him of his wealth and imputations of cowardice, prevailed upon him to anſwer the navob's letters by inſults and defiance. Mahabut Jung upon this, leaving his brother Hajee Ahmud and his nephew Shawamut Jung in charge of his capital, moved with an army towards Cuttac.

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On intelligence of his approach, Moorſhud Koollee Khan having ſummoned his friends to a conſultation, laid his ſabre before them, and after inveighing againſt the uſurpation and treachery of Mahabut Jung, declared his intentions of oppoſing him, ſhould they be firm in ſupport and attachment; but otherwiſe, to retire to ſome place of ſecurity with his family. The aſſembly unanimouſly aſſured him of their fidelity and readineſs to engage in war, and the chiefs of the army at his requeſt re-girt the ſabre round his waiſt. After this, he moved from Cuttac, and encamped in a ſtrong ſituation, ſurrounded by thick woods and a river, fortifying his camp with nearly three hundred pieces of cannon.

Mahabut Jung ſpeedily arrived on the bank of the river, within a few miles of the enemy, and halted long, being incapable of diſlodging him from his ſecure poſition. In this ſituation his camp was but ill ſupplied with proviſions, the zemindars being attached to Moorſhud Koollee Khan, and cutting off his convoys, ſo that the troops ſoon began to murmur. Meerza Baukir Khan, learning the diſſatisfaction of the navob's army, contrary to the remonſtrances of Moorſhud Koollee Khan, at length imprudently moved from his camp and offered battle; which was gladly accepted by Mahabut Jung. The engagement was long and bloody, but finally decided in favour of the latter. Moorſhud Koollee Khan, his ſon in law, and chief dependants, made good their retreat to Balaſore, a ſeaport town, from whence they embarked on board ſhips, and arrived ſafely at Maſſulipatam, on the coaſt of Coromandel, where they were generouſly received by the fojedaur, Anwer ad Dien Khan. The raja of Ruttepore, on the borders of Oriſſa, hearing of their flight, with a magnanimous humanity detached a force to Cuttac, and brought off their families and treaſure in ſafety to his reſidence,

residence, where he delivered them to Baukir Khan, who was sent to receive them.

Mahabut Jung after his victory marched to Cuttac, and having arranged the affairs of the province, entrusted the government to his nephew Sowlut Jung, one of the sons of Hajee Ahmud. He then returned to Moorshudabad, and employed himself in regulating the concerns of Bengal, in which he consulted the ease and satisfaction of the public. To the women and dependants of the late navob he granted liberal allowances, and allotted them lands and houses at Dacca, where they retired. Nuffeesa Begum, sister to Alla ad Dowlah. having accepted the superintendance of the haram of Shawamut Jung, was treated with the highest respect, and the revenue of the * Khauss Talook and all estates bought by her grandfather, Jaffier Khan, left at her disposal. A son of her brother's, born on the day of his death, whom she had adopted, was permitted to reside with her, and treated with parental fondness by Mahabut Jung and his nephew.

Sowlut Jung, in his government of Cuttac did not act with that prudence becoming his situation. He vexed the adherents of Moorshud Koollee Khan, who had remained in the province under promise of not being molested in their estates, by fines and extortion, on pretence that they had secreted money belonging to their late chief; and, being much addicted to pleasure, was guilty of excesses in procuring women for his haram from the inhabitants. To these oppressions he added an impolitic neglect of the troops stationed with him by his uncle, in lessening their pay to garrison allowance, which gave great disgust, so that numbers left his service. Their places he filled with

* A district round Moorshudabad, of which Jaffier Khan had purchased the proprietary.

with natives of Cuttac, who, for the ſatisfaction of living at home, accepted of a trifling ſalary. Theſe men were ſecretly attached to the late governor, whoſe ſon in law now reſided on the borders of the province, in hopes of opportunity offering to renew his attempts. The conduct of Sowlut Jung becoming daily more oppreſſive to the people, they at length invited Moorſhud Koollee Khan to return; but he was too fond of his preſent retirement to hazard his perſon, and rejected their offers. They then had recourſe to Baukir Khan, who gladly accepted their promiſes of ſupport; and meaſures were ſo ſecretly contrived, that Sowlut Jung was ſuddenly taken priſoner in his palace in a general inſurrection of the people, and delivered to Baukir Khan, who aſſumed the government of Cuttac.

Mahabut Jung, on intelligence of this event, loſt no time in preparing to remedy the diſaſter. His brother Hajee Ahmud, and the mother of Sowlut Jung, apprehenſive for the ſafety of their ſon, would have prevailed upon him to give up Oriſſa to Baukir Khan on promiſe of allegiance, and attributed his ſucceſs to aids he had received from Nizam al Moolk, whom it would be impolitic to diſpleaſe, as it might bring upon him the force of Dekkan and loſs of Bengal; but he paid no attention to their advice. In a ſhort time his forces were ready; and, having left Shawamut Jung in the command of Moorſhudabad, he began his march at the head of twenty thouſand horſe and foot. As an encouragement to his chiefs, he had ordered them to make conſiderable additions to their corps, and promiſed a reward of a lac of rupees to the perſon who ſhould recover Sowlut Jung from captivity, and if he ſhould be the commander of a corps, to give two months pay additionally to each man.

Baukir Khan, on the approach of the navob, entrenched himſelf on the banks of the Mahanuddee; but having little hope of ſucceſs againſt ſo powerful an enemy, ſent off his baggage and family to Dekkan. Reſolved that Sowlut Jung ſhould not ſurvive his defeat, he placed him in a covered *rutt, under the charge of two Moguls, who had orders to kill him, ſhould the troops of Mahabut Jung purſue and come up with them. To make his death the ſurer, he privately ordered the eſcort of horſe who guarded the carriage, on the approach of an enemy, to thruſt their ſpears into it, and deſtroy both the victim and the executioners. Mahabut Jung attacked the entrenchments of Baukir Khan, who was deſerted in an inſtant by his troops, too much intimidated to make reſiſtance; and the victors purſued ſo cloſely, that they ſpeedily overtook the eſcort of Sowlut Jung, when numerous ſpears were thruſt into the carriage, and one of the Moguls was killed, but Sowlut Jung eſcaped unhurt, by the wounded man's falling upon him. The other Mogul was ſlightly wounded, and made his eſcape, while the purſuers were releaſing their recovered prince. Mahabut Jung having returned thanks for his eaſy victory, and the ſafety of his nephew from ſuch imminent danger, ſent him, with a conſiderable force for his protection, to his parents at Moorſhudabad, not thinking it prudent to entruſt him again with the government of Cuttac. The women and family of Sowlut Jung, who had been detained priſoners in a fortreſs, were releaſed on news of the victory by the garriſon, and eſcorted ſafely to him. The navob, having regulated the affairs of the recovered province, gave the deputation of it to an officer of experience, named Mahummud Maſoom; and apprehending no new danger near, permitted moſt of the troops to retire to their homes, while he, with only his principal chiefs and about five thouſand horſe, marched ſlowly towards his capital, enjoying the

* A carriage drawn by oxen.

the amusement of hunting on the way; but this calm was suddenly overcast by storms, which threatened his destruction, and the desolation of the provinces.

Mahabut Jung was encamped near Midnapore, when intelligence arrived that Boskar Pundit had been detached by Ragojee Bhoselah, the Mharatta chief of Berar, at the head of forty thousand horse, to demand the [a] choute of Bengal, and was rapidly advancing towards him; but the navob, not expecting that they would enter by Orissa, was little alarmed at the report, as he had received advice of their intention to pass through Bahar, and had intended on his return to the capital to take measures to resist them, for which he fancied he should have ample time before they could reach that province. In this, however, he was mistaken, as an express suddenly arrived that the enemy was within twenty coss of his camp. Mahabut Jung upon this hastened his march to Burdwan, a considerable town, intending to place in it his heavy baggage, and engage the Mharattas. Shortly after his arrival they appeared, and laid waste the environs of the camp with fire and sword. Some skirmishes took place with little loss on either side; the enemy, whose object was plunder only, not chusing to risk a general action. Some days passed in this manner, when Boskar Raow proposed evacuating the country for a contribution of ten lacs of rupees, but this was refused; and Mahabut Jung resolved to push his way to Moorshudabad, where he could recruit his scattered force. He issued orders for the greatest part of the heavy baggage and camp followers to remain at Burdwan, but in vain, as they were too much alarmed to trust themselves in the town; but the consequence of their disobedience was nearly fatal. On the first day's march, the Mharattas surrounded the line, and Mahabut

[a] A fourth part of the revenues, which the Mharattas demanded from every province. This claim is explained in the account of Dekkan.

Mahabut Jung, unable to defend the numerous crowd of uſeleſs attendants and market people of his army, now reduced to leſs than five thouſand fighting men, had the mortification of loſing the chief part of his baggage, artillery, and tents. When he halted for the night, only a ſmall tent could be procured for his reception. He now diſpatched a meſſenger with offers to pay the ten lacks of rupees to the Mharattas; but Boſkar Raow refuſed, and demanded a * corore, with all the elephants belonging to the navob. Mahabut Jung refuſed ſuch degrading conceſſions, and the next day proceeded on his march, which was haraſſed as uſual, and what little baggage remained fell a prey to the enemy; who, however, could make no impreſſion on the main body, and were often repulſed from the charge. For three days a running fight was kept up, during which the greateſt diſtreſs for proviſions and ſhelter from heavy rain was experienced by the troops of Mahabut Jung. On the fourth he reached Cutwa, which the Mharattas had laid waſte, and deſtroyed large magazines of grain by fire; but enough remained, though in a parched ſtate, to be an acceptable ſupply to an army almoſt periſhing with hunger. Here the navob encamped, on the bank of the river Bhaugruttee, ſecured by his poſition from further inſult of the enemy; and having written to his capital of the ſituation he was in, Sowlut Jung joined him expeditiouſly with a conſiderable reinforcement, and plentiful ſupplies of proviſions from the oppoſite bank of the river, which was yet unmoleſted by the enemy.

Boſkar Pundit, the Mharatta general, from the fear of paſſing the rains in the country of an enemy who had ſo gallantly oppoſed him, would have now retreated to Berar; but Meer Hubbeeb, an officer of Mahabut Jung's, who had been taken priſoner and accepted the ſervice of the Mharattas adviſed

* Upwards of a million ſterling.

vised him to remain, offering to provide subsistance for his army, and to guide a detachment to Moorshudabad, which might easily be plundered, it being unfortified. Boskar relished his proposal, and entrusted him with the command of some thousand horse. The navob, having intelligence of this design, left Cutwa, and hastened to the capital, where he arrived one day after Meer Hubbeeb, who had already plundered the suburbs, especially the factory of Juggut Seet, to the amount of three lacs of rupees. On the arrival of Mahabut Jung he retreated, and prevailed on Boskar to encamp at Cutwa for the rainy season; and the navob, satisfied with having preserved the city from plunder, deferred further operations till he could recruit his army, and strengthen the capital by new works. The enemy, while the fords permitted, two or three times advanced to Plassey and Daoodpore; not many miles distant from Moorshudabad, plundering the villages, till the swelling of the Bhaugruttee confined them to the opposite shore. During the rains, Boskar Pundit, by means of Meer Hubbeeb, possessed himself of Hughly, Injalee, and all the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore as far as Balasore, also Bheerbhoom, Raujeshawee, and Raujemahal; so that, except Moorshudabad and its environs, nothing remained to the navob west of the Ganges in Bengal; but the districts to the east of that river afforded him ample resources. The inhabitants of the capital, during the rainy season, for the most part moved with their families and effects across the Ganges for the greater security. The families, treasures, and valuables of Mahabut Jung and his relations, were also sent over that river to Godagauree, under the care of Shawamut Jung, who returned to the capital after he had provided a place of safety for them.

Mahabut Jung passed the rainy season in raising new levies and encouraging his troops; to whom he distributed ten lacs of rupees, which he had promised them when surrounded by

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the Mharattas. The dry weather had not yet commenced, when he marched from Moorshudabad, and crossed the Bhaugruttee over a bridge of boats, without opposition from the enemy, who still continued in their camp at Cutwa, which was divided from the navob's army by a deep rivulet, much swollen by the rains. Mahabut Jung during the night ordered a bridge of boats to be thrown across it, which was done without being perceived by the enemy. About midnight, Meer Jaffier Khan, Mustapha Khan, and other chiefs, at the head of a chosen body, began to cross. Half of this detachment had scarcely reached the opposite bank, when a boat in the middle of the bridge was loosened, and sunk by the weight of passengers; and the troops in the rear pressing on, numbers were pushed in and drowned, before the accident was discovered. Six hundred men are said to have perished in this manner; but such was the ardour of the troops and conduct of Mahabut Jung, that the accident was soon repaired, and by daylight the whole army had crossed, and prepared to attack the enemy. Boskar Raow was so intimidated at this bold and unexpected measure, that he fled with the utmost precipitation, leaving great part of his baggage and tents behind him, but was so rapidly pursued, as to lose a considerable number of men within two coss of Cutwa, where he tried to make a stand, but in vain, his troops flying on the navob's approach. He continued his retreat to the woods of Pacheet, and was followed by Mahabut Jung so closely, that finding it impossible to gain the passes by this route, he changed it, by advice of Meer Hubbeeb, and returned into the forests of Bishenpore, so as to deceive his pursuers, and gain the open country by way of Chunderkoona into Midnapore. Here he encamped, and detached a force against Cuttac, which was but ill defended by troops; and the governor, Masoom Khan, rashly marching out with his small force, was defeated and slain.

Mahabut

Mahabut Jung having at laſt procured intelligence of the change of the enemy's route, marched back, and haſtened to Burdwan. From thence he advanced to Midnapore, where Boſkar Raow, encouraged by his late ſucceſs againſt Maſoom Khan, gave him battle, but was defeated with great ſlaughter, and fled by way of Cuttac, to the borders of his own country. The navob, not thinking it neceſſary to purſue beyond his own territories, now completely evacuated by the enemy, having entruſted the government of Cuttac to Abd al Ruſſool Khan, returned triumphantly to his capital. The emperor Mahummud Shaw, as a mark of approbation, now conferred upon him the title of [a] Hiſham ad Dowlah, with a khelaut, ſword and dagger ſet with jewels, alſo a ſirpeach and collar of pearls. The title of [b] Itiſham ad Dowlah was conferred on Shawamut Jung, that of [c] Mahaum ad Dowlah on Sowlut Jung, and that of [d] Hitteram ad Dowlah on Hybut Jung, his three nephews; and inferior ranks and titles on the principal officers of his army.

Mahabut Jung, on the firſt invaſion of the Mharattas, had applied to the emperor for aſſiſtance; and Suffder Jung, navob of Oude, was ordered with his troops into Bengal, but had advanced no farther than Patna, the capital of Bahar, when Boſkar Raow was defeated. Mahabut Jung, encouraged by victory, now thought himſelf fully equal to the defence of his provinces; and informing Suffder Jung that he had no further occaſion for ſuccours, requeſted him to quit Patna and return home, which he did, though with ſome reluctance, having intended, it is ſaid, had Mahabut Jung been worſted by his enemy, to have added Bahar to his own government. During his ſtay at Patna, he

 had

[a] Force of the ſtate.
[b] Eminent in the ſtate.
[c] Regulator of the ſtate.
[d] Dignifier of the ſtate.

had selected some pieces of artillery and elephants belonging to the deputy governor for his own use, without the consent of Mahabut Jung, and he not relishing such acts of authority in an auxiliary, was much offended, so that a coolness took place between them; and had not Suffder Jung thought proper to retreat, in all probability an open rupture would have soon succeeded his refusal.

The attempts of the Mharattas on Bengal did not end with the defeat of Boskar Raow. Ragojee Bhosela, enraged at the repulse of his general, immediately prepared a new army, at the head of which he entered Bengal without delay. At the same time, Ballajee Raow,[a] the principal Mharatta chief, advanced with a considerable force to receive payment of a draft of[b] eleven lacs of rupees, given by the emperor on Mahabut Jung, but with professed declarations of affording his assistance to him against the former, by orders from Dhely. Ragojee having entered the country by way of Beerboom, fixed his head quarters in the district of Burdwan, while Ballajee marched through Bahār to the bank of the Bhaugruttee, not very far from the capital. Mahabut Jung advanced to meet him, and an interview took place, at which it was agreed, that both armies should act in conjunction against Ragojee. It is supposed, the navob paid a great sum for his alliance with this Mharatta general, whose coming to Bengal is variously accounted for. Some attribute it to the emperor's orders, in consequence of the request of Mahabut Jung; others, to the royal anger at his usurpation of the government; but it is more probable, that Ballajee was allured by the prospect of obtaining a considerable plunder in Bengal, and gratifying his enmity against the Berar chief, than that he shewed any regard

[a] Ballajee and Ragojee at this time were at enmity as rivals for the peshwaship or ministry of the Mharatta states.

[b] One hundred and ten thousand pounds.

regard to Mahummud Shaw's approbation or diſlike of the conduct of Mahabut Jung. Both armies now marched to expell Ragojee from Burdwan, and continued together for ſome days, when Ballajee, not liking the ſlow movement of the Bengal troops, took upon himſelf the puniſhment of the Berar chief, and left the navob. Ragojee fled, as he advanced, to his own country; and Mahabut Jung, having thus prudently cleared the provinces of his enemy, returned to Moorſhudabad: but though he did not in this campaign ſuffer loſs in the field, that of the revenue was great, as the unfortunate inhabitants of the defenceleſs villages were plundered without mercy by both the Mharatta armies; nor were their calamities yet at an end from the invaders.

Ragojee the year following again ſent Boſkar Raow, at the head of twenty thouſand horſe, to invade Bengal, but with orders to offer peace, ſhould the navob ſubmit to pay a heavy contribution, as he had done to Ballajee. Mahabut Jung on their approach moved with his army and encamped at Munkirra, only ten miles from his capital, having it in contemplation to take advantage of the deſire his enemy had for money to allure the principal chiefs to an interview by promiſes of large ſums, and cut them off by treachery; which, if effected, he could eaſily vanquiſh an army deprived of its leaders. With ſuch views, he diſpatched Muſtapha Khan and Raja Janegee Ram to the Mharatta camp, with propoſals of peace and an invitation to Boſkar Raow to come to an interview, ſhould the terms of friendſhip be accepted. Boſkar Raow demanded heavy contributions; to which the agents readily conſented, provided he would viſit Mahabut Jung, who at the ſame time daily ſent him friendly letters and valuable preſents. At length, the Mharatta, blinded by avarice, conſented, and a day was appointed. The navob having communicated his intentions to his nephew

Sowlut Jung, Jaffier Khan, and Fakeer Oollah Beg, commanded them to select a confidential band of men, and draw them up within the skreens round the tent of audience, with orders to rush upon Boskar and his attendants upon a signal, which he appointed, promising liberal rewards for their obedience. At length, the day fixed being arrived, Boskar Raow moved from Cutwa with the greatest part of his army, and on his arrival near the navob's encampment, leaving his troops drawn up in order of battle, advanced with other principal chiefs and his attendants. The Bengal troops were drawn up to receive him. Near the tent of audience he dismounted, and entered the enclosure of skreens with his companions, supported by Mustapha Khan and Raja Janegee Ram, who soon after, however, contrived to quit him. Mahabut Jung eagerly enquired as he advanced, which was Boskar Raow? and on his being pointed out, cried out with a loud voice, " Cut down the infidel." In an instant the appointed band rushed on their victims, and Boskar Raow, with nineteen officers of rank, were slaughtered. The navob now mounted his elephant, and putting himself at the head of his troops, furiously charged the Mharatta line; which, not expecting an attack and deprived of their generals, was routed in an instant. Mahabut Jung pursued the enemy to Cutwa, their standing camp, which had been left under the command of Ragoo Gicowaur, who had uniformly refused to accompany Boskar to the fatal interview. Being informed of the fate of his general, he fled with precipitation, and evacuated the provinces without attempting to revenge the massacre. Mahabut Jung returned to Moorshudabad; and having distributed ten lacs of rupees, as a gratuity to the troops, conferred liberal rewards on those chiefs who had assisted mostly in the completion of his insidious and bloody victory. Hajee Ahmud about this time being offended at his brother, for refusing him the fojedaury of Hughly, though he had a greater revenue than he

could

could expend, and the office he desired was conferred on his own son Sowlut Jung, who had been without any consequential employment since his unfortunate administration at Cuttac, retired in disgust to Patna, where he devoted himself in his old age to sensual enjoyments.

Mahabut Jung, now freed from foreign enemies, was assiduously employed in the regulation of his provinces, and forming plans for the repair of that desolation which the Mharattas had spread through all the districts west of the river Ganges; but a storm soon arose within his own dominions, which was more threatening to his power than the armies of Dekkan. He had, in order to attach his chiefs to his interest during the war, been lavish of his favours, and more so of promises of future rewards; but which, now finding inconvenient to fulfil, he broke through; which gave offence to many, but particularly to his principal general, Mustapha Khan.

Mustapha Khan had been constantly the chief counsellor and agent of Mahabut Jung. To his fidelity and valour he in great measure owed his acquisition of the musnud of Bengal, and his success over the Mharatta invaders. To his address he was indebted also for the decisive, but treacherous blow, given to his enemies, by the late assassination of Boskar Raow and his officers; and, it is said, that for this last service he had promised him the government of Bahar, which was held by his nephew and son in law, Hybut Jung. The general was pressing for the performance of his promise, and in such a manner, as shewed he rather esteemed himself the partner in authority than servant of the navob. He interfered also, by his recommendations of persons to office, with the plans of Mahabut Jung, who granted many favours to his importunity, but every compliance was instantly succeeded by new requests; so that the navob was in danger

danger of becoming a tool in the hands of his general, a situation which his high spirit could not brook. To such a pitch had Mustapha Khan carried his influence, that the zemindars of Bengal, when the dewan, or revenue collectors, pushed them for payment, or enforced arrangements, they did not chuse, however necessary and just, bribed him to skreen them from the resentment of the navob; who, to please his minister, (whom he wished not to disgust in a season of danger) too often repealed his own orders, to the injury of his treasury and authority, insomuch that the civil officers of government became of little consequence in the eyes of the renters. Mahabut Jung bore with the evil till it was becoming dangerous; but on the general's demanding the province of Bahar, he was obliged to refuse, fearing, from his own conduct in a similar situation, that Mustapha Khan would finally direct the force which that government would give him, against his patron, as he himself had done against the unfortunate Alla ad Dowlah. He endeavoured, however, by every means to satisfy him for his breach of promise, but in vain. Mustapha Khan had resolved to establish himself in Bahar, and would not be put off. It is said, that he had even views upon Bengal, to satisfy which he would not have spared the life of his master. Jealousies now took place, and each party became suspicious of the other's intentions, knowing that assassination was an engine they each could make use of without remorse, and which, perhaps, both watched an opportunity to employ. Appearances of regard were however kept up between the navob and his general; but the latter now always went well guarded in his visits to court. At length, an accident brought affairs to a crisis, which produced an open rupture.

Mustapha Khan, one day intending to pay his respects to the navob, dispatched before him two of his principal officers, to observe

observe the state of the audience chamber, and remark if there were signs of treachery against him; a precaution he had used since the coolness had taken place. The officers having made their obeisance to the prince, sat down to wait the arrival of the general, when, just as it was announced, a eunuch came from the interior apartments, and informed Mahabut Jung, that his Begum was suddenly taken ill, and desired to see him, the navob rose up, and, retiring, desired that the officers would excuse him for a few minutes to their general. At this instant, the tread of feet and uncommon rustling was heard in the passage to the haram, which the officers, ever suspicious of treachery, supposing to proceed from armed men concealed to assassinate their lord, and the navob's departure giving colour to their apprehensions, they rushed out, and informed Mustapha Khan, who was now alighting in the court, of their fears. The general, prepared for alarm by the consciouness of his own evil designs, remounted; and, hastening precipitately to his cantonments, refused to return, though the navob, who had almost instantaneously come back to the chamber of audience, dispatched after him his nephew Shawamut Jung to inform him that he was waiting to receive him, and anxious to enquire the cause of his sudden departure, with solemn assurances, that no treachery had been intended. On the return of his nephew, Mahabut Jung would have gone in person to persuade him of his sincerity; but the entreaties of his family, who were alarmed for his safety, prevailed upon him to give up that hazardous design. Every trial was made to calm the apprehensions of the general, but in vain; and he now openly declared his intentions of quitting the navob's service with his friends, and demanded the arrears of pay due to himself and followers. Mahabut Jung gladly complied with his wishes, and paid without delay [a] seventeen lacs of rupees, without examining his accounts; at the same time

[a] One hundred and seventy thousand pounds.

time commanding him, as he was resolved to leave his service, to quit his dominions. Mustapha Khan, emboldened by the readiness with which the navob satisfied his demands, and regarding it as a proof of weakness and fear, made proposals to the Afghaun commanders of corps to depose Mahabut Jung, and divide his territories equally among them. Shumsheer Khan, a considerable chief, agreed to join him; but the rest, as Serdaur Khan, Rahim Khan, and others, declined, saying, that if Mahabut Jung had injured him by withholding his just demands, they would readily have assisted him in enforcing redress; but to mutiny for no cause, or behave ungratefully to their benefactor, they esteemed base and dishonourable. The navob took care to improve this good disposition by present gratuities and promises of favour to the loyal chiefs and their followers; but, not willing to hazard the safety of his capital by proceeding to extremities against the rebel, was content to guard the city from insult, and wait patiently for his departure. At length, Mustapha Khan having used every art, but without effect, to corrupt the army, marched from Moorshudabad with upwards of eight thousand horse and a great number of foot, having previously set fire to his cantonments, with the intention of possessing himself of Bahar. The inhabitants of the city, who during the quarrel had been under the greatest alarm for their persons and property, received new life from his departure. The navob, having liberally rewarded his troops for their fidelity, particularly Serdaur Khan, Rahim Khan, and Shumsheer Khan, who had been gained over from joining the rebel, now prepared to pursue him. After a few days, leaving the city in charge of his nephew Shawamut Jung, he began his march; at the same time writing to Hybut Jung, governor of Patna, the capital of Bahar, not to hazard an engagement in the field, and if he thought that city not defensible, to cross the river, and move down the opposite bank, till he could form a junction with his grand army.

Mustapha

Mustapha Khan having plundered Raujemahal, and taken some elephants and cannon stationed there to his own use, proceeded to Monghyr, of which he gained possession with little loss, the fortress being in a ruinous state. He next advanced towards Patna, hoping to make an easy conquest of that city; but intelligence of his defection having reached Hybut Jung, who was then engaged in some operations on the opposite bank of the Ganges, he returned expeditiously, and encamped near the town, resolved, notwithstanding the contrary advice of his uncle the navob, to oppose the enemy, however superior in number. He dispatched a messenger to Mustapha Khan, desiring to know his intentions, declaring, that if they were to seize the city, he must produce the imperial orders for his conduct, before it should be given up; but, if his design was only to pass through the province into Benaras or Oude, he was welcome to pursue his route any way but through the capital. The rebel insolently replied, "That he thought it incumbent upon "him to destroy [a] heretics like Mahabut Jung; and as the "scripture saith, 'Territory is for him who can conquer it,' "there was no occasion for the imperial grant." He concluded by asking, "By what authority was his uncle supported in seiz- "ing Bengal, and murdering his sovereign Serferauz Khan?"

Hybut Jung, not intimidated at the rebel's approach, prepared to receive him, though his army did not consist of more than five or six thousand horse, great part of them new levies, raised in a hurry, and inexperienced. The enemy soon appear-

[a] Mustapha Khan was a Soonni, the sectaries of which are advocates for the justice of the succession to the prophet of the three first kaliphs, Aboubeker, Omar, and Osmaun, in prejudice to Alee, the prophet's son in law. Mahabut Jung was of the Sheea sect, who regard Alee as the successor of the prophet, and even his equal in holiness. The superstiticus among them even say, that God commissioned the angel Gabriel to deliver his revelation to Alee, but that he, by mistake, gave it to Mahummud.

ed, and attacked his camp without delay; when Hybut Jung was deserted by all his troops, except a few hundred veterans who guarded his person, on the first onset. Mustapha Khan was furiously charging this small body, when his elephant driver being killed by a musquet shot, the animal became unruly, and at the same time two of his principal officers, Oudal Shaw and Hakeem Shaw, were mortally wounded. Unable to manage his elephant, he alighted in order to mount a horse; but his troops, on missing him from his * howdah, supposed him slain, were seized with a panic, and retreated in confusion towards their own camp. Mustapha Khan endeavoured in vain to rally and convince them of their error, but was obliged to retire. Hybut Jung, not thinking it prudent to pursue, was contented with the repulse of the enemy, and remained within his lines. A distant cannonade and skirmishing was kept up for seven days between the two armies, but on the eighth, the rebel, after sending off his baggage and tents some miles to the westward of Patna, again attacked the lines of Hybut Jung, who defended his post with gallantry and resolution. Mustapha Khan, still unfortunate, in the beginning of the assault was wounded in the eye with an arrow, which obliged him to retreat; and having now intelligence of the near approach of Mahabut Jung, he judged it best to give over his designs on Patna, and march towards the frontier of Bahar. He was soon pursued by the united forces of the navob and his nephew from place to place, till he had passed the borders into the territories of Suffder Jung; not chusing to hazard an engagement, as his troops were dispirited by their late repulses, and the loss of their two principal chiefs. He expected also to be soon joined by a body of Mharattas, in conjunction with whom he hoped to be more successful at a future period. He retired under the walls

* A seat used on elephants.

walls of the fortress of [a] Chunar, and Mahabut Jung did not chuse to run the risk of embroiling himself with the navob of Oude by carrying the pursuit into his dominions.

The navob had scarcely returned to Patna, when he received intelligence, that Ragojee Bhosela, encouraged by assurances of assistance from Mustapha Khan, and eager to revenge the assassination of Boskar Raow and his officers, had marched towards Bengal with a large army, and was rapidly advancing. Mahabut Jung, leaving Hybut Jung to defend Bahar and watch the motions of the rebel, hastened to Moorshudabad for the defence of that city, and prevent, if possible, a junction of the Mharattas with Mustapha Khan. At the same time he sent an ambassador to endeavour to divert Ragojee from his invasion; but that chief, supposing Bengal to be in a state of disaffection, and the offers of the navob to proceed from fear, demanded the unreasonable sum of [b] three corores of rupees as the price of his forbearance. Mahabut Jung, though resolved not to consent to terms so exorbitant and dishonourable, yet willing to gain time, in hopes that the rainy season, now near, would stop the Mharatta from action, and allow him effectually to punish Mustapha Khan, instructed his ambassador to amuse Ragojee with professions of compliance. In consequence of this, nearly two months were wasted in negotiation at Burdwan, where the enemy encamped; and, at the expiration of that time, Mahabut Jung received the happy intelligence of the defeat and death of Mustapha Khan, who had with great additions to his former force invaded Bahar, thinking to make it an easy conquest, as the invasion of the Mharattas would prevent succours being sent from Bengal; but the abilities and good fortune of Hybut Jung prevailed against him.

 The

[a] Chunar is a district in Benaras, and will be long celebrated in India for having been the refuge of Mr. Hastings during the rebellion of Cheyt Sing.

[b] Three millions sterling.

The navob, who had continued at his capital in order to convince Ragojee that he was ſincere in his deſire of peace, now ordered his ambaſſador to return, and ſent him this vaunting meſſage: "Thoſe who ſeek peace from an enemy, are "guided either by a ſenſe of their own loſs or inferiority, or "hopes of advantage; but, praiſed be God, the heroes of the "faith feel no dread of encountering infidels. Peace therefore "depends upon this, When the lions of Iſlaum ſhall ſo engage "the monſters of idolatry, that they ſhall ſwim in the blood "of each other, and ſtruggle till one party ſhall, overpowered, "beg for quarter." Ragojee replied, "that to obtain this criſis, "he had already advanced near a thouſand miles from his "own country; but the navob had not yet moved one hun-"dred, to do him the honours of a meeting." Mahabut Jung rejoined, "that the rainy ſeaſon being arrived, and Ragojee "having ſuffered fatigue and inconvenience from his long march, "it would be prudent for him to ſpend the inclement months "in ſome convenient ſpot, that his troops might refreſh, and "prepare for engagement in the dry ſeaſon, when he would "reſpectfully wait upon him, even to his own dominions." Ragojee, accordingly, encamped in Beerbhoom, and reduced the province of Cuttac and moſt of Burdwan by his detachments.

A.D. 1745. In the beginning of the cool ſeaſon of 1158, Mahabut Jung marched from his capital to offer battle to the enemy. Ragojee had by this time moved into Bahar, in order to form a junction with the remains of Muſtapha Khan's adherents, who ſtill continued to infeſt the hilly part of that province under Mortuzza Khan, ſon to the deceaſed chief, and Bullund Khan, a principal officer, but were too weak to venture into the open country alone. The navob, not being able to overtake the Mharattas, encamped at Baukipore, a ſhort diſtance weſt of Patna, for ſome time; but on hearing that the enemy had

croſſed

croſſed the Soane to join the Afghauns, he proceeded to Mohib Aleepore, on the banks of that river.

Ragojee having effected his purpoſe of joining the rebels, advanced towards the navob's army in great force, and ſeveral engagements took place, in all which the latter was victorious, particularly in one, when the Mharatta general was ſo completely ſurrounded that he muſt have been taken priſoner, had not Shumſheer Khan and Serdaur Khan, two of Mahabut Jung's officers, who were privately negotiating a treaty with the enemy, purpoſely let him eſcape. This diſcovery of treachery alarmed the navob, and he again offered terms to the Mharatta, but Ragojee would not accept them; and ſeeing no advantage in oppoſing Mahabut Jung in the field, by advice of Meer Hubbeeb, he proceeded ſuddenly by quick marches towards Moorſhudabad, in hopes of being able to plunder that city before the navob could reach it with his army. Mahabut Jung, however, moved with ſuch expedition, that he arrived only one day after the enemy, who had only time to ravage part of the ſuburbs, and retreated, on his approach, acroſs the river Bhaugruttee. The navob followed Ragojee to Cutwa, near which he obliged him to engage, and defeated him with great ſlaughter, when the Mharatta retreated towards Midnapore. Here, having received intelligence of inſurrections in his own country, Ragojee returned haſtily to Berar with the bulk of his army, leaving Meer Hubbeeb and the Afghaun chiefs for the defence of Cuttac; upon which the navob, giving up for the preſent the recovery of that province, returned to his capital, in order to refreſh his troops and correct ſome abuſes which he had diſcovered among his principal officers.

It has been already mentioned, that Serdaur Khan and Shumſheer Khan, during the campaign had ſuffered Ragojee to eſcape, when

when they might have made him priſoner. The navob had alſo, while the Mharattas were in the neighbourhood of the capital, entruſted the protection of the roads between it and Bogwaungolah, from whence the city was furniſhed with ſupplies from the diſtricts eaſtward of the Ganges, to thoſe officers, who, either through neglect or deſign, allowed the marauders more than once to plunder the convoys. The navob, upon this, removed them from that duty, which he entruſted to his nephew Sowlut Jung, who fulfilled it to his ſatisfaction, and intercepted letters from Ragojee to the former commanders, which proved their connivance. Mahabut Jung had concealed his ſuſpicions till the retreat of the Mharattas; but, upon his return to Moorſhudabad, he diſmiſſed them with their followers, about ſix thouſand men, from his ſervice, but allowed them to retire to their homes in the diſtrict of Durbunga, on the eaſtern ſide of the Ganges, in the province of Bahar. In this ſeaſon of temporary repoſe were celebrated the marriages of his grandſon, Serauje ad Dowlah, and Ikraum ad Dowlah, ſon to the late navob Alla ad Dowlah, who had been adopted by Shawamut Jung, who had no children. Upwards of two thouſand rich dreſſes were diſtributed on this occaſion among the attendants at court, and, during a whole month, the populace were feaſted at the expenſe of the navob. The magnificence of theſe nuptials, the brilliant illuminations, ſplendid pageants, and grand proceſſions of the bridegrooms, are ſtill ſpoken of with admiration by the inhabitants of Bengal.

Mahabut Jung, having now reſolved to attempt the expulſion of the Mharattas and Afghauns from Cuttac, appointed [a] Meer Jaffier Khan to the command of a conſiderable detachment for that ſervice, giving him, by way of encouragement, the

[a] The ſame perſon who, after the deceaſe of Mahabut Jung, by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, acquired the muſnud of Bengal.

the fojedaurees of Injalee and Midnapore, in addition to the office of paymafter general. Meer Jaffier, on his arrival at Midnapore, defeated a fmall body of the enemy, when, being much addicted to luxury and indolence, he did not purfue his advantage, but put his troops into cantonments, though the navob ordered him to proceed to Cuttac without delay, before the enemy could be reinforced from Berar, the chief's fon of which, Janojee, was preparing for a frefh invafion. At length, the expected Mharatta army entered Cuttac, and Meer Jaffier, not chufing to hazard the defence of Midnapore, retreated towards Burdwan, when the advanced party of the enemy, obferving his pufillanimity, hung upon his rear, and plundered his baggage of feveral elephants. Mahabut Jung, upon this, difpatched Atta Oollah Khan with a reinforcement, to fuperfede him in the command, and moved alfo himfelf from the capital with his army, to fupport him, if neceffary. Atta Oollah at Burdwan engaged the enemy, and defeated them; but having fecretly defigns on the government, the acceffion to which he had been foretold by a fanatic officer in his fervice, who pretended to the gift of prophecy, he thought the prefent a proper occafion to affume independance. For this purpofe, he endeavoured to corrupt Meer Jaffier by a promife of the government of Bahar, if he would affift in depofing the navob. Meer Jaffier at firft liftened to the propofal, but, at the remonftrances of his friends on the danger of the attempt, withdrew his concurrence. Intelligence of this treacherous combination, however, having reached Mahabut Jung, he determined to leffen their influence, and, on his arrival at Burdwan, reprimanded Meer Jaffier feverely for his conduct in Midnapore, upon which that chief refrained from his ufual attendance at the durbar. Atta Oollah Khan, proud of his late victory, and not fufpecting that his evil defigns were known to the navob, demanded the command of a thoufand horfe for Meer Alee Afgir, the fanatic officer who had

had propheſied his exaltation, and had greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the action; but this the navob refuſed, and Atta Oollah being diſguſted, threatened to leave the army. Mahabut Jung was not to be moved, and he accordingly retired with his followers to Moorſhudabad. The navob would now have overlooked the faults of Meer Jaffier, and, on the death of a relation, condeſcendingly went to pay him a viſit of condolance, as a mark of returning favour; but that chief, ſuppoſing this honour to proceed from a dread of his influence, inſolently neglected the complimentary advance from his tent to meet him; on which the navob, in great wrath, laid aſide his intentions, after he had gone half way, and returned to his camp. He now ordered him to give in the accounts of his office, and ſend Shujan Sing, his deputy, with them to the durbar. Meer Jaffier refuſed; upon which the navob removed him from all his employments, and offered ſervice to his followers in other corps, which they readily embraced. The general, finding himſelf deſerted, would have made conceſſions, but the navob ordered him to leave the army, and retire to the capital.

Mahabut Jung, notwithſtanding this diſſention and the loſs *of two of his generals, kept the field, and defeated the Mha*rattas in ſeveral engagements. Janojee attempted, like his father, to plunder the capital; but the navob followed him with ſuch rapidity, that he had not time to execute his deſigns; and, on the approach of the rains, retired to Midnapore, where he cantoned, and Mahabut Jung marched to Moorſhudabad, not chuſing to purſue him farther till the dry ſeaſon. Meer Alee Aſgir, the propheſying fanatic, was now obliged by the navob to quit the provinces, though Shawamut Jung uſed every entreaty with his uncle to allow him to remain in the city with Atta Oollah Khan, whom the navob yet permitted to reſide there.

The

near the city; when Hybut Jung again visited [a] Serdaur Khan. The two next days were chosen for the generals to pay their respects to him separately, at the palace, and the navob, in order to obviate any fears they might have of treachery, commanded that only his domestic servants should attend him, even to the exclusion of his usual body guards. Serdaur Khan came the first day, and having received the customary tokens of esteem, returned to his camp. The following morning Hybut Jung repaired to his hall of audience, to receive the promised visit of Shumsheer Khan, and, as on the day before, would not permit any guards to attend, allowing only a few officers of his household to be present. First came nearly a thousand of the Afghaun infantry, with matchlocks and matches lighted, who, after saluting, arranged themselves in the square of the palace. A chief, named Moraud Sheer Khan, next entered, with a crowd of officers, who filled the hall, and eagerly pressed to present their offerings. This being done, Hybut Jung enquired after Shumsheer Khan, and was told he was not far off. Moraud Sheer Khan now ordered his companions to take leave, and make room for others. They rose, and according to custom, received each a betel from Hybut Jung, who was earnest in distributing it, when one of the Afghauns, suddenly drawing a dagger, aimed a stroke at him, but without effect. One of the navob's attendants immediately cried out "Treachery;" but Hybut Jung had only time to draw his sabre, when Moraud Sheer Khan cut him down, and he fell dead on the pillow of his musnud. Several of his attendants were slain; and the palace being filled with the traitors, also the streets of the city by the soldiers of Shumsheer Khan, no resistance could be made by the dependants of Hybut Jung. The Afghauns committed great excesses in the town, the inhabitants of which had no remedy

[a] It is said, this chief was not a partner in the treason, as far as respected the assassination.

medy but to ſubmit to their authority. Shumſheer Khan ordered Hajee Ahmud to be brought before him, and demanded an account of his treaſure; but, declining a diſcovery, he was tortured in various modes for ſeventeen days, till at length he expired, not unjuſtly puniſhed for his treachery, and ſhare in the murder of the unfortunate Alla ad Dowlah. About [a] ſeventy lacs of rupees were found buried in his houſe, beſides jewels and other valuables to a great amount. The effects of Hybut Jung were ſeized, and his Begum Ameena, the daughter of Mahabut Jung, with his other women, forcibly carried to the camp of Shumſheer Khan; who, leaving the city under charge of his deputy, fixed his head quarters at a little diſtance, and engaged in raiſing new levies with the plunder he had acquired, intending to invade Bengal. The wealthy inhabitants of Patna were obliged to pay large ſums, to ſave their houſes from being plundered, and a heavy contribution was exacted from the people at large by the rebels.

Mahabut Jung, though inwardly deeply affected at the deaths of his brother and nephew, the diſgraceful captivity of his daughter, and the loſs of Bahar, threatened alſo with that of Bengal by the invaſion of the Mharattas at this alarming criſis, did not loſe his intrepidity of mind, but ſuſtained the ſtorms of calamity with manly reſolution, and prepared to combat the attacks of misfortune. He convened his principal officers, ſome of whom he had reaſon to ſuppoſe connected with the rebels, being of the ſame tribes, and deſired their advice for his conduct in the preſent unhappy juncture of his affairs. They unanimouſly declared, that they would loyally obey his commands. He replied, that his beloved brother and nephew being ſlain, and their families plunged in diſgraceful captivity, he found life, under

ſuch misfortunes unrevenged, intolerable, therefore knew no remedy but to puniſh the rebels, or die in the attempt. If therefore any wiſhed to follow him to this extremity, he would ſpare nothing to reward them; but neither would he detain thoſe who might chuſe to quit his ſervice, having already received more obligations from them than he could repay; and as he had reſolved to ſeek death rather than lead a diſhonourable life, but few followers where neceſſary to enable him to obtain the former. The chiefs, one and all, exclaimed, "that they owed "him inviolable gratitude for his long experienced bounty towards them, and had no views but to ſacrifice their lives if "neceſſary in his ſervice;" to perform which, they bound themſelves by oath on the Koraun. Mahabut Jung, now convinced of their fidelity, paid up their arrears, and prepared to march againſt the rebels. The Mharattas by this time had advanced from Burdwan, and began to lay waſte within a ſhort diſtance from the capital; but the navob knowing that to follow theſe marauders, who always avoided coming to action, would be vain, and give time to the rebels in Bahar to gather ſtrength, was not to be diverted from his purpoſe. He ſtationed Sowlut Jung at Bogwaungolah, to preſerve the communication for ſupplies open between the Ganges and the city, which he entruſted to Shawamut Jung, Atta Oollah, and Nowauzuſh Mahummud Khan, with a body of five thouſand horſe. A proclamation was iſſued, that he found it neceſſary to march againſt the rebels, though the Mharattas were in the environs of the city; and, recommending, to ſuch as choſe it, to retire with their families to places of greater ſecurity, previous to his departure. Moſt of the inhabitants who could procure conveyance, accordingly moved with their families and effects acroſs the Ganges; ſo that ſcarce any but the ſoldiery and poor remained. Having finiſhed his preparations, he moved from Amaunee Gunge, with an army of twenty thouſand horſe and

as

as many foot. In order to ſecure proviſions, he had collected a large fleet of boats, amply laden, to accompany his march up the banks of the Ganges. Meer Jaffier on this occaſion was again taken into favour, reſtored to command, and the office of paymaſter general.

Mahabut Jung reached Monghyr without oppoſition, except in a trifling ſkirmiſh with the Mharattas at Bhaugulpore, who had marched to join the rebels. Here a meſſenger was intercepted with letters from Atta Oollah Khan to the inſurgents, in which he encouraged them to ſtand, and offered to embrace their cauſe at a convenient opportunity. The navob was joined at Monghyr by ſome of the Bahar zemindars and dependants of the late Hybut Jung, who informed him, that the rebels had left Patna, and were encamped at Bar, in number about fifty thouſand horſe and foot, expecting to be joined by the Mharattas.

Janojee and Meer Hubbeeb having reached the vicinity of the rebels' camp, invited them to a conference, at which they embraced the ſervice of the Mharatta chief, and Shumſheer Khan was inveſted by him with the khelaut of the ſoubahdary of Bahar. The next day Meer Hubbeeb viſited Shumſheer Khan, who after his audience left him to repoſe, but privately directed the guard over the tents, when he ſhould prepare to return to his own camp, to detain him, as a ſecurity for the payment of the expenſes he had incurred in levying an army for the ſervice of the Mharattas, at whoſe inſtigation he pretended he had aſſaſſinated Hybut Jung. This ſcheme by ſome means coming to the knowledge of an attendant of Meer Hubbeeb, he directed ſome of the horſemen who had accompanied him, to leave the camp, but to return ſuddenly, as if purſued by an enemy, and ſpread an alarm that the navob's army was in ſight; in hopes that, by this ſtratagem, he might ſave his maſter from the

the intended treachery. The horſemen ſpread the alarm, as directed, and much confuſion occurred in the rebel's camp; but notwithſtanding the repreſentations of Meer Hubbeeb, that the preſent was no time for ſettling accounts, he was not allowed to depart till he had paid a conſiderable ſum, and given the ſecurity of merchants for a much greater. This diſpute proved highly favourable to Mahabut Jung, by preventing the Mharattas from acting in conjunction with the rebels, as the former now reſolved to watch only an opportunity for plundering either army. The following day the navob offered battle to the enemy, and, by his uſual good fortune, Serdaur Khan was killed by a matchlock ball in the beginning of the action, which involved one half of the rebels in confuſion, and ſpread alarm through the troops of Shumſheer Khan. At this juncture the Mharattas appeared in the rear, hoping to effect the plunder of the navob's camp, while he was engaged. Upon Serauje ad Dowlah's repreſenting that it was proper to detach a body to oppoſe them, he replied, " that he would firſt defeat his enemy in " front, and then with eaſe diſperſe the Mharattas." Having ſaid this, he charged the rebels with great fury, and they fled panic-ſtruck before him. Shumſheer Khan, being deſerted, was attacked on his elephant by an officer named Hubbeeb Beg, who ſlew him, and cutting off his head, brought it to Mahabut Jung. The Mharattas, ſeeing the defeat of the rebels, withdrew from the field without ſtriking a blow, and the navob quietly took poſſeſſion of the Afghaun camp; which they had left ſtanding, with all their tents and baggage, a prey to the victors. Here the navob found his daughter, the Begum of Hybut Jung, and the reſt of his family, who had been made priſoners at Patna. Having offered up thanks for this, on his ſide, almoſt bloodleſs victory, and the happy retrieval of his inſulted honour, he proceeded to Patna, where he diſtributed large ſums to the religious and poor, in gratitude to God for his ſucceſs, and took

measures for repairing the losses of government in the late rebellion. Having sent for the women and children of the principal insurgents from Derbunga, on their arrival he lodged them in his own haram, treating them with humanity and kindness, and after a short time set them at liberty. At this time also, he permitted the women and family of Meer Hubbeeb, who had been confined since his joining the Mharattas, to return to him, and furnished them with money, conveyances, and an escort for their protection to the enemy's camp. Having resettled the government of Bahar, he returned triumphantly to Moorshudabad; but, previously to entering the city, obliged Atta Oollah Khan to quit it, and, as soon as possible, his dominions; permitting him, however, to remove with all his effects and nearly [a] seventy lacs of rupees, which he had acquired in his service, though he had repeated proofs of his having conspired against his life and government. Atta Oollah Khan retired into the province of Oude, and was soon afterwards slain, in an action in the service of Suffder Jung against the Patans of Ferokhabad. Janojee, the Mharatta chief, after the defeat of Shumsheer Khan, not thinking himself equal to Mahabut Jung in the field, retired with his army into Midnapore; and soon after, on receiving intelligence of the death of his mother, marched to Nagpore, leaving Meer Hubbeeb with a detachment for the defence of Cuttac. The navob stationed a considerable body of troops at Burdwan, to watch the motions of the enemy.

Mahabut Jung, at the conclusion of the rains, moved again from his capital, in order to drive the Mharattas from Cuttac; and, on his approach, they evacuated the city. He followed them from place to place, during the dry season, without being able to bring them to action; but on his return to Moorshudabad A. H. 1 A. D. 1

[a] Seven hundred thousand pounds.

abad, the enemy again obtained poſſeſſion of the province. Bengal was this year free from their depredations; a point, which the navob eſteemed an ample reward for the fatigues of his campaign. The next year he renewed his efforts, and the marauders evaded his purſuit as uſual; which made the navob reſolve to canton for the rains at Midnapore: but buildings were ſcarcely erected, when he received intelligence that Serauje ad Dowlah, his favourite grandſon, had left Moorſhudabad, with intentions of taking poſſeſſion of Patna, which was governed in his name by Jaunejee Ram, and aſſuming independance.

Mahabut Jung, who loved his grandſon to diſtraction, was more alarmed for his ſafety in any oppoſition he might receive from the governor of Patna, than any ill conſequences to himſelf from the rebellion. He inſtantly left his army at Midnapore, and with a ſmall force haſtened to Moorſhudabad, where he remained only one day to refreſh his troops, and then followed the imprudent youth; to whom he wrote in terms of the greateſt affection, aſſuring him that he meant him for his ſucceſſor, and entreating him to return to his protection. Serauje ad Dowlah wrote an inſolent reply, in which he accuſed the navob of promoting his uncles to offices of truſt, and treating him only with pretended fondneſs; that he was weary of being controuled like a child; and, ſince he would not give him a ſhare in authority, he was reſolved to ſeize what he regarded as his juſt right. Therefore, he hoped his grandfather would not attempt to oppoſe him, as the conſequence muſt be, that either he would have his head in his boſom, or his own muſt be laid at the feet of the elephant of Mahabut Jung. The navob returned for anſwer, that Serauje ad Dowlah through imprudence and want of judgment had cauſeleſsly accuſed him of want of regard; for he not only intended him the ſucceſſion to his own dominions, but to the government of the empire,

A. H. 1165.
A. D. 1751.

could

could he obtain it for him. He concluded his letter with the following ſentences. "The religious champion, eager for mar-"tyrdom, is unmindful that the martyr to love exceeds him. "In the laſt day they will not be compared together, for one "is ſlain by an enemy, but the other by a friend."

Serauje ad Dowlah, on his arrival near Patna, ſummoned the governor, Raja Jaunejee Ram, to deliver up the city and repair to his preſence; aſſuring him of favour in caſe of his obedience. The raja was at a loſs how to act, being fearful of ſurrendering his charge without orders from the navob, and alarmed, leſt any accident ſhould happen to Serauje ad Dowlah if he oppoſed him; but, at length, he reſolved on defending the city, till he ſhould hear from Mahabut Jung. The imprudent young man aſſaulted the town without delay; but Mhadee Niſſar Khan, the principal adviſer and leader of his rebellion, being killed early in the attack, his followers fled, and Serauje ad Dowlah with difficulty ſheltered himſelf in a houſe in the ſuburbs. The raja, rejoiced that he had eſcaped unhurt, immediately ſent ſome of his principal officers to attend him to a reſidence befitting his rank; and by the perſuaſions of his friends, he conſented to return to his grandfather. Mahabut Jung was overjoyed at his eſcape, and haſtened to meet him. Inſtead of reproaches, he received him with the greateſt affection, and a joy bordering on weakneſs, as it made Serauje ad Dowlah exert the influence he now ſaw he had over him, to his diſcredit and diſhonour. The navob, having ſpent a few days at Patna, returned with his grandſon to Moorſhudabad; but was ſeized on the road by an intermitting fever, which continued long upon him. On his recovery, he marched againſt the Mharattas, who yet infeſted the province of Cuttac, and, as uſual, unable to bring them to a deciſive engagement, ſpent the dry months in purſuing them from place to place. The

two following years were expended in the same desultory warfare, when at length both parties, being tired of war, began equally to wish for an accommodation of their disputes. Mahabut Jung yielded to the Mharattas the province of Cuttac, and agreed to pay annually twelve lacks of rupees, as the * choute of Bengal.

The navob, by this peace, being freed from all his enemies, gradually discharged his superfluous troops, and employed himself in encouraging his people to rebuild the villages which had been destroyed, and cultivate the lands in many districts, long waste, from the desertion of the inhabitants during the repeated invasions. From this period we find nothing remarkable in his life, the remainder of his government being uninterrupted by vicissitude. As he had chosen Serauje ad Dowlah for his successor, he latterly entrusted him with a power, which was too often employed for the destruction of those, against whom he had any pique, or was jealous of their attachment. Houssein Koollee Khan and his brother, the favourites of his uncle Shawamut Jung, he assassinated, and put to death other persons of rank, without being punished by his grandfather; which acts of cruelty estranged from him the minds of the people, and prepared the way for his own future destruction.

A.D. 1755. In the year 1169 died Shawamut Jung, nephew to the navob, and son to Hajee Ahmud. He possessed many good qualities, and was much esteemed by the people for his clemency, and charities to the friendless and poor. His death was speedily followed by that of his brother Sowlut Jung, who had for many years governed the district of Poornea, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the inhabitants; his misfortune at Cuttac having corrected the warmth of his disposition, and taught him prudence and humanity

* The Mharattas still keep up this claim, but, since the death of Serauje ad Dowlah, it has not been paid.

nity. Both theſe princes are well ſpoken of by the natives of Bengal, and their memory reſpected. Shawamut Jung died without iſſue; and Sowlut Jung left only one ſon, who ſucceeded him in his government, under the title of Shokut Jung; but was ſhortly depoſed and ſlain by his couſin Serauje ad Dowlah.

Mahabut Jung did not long ſurvive the death of his nephews. In the eightieth year of his age, being ſeized with a dropſy, he ſubmitted for ſome days to the advice of his phyſicians; but finding himſelf growing worſe, and judging that at his time of life a recovery was not to be expected, refrained from medicine, and refuſed longer to follow any regimen. The expectations of his death cauſed great diſputes among his relations. His eldeſt daughter, Gooſeety Begum, widow of Shawamut Jung, retired with her treaſures to [a] Mooteejeel, and diſtributed large ſums among the followers of her late huſband, in hopes that they would ſupport her againſt her nephew Serauje ad Dowlah on her father's demiſe. Such policy was only the influence of her declining fortune. When Mahabut Jung was in his laſt agonies, ſome of his women deſired he would recommend them to the care of his intended ſucceſſor; but the navob knowing his bad qualities, obſerved, ſmiling to them, "that if he for three days ſhould behave dutifully to his grandmother, then they might entertain hopes of his tenderneſs." Shortly after this, he departed to the divine mercy, on the ninth of Rejib, 1169, A.D. 1
after a government of ſixteen years over the three provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa. He was buried the following night, near the tomb of his mother in the garden of Khooſh Baug.

[a] A country palace near Moorſhudabad. The principal building ſtands in a piece of water called Mootee Jeel, or Pearl-lake. It was erected by Shawamut Jung, and is a ſtately pile, being ornamented with many pillars of black marble, brought from the ruins of Gour or Lucnowty, the ancient capital of Bengal.

"Thou didſt guide him, O Lord, for he was among thy ſervants. O forgive him his offences, for thou art moſt merciful."

Mahabut Jung from his early youth was not addicted to idle pleaſures, as wine, or * opiates, muſic, or the company of courtezans. He was regular in his devotions, and aſſiduouſly abſtained from all things forbidden by the divine law. He generally roſe two hours before day, and after ablution and prayer, drank coffee with his ſelect companions. At day break he gave public audience, when the commanders of his army, the civil officers, and perſons of all ranks who had any applications to make, were admitted without reſerve to ſet forth their buſineſs, and received ſatisfaction from his bounty. At the expiration of two hours he retired to a private apartment, where ſuch only as were invited came. Theſe were generally his nephews Shawamut Jung and Sowlut Jung, his grandſon Serauje ad Dowlah, and particular friends. Pieces of poetry were now recited, or hiſtory or anecdotes read to him; and ſometimes he even amuſed himſelf with giving directions to his cooks, who prepared victuals before him according to his palate. The officers of different departments, if neceſſary, alſo came for orders. He then ſat down to eat with his friends, and many ſhared the bounties of his table. When the meal was over the company retired to repoſe. At this time, a ſtory-teller always attended to relate ſome amuſing narrative. He generally roſe about an hour after mid-day, performed his devotions, and read in the Koraun till near four. After ſaying the prayers for that time, and drinking a draught of water cooled with ice or ſaltpetre, he received ſeveral learned men, in whoſe company he daily ſpent an hour, hearing them diſcuſs points of divinity and law for his information. When they retired, the officers of the revenue, with Juggutt Seet, his banker, were admitted, and gave him the intelligence

* Commonly uſed in India to intoxicate.

gence received from Dhely and every province of the empire, alſo of each diſtrict of his own government, when he iſſued his orders to them as affairs required. An hour paſſed in this manner, and ſometimes his near relations were allowed to be preſent. By this time night ſet in, lights were brought, and with them certain jeſters and buffoons, who entertained him with their repartees on each other for a ſhort time. He then retired to prayers; after which he ſat in privacy with his own Begum, to receive the viſits of near female relations, till nine o'clock. The women then departed, and men were admitted who had buſineſs with him, till he retired to ſleep, generally early, and without eating. In this manner he paſſed his time, having ſtated hours for every employment. He was unequalled in his benevolence to his relations, friends, and former acquaintance in his lower fortunes, particularly to thoſe who had ſhewn him the ſmalleſt kindneſs when he was diſtreſſed at Dhely in his youth, ſending for them or their children to his court, and conferring favours upon them beyond their expectation. The people at large during his life experienced ſuch care and ſatisfaction from his gentle adminiſtration, as could not be exceeded by the indulgence of a parent; while at the ſame time the loweſt of his officers grew rich in his ſervice. He was intelligent in all affairs, and encouraged the deſerving of every profeſſion. Affable in manners, wiſe in ſtate affairs, courageous as a general, he poſſeſſed alſo every noble quality. When the French general, Mr. Buſſy, after the death of [a] Naſir Jung, wrote to him in pompous terms of his victory, and recommended the factory of [b] Chandernagore to his protection, he reflected upon the ſimilarity of diſpoſition between his intended ſucceſſor, Serauje ad Dowlah, whoſe enmity to the Engliſh he was appriſed of, and the unfortunate ſoubahdar of Dekkan;

[a] Naſir Jung was Nizam of Dekkan. He was ſurprized and ſlain in a conſpiracy of his nobles, aſſiſted by the French, in the year 1755.

[b] Belonging to the French in Bengal.

Dekkan; at the ſame time ſaying, "He feared that after his death the Europeans would become maſters of many parts of Hindooſtan." Muſtapha Khan, his principal general, had endeavoured to prevail upon him to expell the Engliſh from Calcutta, and ſeize their wealth; but receiving no anſwer to his advice, urged it again, through the navob's nephews, Sowlut Jung and Shawamut Jung. Mahabut Jung returned no anſwer, but ſhortly after ſaid in private to the latter, "My child, Muſtapha Khan is a ſol-"dier, and wiſhes us to be conſtantly in need of his ſervice; "but, how came you to join in his requeſt? What have the "Engliſh done againſt me, that I ſhould uſe them ill? It is "now difficult to extinguiſh fire on land; but * ſhould the ſea "be in flames, who can put them out? Never liſten to ſuch "advice as his, for the conſequences would be fatal."

* An alluſion to the fleet.

SERAUJE

SERAUJE AD DOWLAH.

SERAUJE ad Dowlah, after the cuſtomary mourning, having aſſumed the muſnud of his grandfather without oppoſition, ſent a party of his troops to remove Gooſeety Begum, his aunt, from the palace of Mooteejeel to a place of ſecurity, and to confiſcate her effects. Her adherents, who had received large ſums from her to oppoſe his acceſſion, deſerted her immediately on the death of Mahabut Jung, except a few, who alſo were ſo alarmed when the palace was ſurrounded, as to be incapable of reſiſtance. Meer Nuzzer Ali, who had been her chief adviſer and confidant, having bribed the officers of the party to make his peace with the navob, left the Begum, whoſe perſon was confined, and her treaſures ſeized. Serauje ad Dowlah diſplaced many of the officers of government, and filled their places with young men, the companions of his pleaſures. He treated the ſervants of the late navob, moſtly perſons advanced in years, with ſuch ſlight and diſreſpect, as gave them great offence, and eſtranged them from his intereſt. Not long after his acceſſion, he marched towards Raujemahal, with a deſign to diſpoſſeſs his couſin Shokut Jung of the province of Poornea; but was diverted from his purpoſe, by information that Kiſhen Boollub, ſon of Raujeboollub, dewan of Shawamut Jung, had fled to Calcutta, and was protected by the Engliſh, Mr. Drake, the governor, having refuſed to deliver him up at the demand of the navob's officers. Upon this he returned ſuddenly to the capital of Moorſhudabad.

Serauje

Serauje ad Dowlah, in whofe brain the vapour of pride had arifen, and made him wander far from the path of caution and forbearance, having refolved on quarelling with the Englifh, was tortured with the fire of impatience. The companions and old fervants of Mahabut Jung durft not breathe a remonftrance in his prefence, and many, from the degradation they had undergone and the advancement of low perfons, wifhed the overthrow of his power; fo that no one gave him proper advice, nor did he afk it. Thofe who were his counfellors and favourites, were moftly rafh, and weak of underftanding, unacquainted with the rules of policy, and infatuated with their fudden promotion; or, regarding oppofition to his will as deftructive to their own intereft, did not dare to contradict him. Serauje ad Dowlah was a weak man, void of ufeful qualities, and intoxicated with youth and profperity. The probable confequences of any meafure entered not into his mind; and the hearts of the men of underftanding about him were inflamed with difguft at his unreafonable fury, or the difpute with the Englifh might have been fettled eafily by negotiation. There was no caufe for kindling the flames of war; but as providence had decreed the downfall of the family of Mahabut Jung, and other great calamities, the reins of government over Bengal, Bahar, and Oriffa, which form an extenfive empire, fell into the hands of two weak and tyrannical youths, Serauje ad Dowlah and Shokut Jung, who in the end fuffered for their crimes.

To proceed; Serauje ad Dowlah in the beginning of Ramzaun marched towards Calcutta; and the Englifh, who had no force to oppofe him in the field, retired into their factory to defend themfelves. Their outpofts were foon taken by the navob, who had a great army; and Mr. Drake, the governor, being ftruck with a panic at the ftate of his affairs, faw fafety only in flight. Without informing the whole of his countrymen of

his

his intention, he fled to a ship with a few persons. The remainder, out of regard to their honour, fought while they had any ammunition, preferring death to disgraceful life, and drank the sherbet of dissolution with heroic valour. Some being overcome, fell prisoners into the hand of providence. An invaluable treasure in money and effects was plundered from the warehouses of the Company, the English, Hindoo, and Armenian merchants, by the soldiers and followers of the camp; but Serauje ad Dowlah acquired nothing from his conquest, but the seeds of his destruction. Having remained a few days at Calcutta, he returned to the capital, leaving the command of the place to Manneck Chund, dewan of the Raja of Burdwan, a weak and cowardly person, who had given proof of his treachery by deserting Mahabut Jung when he was surrounded by the Mharattas.

Soon after the conquest of Calcutta, Serauje ad Dowlah marched against his cousin Shokut Jung, the fojedaur of [*] Poorneah, whom he reduced with little opposition, and acquired a great accession of treasure and territory by his victory. He returned triumphantly to his capital; but his fortune was now at the highest. It is the established custom of this world, that when any thing has reached the point of perfection, it begins to decay, and finally becomes annihilated; so as to leave not a trace for enquiry behind it. An instance of this truth, and the cause of Serauje ad Dowlah's ruin, may be seen in the following pages.

Mr. Drake, the governor of Calcutta, having escaped on board a ship with some gentlemen, retired to Madrass, and other Englishmen, employed in merchandise in various parts of Bengal, also found means to escape from the country. At this time, colonel Clive commanded the company's forces in the province

[*] A considerable division of Bengal.

province of Arcot, which he had refcued from the hands of the French. It was agreed by the government of Madrafs, that he fhould repair with a force to Bengal, and endeavour to regain the factory of Calcutta, either by force, or payment of a fum of money. Being arrived with his troops in the river, he caft anchor; and as the chiefs of the Englifh are very cautious, wife, and valiant, having fent propofals of accommodation to Serauje ad Dowlah, he entreated his forgivenefs of Mr. Drake's faults, and offered fome lacs of rupees, on condition of being allowed to occupy the factory as formerly. Serauje ad Dowlah was the moft inconfiderate of men, and his minifters were weak, and ignorant of the valour and abilities of the Englifh. The intelligent had no power of offering their advice, and the chief men of the country wifhed his ruin, wearied out with his oppreffions. If any one did offer an opinion contrary to the navob's, he and his foolifh companions, intoxicated with conceit, treated it fo difdainfully as to make him repent, and refolve on filence in future. No anfwer was returned, and at length [a] colonel Clive, tired of delay, and having obtained information of the characters of the rulers of Bengal, refolved on war. He anchored his fhips oppofite the refidence of Manneck Chund, and began to play his artillery, which caufing confufion among the enemy, he landed his forces, and attacked them. Manneck Chund, unable to refift, fled with his army, and the colonel, having taken poffeffion of the factory and town, exalted the ftandards of victory. Serauje ad Dowlah, upon intelligence of this, was awakened a little from his flumber of conceit, and prepared to march and punifh the Englifh.

Serauje ad Dowlah had fpent two months and twenty two days in the enjoyment of pleafure, when at once, the meafure of

[a] The author makes no mention of Admiral Watfon, Colonel Clive being confidered by the natives as chief of the Englifh.

of his crimes being full, the signs of his downfal appeared. On Monday the twelfth of Rubby al Sani, 1170, he marched from his capital towards Calcutta, and having encamped in the vicinity of that city, some days passed in skirmishing with the enemy. The English opened a negotiation, with a view to find out the state of his army, having intentions of attempting a surprize by night. Under pretence of a message to Serauje ad Dowlah, they sent [a] two persons of their own nation, possessed of the qualities of valour, quick perception, memory, and judgment, who having observed the situation of the navob's tents, might commit particulars to the treasury of their remembrance; and they well performed their commission. I forget whether it was the same night, or one or two after, that the English, being ready for the attack, embarked a body of their troops in boats, and proceeded cautiously up the river to the skirts of the camp, where they waited till about half an hour before day. Then, having entered in the rear of the line, they marched on firing without intermission, while those who remained in the boats did the same as they fell down the river. Great slaughter was made among the troops of the navob. Doste Mahummud Khan, a general of rank and merit, was wounded. It was reported, that the English intended if possible to carry off Serauje ad Dowlah prisoner; but at this time a thick fog covered the camp, which rendered it hard to distinguish persons close to each other, so that they missed the quarter of his tents, and marched another way, the navob by this accident escaping captivity. The English regained the town in safety. Serauje ad Dowlah and his cowardly army, from the alarm of this night, to them a symbol of the last day, lost the powers of their minds, which were overwhelmed with terror and affright. Judging it dangerous to remain longer so near the city, the navob summoned his father in law, Mahummud Eeruch Khan, and

November, A. D. 1756

[a] Messrs. Watts and Scrafton.

other chiefs, to consult on future proceedings; who, observing his terror, advised the removal of the camp to a greater distance, and to offer terms of accommodation, which counsel was immediately executed. The English, seeing the alarms of the navob, now demanded a compensation for their effects plundered by his army when he took Calcutta; which, after much negotiation, was agreed to, and Serauje ad Dowlah gave up six districts in the vicinity of the factory, as a security till the sum settled should be paid up. A treaty having been ratified and all affairs settled, through the medium of Mr. Watts, Serauje ad Dowlah returned to Moorshudabad, and now reflected upon what in the days of his pride he had never considered. He trembled for his situation, and was irresolute how to regulate his conduct. Having become ashamed and repentant of some of his vices, he at length found out that there was a God. Doste Mahummud Khan had retired for the cure of his wounds to Saffaram; Meer Jaffier Khan, Raja Doolubram, and other old officers, he found disaffected to his person, and wished to extinguish the flames of their disloyalty, but knew not how to effect it. He had no resolution of his own, or might either have bound them to his interest by a renewal of favour and kindness, or have put them to death, and raised up ministers capable of conducting the affairs of his government. He had no advisers free from self-interest to persuade him to employ the experienced servants of Mahabut Jung in preference to themselves, or of sense to know that from his prosperity theirs would also be derived. From these reasons, he would at one time, when enraged with passion, order cannon to be planted against the house of Meer Jaffier Khan, or command Doolubram to obey his favourite, Moin Laal, or treat Juggutt Seet with contemptuous threats.

At this time, the English having taken the factory of Chandernagore from the French, Mr. Law, with a band of soldiers and some artillery, having escaped from the enemy, sought protection at Moorshudabad, and offered his services to Serauje ad Dowlah, who readily received him. Upon this the English, either at the instigation of the disaffected chiefs, or of their own accord, represented through their agent, that as there was a treaty subsisting between them and the navob, by the articles of which the friends or enemies of either party were to be considered as such by both, he acted contrary to it by receiving the French, with whom they were at war. The navob advised with Mr. Law how to act; who observed, that if indeed he assisted his nation against the English company in the field, it would be a breach of treaty; but that it could be none for him, who entertained thousands of every cast, if he kept a few Frenchmen also in his service. An answer similar to this was conveyed to the English, who, however, renewed their remonstrances at the instigation of the disaffected; and these persons under pretence of regard to his welfare, observed, that to quarrel with the English for the sake of a few distressed Frenchmen was unwise, and would occasion much confusion. At length, Serauje ad Dowlah commanded Mr. Law to retire to Patna. Mr. Law at taking leave told him, that most of his chiefs were disaffected to his person, and leagued with the English in intentions to depose him, which was the cause of advising his dismission; that on his departure they would set him at variance with the English and destroy him, which they could not effect while he remained to assist him. Serauje ad Dowlah felt the truth of his observation, but was too timid to keep him at his capital. He promised to recall him when necessary; but Mr. Law said, "I know we shall never meet again." After his departure, the navob's disputes with Meer Jaffier, Doolubram, and other chiefs, arose to greater heights, insomuch that they

they, with Juggutt Seet, being in fear of their lives, resolved, in order to save themselves, to effect his destruction. Goseety Begum also, who hated Serauje ad Dowlah, and was irritated at his seizure of her treasures and estates, used every means to excite the resentment of her friends against him, and to procure their assistance for Meer Jaffier, whom she also supplied with large sums of money, which she had secreted by means of her eunuchs and female attendants.

Meer Mahummud Jaffier Khan and the other chiefs agreed, that the surest method of deposing Serauje ad Dowlah, would be to excite the English against him. With this view, Juggutt Seet employed his agent, Ameen Chund, a principal merchant of Calcutta, Doolubram some other person, and Jaffier Khan, Ameer Beg, who had some connection with the English, to whom he had been of service when their factory was taken. These persons represented the outrageous conduct of the navob to their principals, and the general desire of the provinces for his removal. They even produced a written request to the English, that they would march for this purpose, and, by a little trouble, deliver a world from tyranny and oppression, for which they should receive * three corores of rupees, and other favours. The particulars of the navob's cruelties to Gooseety Begum and others, were also displayed, and the paper was attested under the seals of those persons who suffered injuries.

The English, who are unequalled in valour and sentiment, (and who is it that does not wish for conquest?) upon intelligence of these circumstances, determined on war with Serauje ad Dowlah; but as it is their custom, and indeed of every wise people, not to break with any one without a reason assigned, doubtless they gave one to him, of which I am not informed. It was,

* Three millions sterling.

was, most probably, that of his delay in payment of money settled by treaty for the losses at the capture of Calcutta.

War being resolved on, colonel Clive, known here by the title of Sabut Jung, prepared to march; upon intelligence of which, Serauje ad Dowlah, overwhelmed with dread, tried, when too late, to reconcile his dependants, who pretended to be attached to his person, the better to cover their own designs. He dispatched Doolubram, with the greatest part of his army, to throw up intrenchments at Plassey; but he spent his time in secret negotiations with the English, and securing the troops in his own interest and that of Jaffier Ali Khan; who, renewing his attendance at the durbar, and apparently reconciled to Serauje ad Dowlah, found means, by promises and other methods, to draw over most of the officers about the navob's person to his designs, so that very few remained loyal. Upon intelligence of colonel Clive's having begun his march from Calcutta, Serauje ad Dowlah reluctantly, his heart divided with hope and terror, moved from Munsoor Gunge to Plassey, where the English, at the utmost not exceeding three thousand men, natives and Europeans, shortly arrived. On Thursday, the fifth of Showaul, 1170, the flames of battle were lighted up. As A.D. Europeans, and the English in particular, are celebrated for the skilful management of artillery, colonel Clive began his attack with a cannonade, so unremitted and instantaneous, as confounded the sight of his opposers, and overcame their faculties of hearing. Meer Jaffier Khan and his associates in treachery beheld the enemy at a distance, safe from injury; but Meer Muddun and others, ready to sacrifice their lives or acquire victory, bravely opposed the enemy. They were, however, unable to charge from the violence of the cannonade, but kept resolutely, though slowly, advancing, till at length they gained the Grove of Plassey; and, it is said, that colonel Clive, not expecting

pecting ſuch reſiſtance, abuſed Ameen Chund and accuſed him of treachery, ſaying, " that he had repreſented the army of " Serauje ad Dowlah as diſaffected to his perſon, but now the " contrary appeared from their valiant oppoſition." Ameen Chund replied, " that the preſent enemy was only Meer Mud-" dun and a few chiefs, who were faithful to the navob; but " when he was routed, the truth of his repreſentations would " appear." During this converſation, as revenge was decreed for the crimes of Serauje ad Dowlah, Meer Muddun, who was truly brave, and cheriſhed the ſeeds of fidelity in his heart, received a mortal wound from a cannon ball. He was carried immediately to the navob, and having uttered a few words expreſſive of his loyalty, reſigned his ſoul to the Creator of life. Serauje ad Dowlah by his loſs was involved in deſpair. Having ſent for Meer Jaffier, who refuſed for ſome time to obey the ſummons, the navob in abject terms beſought his protection; and, I have heard, that taking the turban from his own head, he placed it at the feet of Jaffier, ſaying, " I now " truly repent of my behaviour towards you, and offer your " obligations to Mahabut Jung, my grandfather, and our re-" lationſhip, as interceſſions for your forgiveneſs. I now regard " you as holding his place, and beſeech for pardon to your " ſlave, conjuring you to act as becomes your character as a " deſcendant from the prophet, and your ancient obligations, in " defending my life and reputation." Meer Jaffier Khan, judging this a fit opportunity to complete his treachery, adviſed, that as but little of the day was remaining, the troops ſhould be recalled to their tents, and promiſed in the morning to repulſe the enemy. Serauje ad Dowlah urged his fears of another night attack; but Jaffier aſſuring him he would guard againſt it, he ſent orders to his dewan Moin Laal, who had accompanied Meer Muddun and was ſtill engaging the enemy, to return to the camp. The dewan ſent for anſwer, that the pre-

ſent

ſent was not a time for retreat, for, if he ſhould retire, alarm would ſpread among the troops, who would probably fly in confuſion. The navob a ſecond time adviſed with Jaffier Khan, who inſiſted on the retreat of the dewan, or he would not act; upon which he repeated his orders, and Moin Laal reluctantly obeyed.

When a man's ill fortune prevails, he does that which he ſhould not. The troops, as had been foreſeen, conſtruing the return to camp into defeat, began to fly in great numbers. Serauje ad Dowlah ſeeing this deſertion, much alarmed by the enemy in front, but much more apprehenſive of thoſe about his perſon, at length left the camp, about half an hour before ſunſet, and arrived early the next morning at Munſoor Gunge. Here, though he beſought his attendants to remain with him till he could prepare for eſcape, and fix on ſome proper place of refuge, he could not prevail, but was deſerted by numbers. Even his wife's father, Mahummud Eeruch Khan, though the navob begged him to ſtay and collect troops, either to defend him where he was, or accompany him in his retreat, refuſed, and haſtened to his own houſe at the city of Moorſhudabad. As a laſt reſource, the navob opened the doors of his treaſury, and diſtributed large ſums to the ſoldiers, who received his bounty and deſerted with it to their homes. An immenſe ſum was thus, to him unprofitably, expended. He was ungenerous when he ſhould have been liberal, and oppreſſive to mankind, and now ſaw the conſequences of his crimes, ſuffering in his own perſon for the calamities he had inflicted upon others. Having remained till night at Munſoor Gunge, and finding himſelf almoſt deſerted by all, he took with him his jewels and ſome other valuables upon elephants, and with Lootf al Niſſa Begum, and two or three favourite women in covered carriages, quitted his palace about three in the morning, and

and haſtened to Bogwaungolah, where he embarked upon the Ganges, with the deſign of ſeeking refuge in the fort of Patna. In this proceeding he was alſo imprudent; for, had he kept the land, and called the jemmautdars of the villages to his aſſiſtance, they would have eſcorted him in ſafety, in hopes of being rewarded, and he would have been joined by numbers of his troops, when recovered of their panic and hearing of his eſcape; but, alas! who can remedy the ills of fate? His reaſon for flying by water, was the hope of meeting Mr. Law, to whom he had written preſſingly to haſten to his aſſiſtance, on the firſt intelligence of the march of the Engliſh, and to come down the river for the greater ſpeed. Mr. Law received the letter, but, according to the uſual delay in Hindooſtan, before he could procure from Ramnarain the money ordered for his expenſes, ſome time elapſed. He left Patna, but hearing of the defeat and death of Serauje ad Dowlah, on reaching Raujemahal, he retreated, and major Coote was afterwards ſent in purſuit of him to the frontiers of the provinces.

When Meer Jaffier found that fortune had favoured his deſigns, by the retreat of Serauje ad Dowlah, he remained at Plaſſey, and had an interview with colonel Clive, with whom and the Engliſh troops he the next day entered Moorſhudabad, and iſſued proclamations of ſafety to the inhabitants in his own name. His partners in conſpiracy, and thoſe who, loving quiet, were attached to no party, haſtened to preſent congratulations and offerings; and ſuch as did not approve his conduct and were ſecretly attached to Serauje ad Dowlah, (they were but few) not chuſing to be ſingular, through fear did the ſame. Having ſeated himſelf on the muſnud of the provinces, he ſounded high the trumpet of power and exultation, and employed himſelf in ſettling affairs and dividing the treaſures of the palace, as had been agreed, between himſelf, Raja Doolubram,

ram, and the Engliſh. As he was ambitious of copying Mahabut Jung, he aſſumed the ſame titles on his ſeals, and conferred thoſe of that navob's relations on his own. He diſpatched his ſon in law Meer Cauſim Khan in purſuit of Serauje ad Dowlah, and iſſued orders to Meer Daood, the commandant of Raujemahal, to be vigilant in preventing his eſcape from the province. The unfortunate fugitive, being arrived on the bank oppoſite to Raujemahal, and with his women preſſed by hunger, after a faſt of two days, diſembarked at the cell of a devotee, named Dana Shaw, of whom he aſked help in procuring victuals. To this man, in the days of power, he had offered ſome affront, the memory of which ſtill dwelt upon his mind. The fakeer received him courteouſly, and provided food, but privately diſpatched information of his important gueſt to Meer Daood, who, with Meer Cauſim, haſtened to the cell, and took him priſoner, with his women and effects. Serauje ad Dowlah now entreated for life of thoſe men, who had lately trembled at his name, and ſuffered their reproaches. He begged to be allowed a moderate income and a retired dwelling. Meer Cauſim Khan obtained by threats and promiſes a caſket of jewels from the Begum to an immenſe amount, and each of the captors a valuable booty. The dewan Moin Laal had before this been ſeized at Moorſhudabad, and his effects and life were taken by Doolubram. On Sunday, the fifteenth of Showaul, Serauje ad Dowlah arrived, a diſgraced captive in the hands of his ſervants, at Moorſhudabad. When the people beheld him in this ſituation, they forgot his vices, and recollected only the hardſhip of his preſent fortune, comparing it with the ſplendour they had ſeen him ſurrounded with from his infancy till now. It is ſaid, that ſeveral jemmautdars, as he paſſed their quarters, were ſo penetrated with grief and anger as to prepare to reſcue him, but were prevented by their ſuperiors, who had expectations of reward from his rival; ſo that the virtue of the weak was

of no effect. Meer Jaffier was at this time at Munfoor Gunge, but his fon Meeraun at Moorfhudabad. This young man furpaffed his father in every evil quality, never hefitating to fhed blood. He regarded readinefs to punifh as good policy, and mercy as folly. With fuch ideas he was fond of comparing himfelf to Mahabut Jung. He ordered Serauje ad Dowlah to be confined and put to death; but no perfon of rank would undertake the murder. At length, a wretch named Mahummuddy Beg, who from his infancy had been cherifhed by Mahabut Jung and Serauje ad Dowlah, from whofe grandmother he had received a portion with his wife from charity, offered to execute the horrid deed. When the unfortunate navob faw him approach his perfon, he faid, "Art thou come to kill me?" and, upon receiving a reply in the affirmative, began to pray; then fuddenly exclaimed, "Will not they let me live fome-"where in obfcurity? No, no, it cannot be; I muft be facri-"ficed for the murder of Houffein Koollee Khan." The affaffin now inflicted feveral wounds, and the navob falling down, cried, "It is enough, my tafk is over, and revenge is finifh-"ed." Having faid thus, he refigned his foul to the Creator, and left this world of crimes by the fword of cruelty. His body was placed upon an elephant, and carried through the city, expofed to the populace. It is faid, that the driver of the elephant, by accident ftopping at the fpot where Serauje ad Dowlah had affaffinated *Houffein Koollee Khan, fome drops of blood fell from the body upon the fame ground.

"Be warned by example, O ye men of underftanding, and "view well the revolutions of fortune. Place not your reliance "upon the world's fuccefs, for it is uncertain and inconftant, "like a publick finger, who goes daily from houfe to houfe. "Give not thy affection to a damfel, who every day changes her

"gallant.

* A near relation of his own.

" gallant. In the eye of the wiſe, fortune is as chaff, blown " about by every wind. Didſt thou poſſeſs the treaſures of the " world, what thou haſt expended in benevolence will alone " profit thee."

When the corpſe of the navob approached the reſidence of his afflicted mother, gueſſing the diſaſter from the clamour of the populace, ſhe burſt from her apartments, and ran into the ſtreet, beating her breaſt, but was forced back with blows, by order of Khadim Houſſein Khan, who ſat upon the terrace of his houſe to view the expoſure of the body of his lord's ſon. Jaffier Khan was aſleep when the unfortunate priſoner had arrived, and did not wake till after the murder, when being informed of his coming, he ſent to his ſon, commanding him to be careful of his perſon. Meeraun, on receiving the order, laughed, and ſaid, " I am not ſo weak as to be neglectful in " ſuch affairs;" and to his companions he vauntingly exclaimed, " My father juſt now ſent, but I had before completed " the affair, for am I not, my friends, ſon to the ſiſter of " Mahabut Jung? How then could I be careleſs upon ſuch an " occaſion?"

MEER

MEER JAFFIER KHAN.

MEER Jaffier having thus become navob of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, ſhortly after his acceſſion prepared to march towards Patna, having ſome doubts of the ſubmiſſion of Ramnarain, the deputy governor of that city; and alſo to quell ſome diſorders which had broken out in the diſtrict of Poorneah from the rebellion of ſome principal dependants of the late fojedaur,
7. Shokut Jung. In the month of Suffir, of the year 1171, he moved to his camp, leaving his ſon Meeraun in the direction of affairs at Moorſhudabad. Here, having ſome ſuſpicions of Meerza Mhadee, brother of Serauje ad Dowlah, he commanded him to be put to death. Some report, that he was diſpatched by poiſon, and others, that he was preſſed to death between two boards uſed to tighten bales of ſhawls. The cauſe of this action was the diſaffection of Raja Doolubram, who now repented of having eſpouſed the cauſe of Meer Jaffier, and was privately conſpiring to reſcue Meerza Mhadee from confinement and declare him ſoubahdar, not having been rewarded for his late treachery, as he expected.

Upon Meer Jaffier's arrival at Raujemahal, having appointed Khadim Houſſein Khan fojedaur of Poorneah, he diſmiſſed him to reſtore order in that diſtrict, which was effected with little oppoſition, the rebels being deſerted by their adherents at the ſight of his army. Ramnarain, upon the approach of the navob

towards

towards Patna, unwilling to truſt his promiſes of ſafety for his perſon and continuance in employment, endeavoured to obtain the ſupport of the Engliſh; for which purpoſe he diſpatched his agent Geeda Mul to procure aſſurances of protection from colonel Clive, before he would agree to viſit the navob. Geeda Mul repreſented to the navob, that his maſter was fearful of viſiting him without the ſecurity of the Engliſh; to which Meer Jaffier readily agreed. The vaqueel having gained over the ſecretary, prepared a paper, and brought it for the approbation of the navob, who being at that time ſomewhat intoxicated, would not read himſelf, but ordered his ſecretary to tell him the contents, which he did in a ſlight manner, and varying from the ſpirit. The navob being ſatisfied, ſent the paper to colonel Clive, requeſting that he would copy and ratify it with his ſeal, which he did, and kept the draft. The contents of the paper were in theſe words: "You may come with ſafety and *ſatisfaction of mind.* "The ſecurity of your perſon, honour, fortune, and continu- "ance in employ, without ſettling your accounts, reſts upon "me." Geeda Mul haſted upon the wings of ſpeed to Ramnarain, who repaired without heſitation to the navob's camp; where, however, he viſited firſt colonel Clive, who ſent an officer of rank to introduce him to Meer Jaffier. The navob was offended at his diſreſpect in not coming firſt to him, and commanded him to remain in the camp, which he did, till the arrival of the army at the city of Patna.

Meer Jaffier upon his arrival at Patna was viſited by all the reſpectable inhabitants, to pay their allegiance upon his acceſſion to the ſoubahdary, and among them were many, who having formerly lived with him on terms of intimate equality, hoped to ſhare the advantages of his exaltation, but were moſtly diſappointed, by a cool reception. Among theſe was Meerza Shumſe ad Dien, who, in the days of his diſtreſs, had aſſiſted him with a ſum

a ſum of money, and now hoped to have it repaid, and to enjoy the favour of the navob; who, however, aſſumed towards him a diſtant behaviour, fearful, as the Meerza was a man of wit, and free of ſpeech, that he might aſſume too much upon their former intimacy. One day it happened, notwithſtanding, that Shumſe ad Dien being admitted to his preſence, was going to ſpeak, when the navob, expecting a reproach, ſaid, " I have not for-" gotten your former kindneſs, which I mean to repay; but at " preſent the expenſes of the Engliſh army and other contingen-" cies are ſo great, it is not in my power. When God ſhall give " me ability and opportunity, I will not be unmindful of your " obligations." The Meerza, pretending feelings of compaſſion, ſaid with a ſobbing accent, " No more, my Lord, I am ſtruck " with your ſufferings; but, alas! Serauje ad Dowlah plundered " my houſe, or I ſhould now have eſteemed contributing to " your relief as an honour." Meer Jaffier was womaniſhly fond of jewels, of which he always wore great numbers in his higher fortunes. On this day, his neck, arms, wriſts, and turban were more richly ornamented than uſual, and the Meerza wittily ſaid, " To be ſure, theſe few ſtones about your perſon are not of " any great value to any one; but I ſhould think a blow from " one of your highneſs's hands as an honour and ſatisfaction." Again, ſome enemy of the Meerza's informed the navob, that his attendants had picked a quarrel with thoſe of colonel Clive, who was much offended; and the Meerza coming in ſoon after, Meer Jaffier reproved him, ſaying, " Know you not the rank " of the colonel, that your people ſhould dare to inſult any of " his friends?" The Meerza, putting on a look of ſubmiſſion, exclaimed, " My patron, how dare I even look the colonel in " the face with ſteadineſs, who every morning of my life make " three obeiſances to his [a] aſs." Meer Jaffier was ſilent, and pretended not to underſtand the meaning.

After

[a] Alluding to Meer Jaffier's being ſupported by the colonel.

After ſome days ſpent in ceremony and entertainments, Meer Jaffier, who intended conferring the government of Patna upon his brother Cauzim Khan, demanded from Ramnarain an account of his diſburſements, and the balance of revenue due to government; but the wily Hindoo, who had, expecting this demand, ſecured the protection of the Engliſh, complained to colonel Clive, who repreſented it to the navob as a breach of faith. The navob replied, that he ſaw no reaſon why he ſhould reſign the province to Ramnarain, and injure his own brother, for the promiſe of the colonel. Clive obſerved, that he had before told his highneſs of the diſagreement which the interference of the Engliſh would occaſion; but as, notwithſtanding, he had importunately entreated him to write a letter of protection under his own ſeal, he muſt therefore now abide by the contents, for he could not ſuffer a breach of his promiſe. Meer Jaffier denied having ſent him inſtructions to write what he had done; but the colonel, producing his own draft, he was ſilent on the ſubject to him, but abuſed his ſecretary and Ramnarain's vaqueel for impoſing upon him, who, however, inſiſted that they had written literally according to his inſtructions, which he had forgotten in the multiplicity of buſineſs. He was obliged to confirm Ramnarain in his employment, as the colonel inſiſted on his obſerving the engagement. This affair being ſettled, the navob made a pilgrimage to the tomb of a celebrated fakeer; and afterwards convened a numerous aſſembly of devotees, for whom he made an entertainment on the bank of the Ganges, at Patna; where he alſo celebrated the Hindoo feaſt of Hooly with much feſtivity and ſplendour. He then began his return to Moorſhudabad, hunting on his march with a ſelect party of his attendants at a diſtance from the main body of his army. He was accompanied as he moved by troops of muſicians and ſingers upon elephants, who entertained him with their harmony. Amid ſuch luxuries he re-

 gulated

gulated the country as he passed; and at length reached the palace of Mahabut Jung at Moorshudabad, where, plunging more and more into profusion and voluptuousness, he became regardless of all public affairs. Meeraun, his son, puffed up with vanity, copied the manners of the dissipated of Dhely, about four thousand of whom he had taken into his pay as soldiers. Giving himself up to women and debauchery, with equal avidity as his father, though more excuseable, being in the height of youth, there was no one to attend to the business of government. The troops at length became so distressed through want of pay, that they pined with hunger, and turned their horses loose upon the plains, for want of grain to feed them. Except the few thousand guards of Meeraun, his women, and favourite attendants, with those of the navob his father, no one was regularly paid; and the controul of these extensive provinces was left to the direction of three spies, Cheeny Laal, Munny Laal, and Aknoon Sing. By their influence the renters were protected in embezzling the revenues, so that shortly there was not money sufficient carried to the treasury to bear the expenses of the navob and his son.

When only one year and three months of this wretched government had elapsed, the troops were driven to despair, and the knife had now reached the bone; till, at length, Abd al Hadee Khan and other chiefs conspired to remove Jaffier Khan from the musnud by assassination, when he should attend the [*]assembly of mourning in the month of Mohirrim; but many persons being in the plot, some one betrayed it to the navob on the second evening of the meeting, and he came no more into public. Enquiry was made into the particulars of the treason, and many turned informers to save their lives. Abd al Hadee

[*] In commemoration of the deaths of the Imaums, grandsons of Mahummud.

Hadee Khan, finding himſelf diſcovered, fortified himſelf in his own houſe, till, at length, obtaining leave to quit the provinces, he embarked with his family from Moorſhudabad; but was afterwards ſeized and put to death, on his way up the Ganges, by a band of Afghauns, commiſſioned by the navob for that purpoſe. Meer Caſium Khan, another of the conſpirators, was alſo aſſaſſinated. The widow of Mahabut Jung, his daughter Gooſeety Begum and Ameeny Begum, alſo Lootf al Niſſa, the widow of Serauje ad Dowlah, and her infant daughter, being ſuſpected of encouraging the plot, were ſent into confinement at Dacca. About three months after this, rumours were ſpread of the prince Ali Goher's intention to enter Bengal. This intelligence alarming the navob and his ſon, they, for their own ſafety, paid up part of the arrears due to the troops, and promiſed more attention and regularity in future.

Ramnarain, the deputy governor of Patna, was a man of much cunning and intrigue, void of any real regard to Meer Jaffier Khan and his family, but, from the connection he had formed with the Engliſh, he dared not openly act contrary to treaty, though ſecretly he wiſhed his deſtruction, and was on the watch for opportunity to effect it. Rajas Sunder Sing and Pulwaun Sing, two principal zemindars, out of gratitude to the protection of Mahabut Jung, hated Meer Jaffier, as the deſtroyer of his family, and meditated rebellion. The greateſt number of the principal people of the provinces, diſguſted with the bad qualities and tyranny of the late navob, had been pleaſed at his depoſal, judging, that as Meer Jaffier was advanced in years, and had long ſerved Mahabut Jung, he would follow his example; but upon his acceſſion to power, experiencing his behaviour, and more particularly the cruel actions of his ſon Meeraun, a monſter of his time, they now regretted the fall of Serauje ad Dowlah, and the old ſaying of "Bleſs our former ruler," was

revived

revived on the tongues of the wiſe and the ſimple. Meer Jaffier, who, when paymaſter to Mahabut Jung, was celebrated among the troops for his profuſe liberality, upon aſcending the muſnud, became as much decried for his avarice. It is ſaid, that a perſon aſking him the cauſe of this change in his behaviour, he replied, that in Mahabut Jung's time the public treaſure was another's; but now it was his own, his heart felt uneaſy to part with it.[a]

In this ſituation of affairs, the prince Ali Goher, eldeſt ſon of the reigning emperor, having made his eſcape from the hands of his father's miniſter, who wiſhed to keep him in confinement, ſought protection with Mahummud Koollee Khan, the ſoubahdar of Aleabad. This nobleman was a young man of courage, but of little conduct. Ambitious of enlarging the limits of his government, he was eaſily tempted, by reports of diſorders in Bahar and Bengal, to attempt their conqueſt under the royal ſanction; for which purpoſe he offered his ſervices to the fugitive prince, who readily accepted them. Mahummud Koollee was alſo ſupported in his hopes by aſſurances of aid from Shujah ad Dowlah, his couſin, and ſoubahdar of Oude; who, however, was not ſincere in his promiſes, and only promoted the expedition in order to remove his relation from the fort of Aleabad, which he wiſhed to ſeize for himſelf. Mahummud Koollee Khan had alſo received invitations to invade Bahar from Sunder Sing, Pulwaun Sing, and other diſaffected zemindars. The former was truly attached to the family of Mahabut Jung, and burned with ardour to revenge the ruin of his family. He poſſeſſed true honour, courage, and many other good qualities; ſo that, had fate permitted him, he might have attained his object; but his life was too ſhort.

Under

[a] In his pleaſures, however, he was ridiculouſly profuſe, and laviſhed ſums upon them, which, paid to his troops, would have ſecured his power.

Under pretence of regulating his diſtricts, and viſiting Raja Ramnarain, he left his fortreſs of [a] Teekaurry, formed an encampment, and began to levy troops. While making preparations, a favourite officer deſired the advance of a thouſand rupees; which demand, as the like had often been repeated, cauſed the raja to ſay in a jeſting manner to his attendants, " Gholaum Ghoſe inherits much bravery from his fa-" ther, but this meanneſs of borrowing is from his mother, " and darkens his better qualities." Gholaum Ghoſe, hearing of this obſervation, was much enraged, and reſolved to murder his patron. He came and aſked for a thouſand rupees; upon which the raja told him, " Such importunity was not decent," and begged he would deſiſt; but the other impudently declared he ſhould not riſe till he had given him the ſum. The raja, upon this, attempting to riſe, he ſeized his garment, crying, " Sit down till you give me the money." Sunder Sing exclaimed, " Are you mad?" when the traitor ſtabbed him mortally with a dagger; then ruſhing on the attendants, he wounded ſeveral, and forced his way through them. Mounting his horſe, he fled from the camp, but was overtaken by Soorut Sing, a relation of the deceaſed, who called out, " It is cowardly " to fly, return and fight me." He ſtopped, and diſmounting from his horſe, a bloody conflict took place. At length, the traitor's ſword being broken, he ruſhed upon his antagoniſt and threw him to the ground. At this time ſome villagers appearing, Soorut Sing cried out, " Why ſtand you? behold here the " murderer of your prince!" Upon this, they ran upon him and put him to death with clubs and ſwords. Thus was Sunder Sing prevented in his career of joining the prince.

In the year 1172, Mahummud Koollee Khan, under the royal ſtandard of Ali Gohir, who had procured from his father the emperor grants of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, began his march A. D

[a] A diſtrict in Bahar.

march towards Patna. When Raja Ramnarain heard of his having approached beyond Banaras, he was much alarmed, neither the navob nor the English army having yet moved from Moorshudabad. The dignity of the royal name, and the terror of the Mogul arms, filled his mind with dread, and made him act with caution. He pitched his camp at a little distance from the city, resolving to join either the prince or the navob, whoever should first arrive in his vicinity. Hearing that the royal army had crossed the Carumnassa, and that Meer Jaffier had not yet left the capital, he thought it wisest to treat with the former; but first asked the advice of Mr. Amyatt, the chief of the English factory at Patna, observing, that "without the arrival of the navob's army, he was unable to cope with the enemy." Mr. Amyatt replied, that "as to himself, if assistance arrived, he would remain at Patna; but if not, on the near approach of the enemy, he would retire some days' journey to the eastward towards Bengal, and wait the orders of council or contingency of events; that as for Ramnarain, he should try to amuse the enemy as long as he could, till orders or help arrived from the navob; but in case he was hard pushed, to proceed as he should find most for his own advantage."

The Raja, having received the advice he wished for, began to amuse both parties. He wrote to Meeraun and colonel Clive, that he was prepared to resist the enemy, but could not brave them alone, therefore hoped they would hasten to his relief; and at the same time he sent emissaries to secure the favour of the prince and Mahummud Koollee Khan. * I was at this time at Patna, with my mother and family, but in much dread, as Meer Jaffier and Meeraun having heard that my father, Huddaiut Ali Khan, was with the prince, had written to Ramnarain to observe my motions, as they believed that I and my relations

* Gholaum Houssein, the native writer of these events.

relations were the exciters of his expedition. But the truth is, I had not the leaſt acquaintance with the enemy, nor correſpondence with my father, who had long reſided at Dhely, where, like the reſt of the nobles, he ſpent his time in diſſipation, and had married a Caſhmirian woman; having no concern at all with us or my mother for near ſixteen years, during which he enjoyed offices of great emolument. We alſo, from the kindneſs of our relations Mahabut Jung and his nephews, paſſed our time in eaſe and affluence, nor wanted his notice; ſo that, except a letter of ceremony now and then, there was no other communication between us.

Ramnarain was well informed of theſe particulars, and on the receipt of the navob's letter aſſured me of his protection from his jealouſy. Upon the approach of the prince nearer Patna, Mr. Amyatt with the reſt of the Engliſh embarked in their boats, and retired twenty or thirty coſs towards Bengal, leaving their factory under the protection of Ramnarain; who by this ſtep was confirmed in his reſolution to viſit the prince and Mahummud Koollee Khan. He was, however, adviſed againſt it by Raja Moorlydher, chief of the ſpies, who judged Meer Jaffier would in the end prevail from the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh; and he thought juſtly: but Ramnarain was deeply impreſſed by the awe of royalty, and the ſlowneſs of the navob and the Engliſh. When reſolved upon his conduct, he ſent for me privately, and aſked me to go and ſecure him the prince's favour through the mediation of my father. I complied, and ſet out for the camp. On the road I met ſeveral ſpies, who confirmed the news of the prince's approach. Arriving at Aroul[a], I ſaw Muddar ad Dowlah, who was going on the part of the prince, and Meerza Mahummud Ali on that of Mahummud Koollee Khan, as agents, to Ramnarain, mounted on elephants,

[a] A town a few days' march from Patna.

elephants, with one hundred horse. I was astonished, that any other should be sent on this business than my father, who was intimately acquainted with the province and its principal inhabitants. When I had travelled a little farther, I heard that my brother Nukkee Ali Khan had joined my father, who had summoned him by letter. This gave me much concern, as there was no cause for his thus subjecting himself to the resentment of the navob of Bengal. About sunset I reached the prince's camp, had an interview with my father, and soon discovered, that, from his haughtiness of disposition, he had not courted the attention of Mahummud Koollee Khan, like Muddar ad Dowlah and others, under whose influence the prince acted, as upon him indeed he depended for subsistance. I asked him, "Why, he had joined the prince, since it could answer "no purpose but vexation of heart, and the loss of our jag-"hires in Bahar, which we had obtained, at the expense of so "much time and trouble." He gave me an angry reply; but I perceived that he felt the truth of my observations. However, it came indeed rather too late, and his situation was pitiable; for whenever the prince, who was hasty and inconsiderate, acted contrary to the wishes of Mahummud Koollee Khan, he considered his conduct as originating from the advice of my father. In short, Muddar ad Dowlah, being arrived at Patna, persuaded Ramnarain by threats and promises to visit the prince and Mahummud Koollee Khan; who, on their parts, agreed that he should be continued in the soubahdary. Hearing of this, one day before that appointed for the interview, I represented to my father, "that Ramnarain was very artful "and circumspect; that under awe of the prince's name and "the Mogul arms, he had been led to submission; but, upon "seeing the true state of the camp, would repent of his timidity, "and if allowed to return to the city, would never come back." My father angrily replied, "that the family of Timur never

"dealt

" dealt with treachery to any one." I anſwered, " that I did " not hint that treachery ſhould be uſed, but only that the " prince and his army ſhould enter Patna with the raja, when " he muſt of neceſſity become their friend, and upon intelli- " gence of the fall of the city, the navob's army would ad- " vance leſs rapidly." He anſwered, " that Mahummud Koollee " Khan had the power." I adviſed him to inform him; but he ſaid, " that, as he never conſulted him, there was no cauſe " for his intruding his advice." This enraged me, and I told him, " he had given our family to the winds." He became more angry, and I was ſilent.

The day following, I went with my father to the royal tents. The arrival of the raja, and his being long in private with Mahummud Koollee Khan, was announced. Loſing all patience, I mentioned what I had obſerved to my father, to Moneer ad Dowlah and others; but in vain. At length, Mahummud Koollee entered the royal preſence, and, having made his obeiſance, took his place as vizier on the left of his highneſs. He inſtantly began to praiſe the raja, ſaying, " He was a wiſe Hindoo, and " ſpoke the Perſian with great readineſs; in ſhort, that he was " ſo much pleaſed with his abilities, that he had appointed " him his own dewan, and given him the deputation of Ale- " abad." The prince naturally aſked him, " How he could " place ſuch confidence in a perſon at firſt ſight?" when Mud- dar ad Dowlah and others, who had been gratified by the raja with a few thouſands of rupees, immediately uttered forth his praiſes for wiſdom, fidelity, and all good qualities, offering to be his pledges. In a little time the raja arrived, and being obliged to uſe all the ceremonies of royal audience, which he had never till now been accuſtomed to, he came up to the throne with a terrified aſpect and parched lips, to preſent his offering, which I forget whether the prince or Muddar ad Dow- lah

lah took from him. He was then invested with a khelaut; but, as he had himself till now been only a bestower of them, he was much wearied with the numerous obeisances, necessary at receiving every separate part of the dress. When this was over, having stood and recollected himself a little, I saw him observing the wretched appearance of the prince, and the strange manners of his attendants, with contempt, shame at his having come to an interview, and impatience to return. He was soon dismissed, and went with Mahummud Koollee Khan to his tents, who permitted him to leave the camp; and the raja, immediately upon his arrival at Patna, issued orders to shut the gates, and man the walls of the city. For some days, he continued to amuse the prince and Mahummud Koollee Khan with trifling presents and messages, in order to prevent hostilities till the arrival of the navob's army; and such was the weakness of the enemy, that they suffered themselves to be imposed upon by his excuses. At length, Mahummud Koollee Khan wished to move his camp to the eastward of the city, through which was the common road; but Ramnarain representing to him that some disorders might arise on the march, from the irregularity of the Mogul troops, he consented to go another way; though this denial of a passage made it clear to all, but himself, that the raja was deceiving him till the approach of the navob's army. He encamped for some days near the gardens of Jaffier Khan, and the raja kept up the farce of loyalty, by pretending to prepare a statement of the revenues of the province and the balance in the treasury; till, at length, intelligence of the march of Meeraun and colonel Clive from Moorshudabad arriving, and the enemy becoming more urgent in their demands, he drove the messengers of Mahummud Koollee Khan from the city, by the importunate advice of Moorlydher, who was apprehensive of the navob's suspecting his loyalty; otherwise,

Ramnarain

Ramnarain would have amuſed them without hoſtilities, till the arrival of the Bengal army.

It is a juſt obſervation, "that the weak man acts the ſame "as the wiſe, only not till after diſgrace;" and ſo it was with Mahummud Koollee Khan. On receiving the raja's meſſage, which was, "that he conſidered himſelf as a ſervant of "the navob of Bengal, and had only viſited him as a gueſt of "his maſter's, but did not underſtand his demand of the pro-"vince," he flew into a violent rage, vowing that he would bring him by force to the prince the next day. Accordingly, in the morning he began to cannonade, and the ſiege was carried on for ſome days with great briſkneſs. In all probability, Patna would have fallen into his hands, had not the operations been interrupted by intelligence, which cauſed him to raiſe the ſiege and retreat. This was, that Shujah ad Dowlah, who had obtained his permiſſion to ſhelter his women in the fort of Aleabad, on pretence of marching to join him, had treacherouſly ſeized that place, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the province. Mahummud Koollee retired from Patna, and the prince, unable to act with his own ſmall army, reluctantly accompanied him. On his arrival at Phoolwawree, only four miles from the city, he was met by Mr. Law; who had haſtened with his ſmall band of Frenchmen from Chutterpore, (where he had reſided ſince the fall of Serauje ad Dowlah) to offer his ſervices. Mr. Law remonſtrated with him, but in vain, on the folly of a retreat when he was ſo near ſucceſs. He marched onwards, and Mr. Law went to viſit the prince, and offer his aſſiſtance. The prince unheſitatingly informed him, "that he depended on "Mahummud Koollee Khan even for his daily expenſes, and "without him could not continue the ſiege; therefore muſt re-"tire to Chutterpore, in hopes of ſupport from the raja of "that country." Mr. Law offered to accompany him, and

marched on in front. Being at Sassaram when he arrived there, I paid him a visit; when he complained loudly of the folly of the nobles of Hindoostan, who, he said, were cowardly, giving up their empire to ruin; that he had travelled from the coast of Bengal to Dhely, and been witness of nothing but oppression of the poor and plundering of travellers. "Though "I," said he, "have used every argument to excite such "powerful nobles as [a] Shujah ad Dowlah and [b] Ummaud al "Moolk to regulate the empire, and attempt the recovery of "Bengal from the English, they would not attend to me, nor "understand their real interests."

Soon after Mr. Law had passed, the prince, and with him my father, arrived; who complained heavily of the behaviour of Mahummud Koollee Khan and his highness, asking my advice how he should proceed. I observed, "That as he could "not return to Dhely, from the enmity of Ummaud al Moolk, "and the prince was unable to support him, there was but "one resource left, which was, to join Pulwaun Sing, who had "great interest with Ramnarain, and could procure the restitution of our jaghires, forfeited by joining the prince, should "Pulwaun Sing submit." This he agreed to; and accordingly went to his camp, where the raja gladly received him. Pulwaun Sing, who was rich and powerful, offered, if the prince and Mr. Law would remain with him, to hazard an engagement with the English and Meeraun; but they would not consent, fearful that, as he was a zemindar, he might treacherously deliver them up to the enemy to make his own peace. It was then agreed, that the prince should, to save appearances, write a letter to colonel Clive, demanding a sum of money as the price

[a] Navob of Oude.
[b] Prime minister of the empire.

price of his retreat; which he commanded me to compofe, and it was fent by Nobut Khan to the colonel.

When Shujah ad Dowlah heard of the retreat of Mahummud Koollee Khan, he treacheroufly commanded Beny Bahadur, his deputy, and *Bulwaun Sing of Banaras*, to intercept his march, and take him prifoner. They accordingly encamped their forces near [a] Ramnuggur, on the high road, and fent word to the prince and Mr. Law, that they did not mean to moleft them, but would oppofe the progrefs of Mahummud Koollee Khan; upon which the former feparated from him, and continued their route to Chutterpore. Mahummud Koollee, againft the remonftrances of his friends, confented to difband his army, and throw himfelf on the protection of Shujah ad Dowlah; who immediately on his arrival, kept him a prifoner, and fhortly after put him to death.

Meer Jaffier Khan, upon hearing of the vifit of Ramnarain to the prince, was much alarmed, and entreated the affiftance of colonel Clive, who agreed to march with his fon Meeraun to the relief of Patna; but it was not the intention of the Englifh, who at this time were unacquainted with the low ftate of the empire, to oppofe, if it was poffible to avoid it, the emperor's fon, for whofe dignity they had much refpect; and it is certain, had he and Mahummud Koollee Khan acted prudently, a treaty might have been concluded to their honour and advantage; but their weak conduct ruined their affairs. Meeraun upon his march halted at Raujemahal, intending to allure Khadim Houffein Khan, fojedaur of Poorneah, to an interview, at which he had refolved to affaffinate him, being jealous of his power, and fearful of his joining the prince. This defign, however, being reported abroad, the fojedaur, who was a prudent man, marched from Poorneah up the banks of the Ganges, giving out that he

[a] The palace of the raja of Banaras.

he meant to join the young navob; but upon his arrival at Currangola, nearly oppofite Raujemahal, he halted, and fent an agent to colonel Clive, reprefenting his fears of Meeraun's treachery, and begging his protection. The colonel accordingly diffuaded Meeraun from his defign; and having met the fojedaur in a boat on the middle of the Ganges, affured him of fafety. Khadim Houffein Khan, however, not chufing to vifit Meeraun, the colonel obtained for him the navob's permiffion, much againft his inclination, to return to Poorneah, Clive being fecurity for his fidelity to the navob, and the navob's fincerity to the fojedaur. Meeraun then proceeded towards Patna with the colonel; but before their arrival the enemy had retreated. Near the city they were vifited by Ramnarain, who artfully excufed his interview with Mahummud Koollee Khan, and became more favoured than before. Though he had importunately entreated me to be his agent with the prince, and I had complied with his requeft againft my own inclinations, he now abufed me to the navob as a traitor, faying, "It was a ftrange world, that I fhould "be fo deceitful as to defert his fervice, and join my father;" though he himfelf was indeed the traitor, for his refolution was to join the enemy, till he faw their weaknefs. With fuch arts he preferved his own reputation; but it is furprizing how he could perfuade the Englifh that he was their friend, after having vifited the enemy. The fact is, he was immenfely rich; and, in thefe days, money can do wonders, even give vice the appearance of virtue. After fome days ftay at Patna, Meeraun and the Englifh marched againft Pulwaun Sing, who fled to the hilly country for fecurity; at the fame time fending offers of fubmiffion, which were accepted. Ramnarain perfuaded the young navob to return to Patna; which he willingly did, being fatigued with the campaign, leaving Ramnarain and the colonel to adjuft affairs with the zemindar. Pulwaun Sing honourably infifted on the pardon of my father and the continuance of his jaghires, before

before he would accept his own, which was granted. God be praiſed, that what I had foreſeen, came to paſs. The Engliſh approved much the letter I had written to them for the prince, and, being moved with compaſſion, colonel Clive ſent him a ſum of money. All affairs being concluded with Pulwaun Sing, Ramnarain and the Engliſh returned to Patna.

Meeraun being now anxious to return to Moorſhudabad, prepared for his departure; but firſt wiſhed to drive from his ſervice Aſſaulut Khan and ſome other officers, of whoſe attachment he and his father had entertained ſome ſuſpicions, but had concealed their jealouſies on account of the prince's invaſion, leſt they ſhould have joined him. Meer Jaffier had inſtructed his ſon to leave them behind him without their information, leſt rage might provoke them to attempt his perſon; but the truth is, they had no deſigns inimical to the father or the ſon. They had ever been attached to Meer Jaffier, and on that account were diſplaced from the ſervice of government by Serauje ad Dowlah, and ſuffered great hardſhips, remaining without employment for twelve months. When I was, by the accident already related, obliged to join the prince's army, I wrote a letter to Dilleer Khan, with whom I had [a] exchanged turbans, inviting him to embrace the prince's ſervice, and requeſting him to eſcort my family to the camp. He wrote me in anſwer, that his own head ſhould be ſecurity for my honour; but that as for deſerting Meer Jaffier, he never would, though he ſhould be forſaken by all.

Meeraun, agreeably to the inſtructions of his father, till the arrival of Ramnarain pretended much friendſhip for Dilleer Khan, but afterwards forbad him his preſence, and departed ſuddenly in boats towards the capital, leaving him and his followers under

[a] By exchange of turbans, perſons adopt each other as brothers.

der long arrears of pay. Finding he could obtain no satisfaction from Ramnarain, who pleaded that he had no orders to advance him money, Dilleer Khan, with his friends and followers, went to Teekaury, and offered their services to Futteh Sing and Booniaud Sing, relations of the late Sunder Sing, who entertained them. Not long afterwards, Dilleer Khan joined Kaumgar Khan, the zemindar of Terhoot, in a petition to the prince, that he would march again towards Patna, and his highness readily embraced their offers of assistance. Dilleer Khan would have prevailed on me to join them, but I refused, and repaired to Patna. Ramnarain would have denied me a residence, at the instigation of Moorlydher and others; but Mr. Fullerton, surgeon to the English factory, by permission of Mr. Amyatt, the chief, gave me apartments at his own house, I being intimately acquainted with those gentlemen. Upon intelligence of the prince's approach, Ramnarain encamped with his forces at some distance from the city, and was joined by captain Cochran, with some English soldiers, sepoys, and some pieces of artillery.

The prince had crossed the Carumnassa, and just entered the province of Bahar, when he received intelligence of the murder of his father Aulumgeer 2d; upon which he dispatched an express to my father, then at Housseinabad, commanding him to his presence, and asking his advice on this event. My father, in reply, recommended him to assume immediately the imperial authority, to send the * inkstand of the vizarut to Shujah ad Dowlah, soubahdar of Oude, and the khelaut of ameer al amra to Nujeeb ad Dowlah, a powerful Afghaun chief; also to dispatch Munneer ad Dowlah on an embassy to Ahmed Shaw Abdallee, to request his assistance, and commands to the Afghaun chiefs of Hindoostan to acknowledge him as emperor. The prince, accord-

* The vizier is invested in office by a present of an inkstand and canopy from the emperor.

accordingly, ascended the throne, by the title of Shaw Aulum, and acted according to my father's advice. He was now joined by Kaumgar Khan with five thousand horse, Dilleer Khan, and Assaulut Khan, with their followers, when he proceeded to engage Ramnarain, who was defeated, and with difficulty gained the city. Captain Cochran and Mr. Barwell were killed, with some soldiers and sepoys; but the remainder of the English, having spiked one of their cannon, retreated in good order to *Patna*. *Raja Moorlydher and* Omar Khan, a principal chief, were taken prisoners. The emperor and Kamgaur Khan did not pursue the enemy, having suffered much in the action, and lost the two gallant chiefs Dilleer Khan and Assaulut Khan. Had the royal army followed the fugitives, it is most probable, Patna would have fallen without resistance. For some days the city was in the utmost confusion; but at length, no enemy appearing, the spirits of the inhabitants revived.

The emperor next marched to attack Meeraun, who was advancing from Moorshudabad; but the royal army was defeated by the gallantry of the English. In this action Meeraun was wounded. Shaw Aulum, by advice of Kaumgar Khan, now hastened by forced marches through the hills, in hopes of surprizing Meer Jaffier in his capital; but the navob having timely intelligence from his son Meeraun, was prepared; upon which the royal army retreated, and marched by another route towards Patna, hoping, as Meeraun had moved towards Moorshudabad to the assistance of his father, that the city would fall an easy prey before he could return to relieve it. Unfortunately for them, they halted a few days at Bahar, which gave time to Ramnarain to prepare for defence; for the greater part of his troops were with Meeraun, and only a few sepoys in the English factory. Upon intelligence of the approach of the enemy, as many troops as were in the neighbouring districts were called in,

in, and Mr. Amyatt encreaſed his force to about three companies of ſepoys, from the ſeveral ſtations. At length the enemy commenced the ſiege, and a few nights after, Mr. Law and his Frenchmen attempted an eſcalade, but were defeated by the vigilance and activity of the Engliſh and Raja Shittabroy. They repeated their attempt a ſecond evening in a different quarter, with the ſame ill ſucceſs; but the ſpirits of the garriſon began to fall, eſpecially of Ramnarain and his followers, when they were revived by the arrival of an Engliſh detachment under captain Knox, who had marched from Burdwan in thirteen days, and reached the bank of the river oppoſite the city the morning after the laſt aſſault. The following evening, the Engliſh made a ſally upon the beſiegers, who were eaſily defeated. Kaumgar Khan now retired towards Gyah Maunpore with the emperor, and raiſed contributions upon the neighbouring diſtricts, for his ſupport.

Shaw Aulum repeatedly ſummoned my father to his preſence, but he, unwilling to offend the navob of Bengal, evaded coming; till at length, Kaumgar Khan, to oblige him, detached Sheoput Mharatta to plunder his jaghire; he was then forced to comply, being without help, and prepared for his departure to the royal camp. Upon this, Ramnarain endeavoured to excite the reſentment of the Engliſh againſt me; obſerving, that my father, notwithſtanding the reſtoration of his jaghire, was leagued with the enemy and I with him, at the ſame time that I enjoyed the Engliſh protection. Mr. Amyatt ſpoke to me on the ſubject, and deſired I would write to perſuade my father from joining the emperor. I told him, "that "my writing would be of no effect, while my father was exposed to the ravages of the enemy; but that, if he ſhould "be allowed to come and reſide in the city, he would willingly avoid going to the emperor; that as for myſelf, I had "not

"not the leaſt correſpondence with the enemy, ſince my ar-"rival at Patna." Mr. Amyatt ſaw the juſtice of my remarks, and aſſured me of his protection; but deſired I would write, which I did, declaring as before, that my father muſt of neceſſity obey the emperor, while he and his family were in the open country expoſed to his diſpleaſure. It ſo happened, he repaired to the royal camp againſt his inclination, and was honoured with the firſt place in his majeſty's confidence.

The enemy continued in the country of Kaumgar Khan and Teekaury, waiting the ſucceſs of the embaſſy to Ahmed Shaw Abdallee. At this period, Khadim Houſſein Khan, being fearful of the treachery of Meeraun, reſolved to join the emperor; and having ſeized all the money he could from the inhabitants, marched from Poorneah with five or ſix thouſand horſe, about ſeven thouſand infantry, and upwards of forty pieces of artillery, towards Patna, and ſoon arrived near Hajeepore, on the bank of the river oppoſite the city. Had he done this before the arrival of captain Knox, Patna would certainly have fallen into the hands of the emperor, and Khadim Houſſein Khan would have acquired great honour. Ramnarain, upon intelligence of his approach, conſulted with Mr. Amyatt; who obſerved, that as the emperor was at a diſtance from the city, the raja ſhould detach the greater part of the forces with captain Knox, who had undertaken to croſs the river and engage with Khadim Houſſein Khan. Ramnarain was aſtoniſhed he ſhould think of attempting it with ſo ſmall a force; but Mr. Amyatt preſſing him, he promiſed to prepare his troops to join the Engliſh. Mr. Amyatt alſo deſired the aſſiſtance of Raja Shittabroy, who with great willingneſs joined captain Knox with his followers, about two hundred horſe and foot. The Engliſh detachment conſiſted of three or four companies of ſepoys, one of Europeans, and two field pieces of artillery. The troops of

Ramnarain, according to the usage of the present times, delayed their march to settle arrears of pay and other affairs, so that not one man of them joined the captain; but on the contrary, Hummeed ad Dien, a principal jemmautdaur, endeavoured to persuade Shittabroy to return, by representing the folly of attacking such a force as Khadim Houssein Khan's with a handful of men, and insinuating that Ramnarain wished his destruction, and would be glad of the defeat of his own troops, to whom he owed considerable arrears; but that he and other officers had resolved not to risk their lives and fortunes by joining the rash, infatuated English. Shittabroy, however, was not to be diverted from his attachment, and accompanied captain Knox across the river to meet the enemy, who, contrary to the expectation of Ramnarain and the inhabitants of the city, were defeated with great slaughter, and the loss of great part of their baggage and artillery. Upon this Khadim Houssein Khan retreated towards the district of Butteah, and captain Knox, unable to pursue him, lest the absence of his detachment should leave Patna exposed to the emperor's army, recrossed the river a few days after the battle. Shittabroy, by his gallantry and fidelity, deservedly acquired the confidence of the English, who rewarded him with great liberality.

Not long after this event, Meeraun, who had marched from Moorshudabad upon intelligence of the defection of Khadim Houssein Khan, arrived near Patna with his own army and the English forces under the command of colonel Calliaud. Without entering the city, they crossed the river in pursuit of the rebels; who, having already been defeated by so few of the English, strove now only to effect his retreat from the provinces. He kept up a sort of running fight for several days with the navob, till his progress was stopped by the hills and the river Ghunduc; so that he must inevitably have fallen into the

the hands of Meeraun, had not an unforeseen event saved him from destruction.

[a] As it was now the commencement of the rainy season, and the decree of divine vengeance hung over Meeraun, about the third hour of the night of Wednesday the eighteenth of Zee-kaud, 1173, a heavy storm began. The world was dark and A.D. 1
gloomy to Meeraun and his associates, and the splendour of the day of his life and prosperity changed to the black night of destruction. About a third part of the night was elapsed, when his companions, with his attendants, were dismissed. Meeraun, to guard against the violence of the storm, quitting his large tent, retired to a smaller one, called, from the inventor of it, a Dulleel Khaunee, low, and without walls, secured by strong pegs fixed in the ground very close. A favourite courtezan, with whom he generally slept, also two or three other singing girls, a story-teller, and a domestic to [b] pat his limbs, were with him. As the life of the women was yet to remain, after a short time he dismissed them; when the domestic began to pat his feet, and the story-teller his charm, to the sleep of death. God knows, whether he was sleeping, or his eye wakeful in expectation of the messenger of fate, when, in the height of a most heavy shower, the threatening thunder of avenging anger roared, and the lightning of wrath descended on the head of Meeraun; who reached the place of final vengeance in the posture in which he lay upon his bed. The same flash falling on the domestic and the story-teller, killed them also. Some

[a] This is the true account of Meeraun's death; which Mr. Burke, deceived by false reports, in the opening of his charges against Mr. Hastings, attributed to the treachery of the English government.

[b] This patting of the limbs is common in the East, to promote circulation of the blood.

Some time after the accident, when the fury of the ſtorm had abated, the attendants whoſe turn it was to watch, coming in, ſaw them in the ſleep of death, and immediately, without noiſe or clamour, informed ſome of the principal officers, whoſe tents were neareſt. Upon examination, five or ſix ſmall holes were found on the back part of his head, and, on his body, ſtreaks like the marks of a whip. His ſcymetar, which lay near his head on the bed, had alſo holes in it, and part of the point was melted. The tentpole appeared as if rotted.

Meeraun was of a bloody and unrelenting diſpoſition. With him, the ſlighteſt jealouſy was ſufficient to bring death on its object. By his inſtigation, Khaujeh Hadee Khan and Meer Cauzim Khan were aſſaſſinated on ſuſpicion of diſloyalty. He killed ſeveral women of his haram with his own hand, and would boaſt of the act, ſaying, " this was the true mode of " clearing up doubts, and eaſing the mind of jealouſies " With this ſavage ferocity, he procured the death of Ameena Begum and Gooſeety Begum, the daughters of Mahabut Jung, whom he cauſed to be drowned; and among his papers was found *a liſt of many perſons whom he had reſolved to cut off* at the concluſion of the campaign, determined, as he ſaid, to rid himſelf of the diſloyal, and ſit down in repoſe with his friends. But the Almighty, who is protector of the univerſe, would not permit ſuch barbarity. When he beholds a people immerſed in wickedneſs, he commits the guidance of power over them to a tyrant, that he may puniſh their offences: but he lets not that tyrant remain for ever over his ſervants. The government of the oppreſſive has no permanency, for the ſcripture truly ſays, " Dominion may continue even with infidelity, but cannot " with cruelty. If, indeed, after neceſſary ſeverity, the cruel " become juſt, he may eſtabliſh their power; or elſe, remedy-

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of his ſon in law Meer Cauſim Khan, to whom he had a great averſion, and ſent him to negotiate ſome buſineſs at Calcutta; where, during his agency, he impreſſed the minds of the council of his ſuperiority of ability for government over Meer Jaffier or his ſon; and, indeed, he was eminently diſtinguiſhed among his cotemporaries and family for penetration and conduct. Having finiſhed his embaſſy, he returned to the navob, who, pleaſed at his ſucceſs, ſhewed him more kindneſs than formerly, and he became of much influence at court.

At this time the troops, being greatly in arrears, ſurrounded the palace in a mutinous manner, demanding payment; and Meer Cauſim had the addreſs to quell them, by offering himſelf as ſecurity for the redreſs of their grievances. Soon after this it became neceſſary for him to repair again to Calcutta. Meer Jaffier was unwilling at firſt to permit him; but fate would not allow him to prevent him.

Mr. Vanſittart was by this time arrived. To him Meer Cauſim related the neglect of the navob in the affairs of his government, the diſordered ſtate of the revenues and army, and the expenſes of the houſehold, owing to the influence of a few mean people without ability, as Cheeny Laal, Munny Laal, and Aknoon Sing Halkarrah, over every department. Mr. Vanſittart, who was unequalled among the Engliſh for his judgment and abilities in ſtate affairs, perceived that Meer Cauſim Khan was among all the relations and ſervants of the navob moſt diſtinguiſhed in underſtanding, and he wiſhed to form ſome plan for the regulation of the declining provinces. It occurred to him, that Meer Cauſim Khan ſhould be entruſted with the adminiſtration of the government, as the deputy of his father in law the navob, to whom he ſhould regularly pay a ſum adequate to the proper ſupport of his dignity. He laid his plan before

before the council for their advice and approbation, and the majority aſſented to its execution; but Mr. Amyatt, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Batſon, and major Carnac, diſapproved the meaſure. Though the inability of Meer Jaffier was not ſo problematical as not to be perceived by them, eſpecially Mr. Amyatt; yet, as he wiſhed his own party to prevail over Mr. Vanſittart, he oppoſed his plans, according to the maxim, "[a] It is impoſſible to "love Alee, and not hate Maweeah." The two parties accuſed each other, in their letters to Europe, of every miſmanagement; and their mutual enmity cauſed the ruin of numbers, as I ſhall hereafter relate. The governor's party being the ſtrongeſt, his meaſures took place. Meer Cauſim was congratulated on his ſucceſs, and returned to Moorſhudabad; where it was agreed that Mr. Vanſittart ſhould repair to execute his plan. This he did very ſpeedily, accompanied by Mr. Haſtings and ſome other gentlemen, with a detachment of the army.

Upon the governor's arrival at Moradbaug, a garden houſe oppoſite the city, on the bank of the river Baugruttee, Meer Jaffier the next morning came to viſit him, and was informed of the plan agreed upon by the council, which he ſtrenuouſly refuſed to accede to, though Mr. Vanſittart uſed every argument to convince him that no hurt was intended to his dignity, but that he only meant, by appointing Meer Cauſim his deputy, to eaſe him of a load of cares, which his infirm ſtate of health rendered him incapable of bearing, and to reſcue his honour and ſafety from the dangers they ſuſtained by the ill behaviour of ignorant and ſelf-intereſted miniſters. After ſome time, the navob took leave, and returned to his palace. On the way back, he met Meer Cauſim, who was coming to Moradbaug, and

[a] The family of Alee, ſon in law of Mahummud, was deſtroyed by the caliph Maweeah, who is held in abhorrence by the ſect of the former on that account.

and commanded him to return; but he pretended not to hear, and proceeded.

When Meer Caufim heard what had paffed, from the governor, he expreffed his fears that the navob's having been informed of his plan, without being obliged to its execution, would prove hazardous to his fafety. Mr. Vanfittart expreffed uncertainty how to act; upon which Meer Caufim was ftill more alarmed, faying, "If you are at a lofs, what muft I be, "who am without any other fupport?" It being now dinner time, the governor retired to table, and Meer Caufim to a feparate apartment. Here he confulted with Ali Ibrahim Khan, who advifed him to wait patiently for another converfation with the governor, and to fee how he would act: that if he gave up the plan, he could retire with his permiffion into * Beerboom and join the emperor, who would gladly receive him. Meer Caufim refolved on this ftep, as a laft refource to fecure himfelf from the jealoufy of the navob, fhould the Englifh give up their defign, and with much policy, for he would have been joined by many perfons of rank, and the troops, for whofe arrears he had ftood fecurity, were attached to him; which would have enabled him to have affumed independance. Dinner being concluded, Mr. Vanfittart renewed the converfation, and it was at length determined, that Meer Jaffier fhould be forced to accede to his meafures; for which purpofe he would accompany Meer Caufim to the palace the next morning.

In the morning, Mr. Vanfittart, attended by the Englifh detachment, went to the palace, and was met by Meer Caufim and his friends. Repeated affurances were fent to the navob, that no injury was intended to his perfon or dignity. Mr. Vanfittart endeavoured to perfuade him that the appointment of a deputy

* A woody diftrict in Bengal.

a deputy in ſo near a relation, would reinſtate his affairs from the confuſion in which they were involved by the miſmanagement and rapacity of his preſent favourites, but in vain. Some time paſſed in ſending and receiving meſſages, when the Engliſh, finding that the navob would not conſent to their requeſt, deſired Meer Cauſim to aſſume the muſnud in his own name, which he did without oppoſition; the friends of Meer Jaffier, who remained in the haram, having moſtly deſerted him, through fear of the Engliſh. Meer Jaffier had the offer of reſiding at the capital, or Calcutta. He choſe the latter, and embarked in boats with his family, carrying with him unmoleſted the treaſures in the haram, the jewels and valuable effects, which had accumulated to an ineſtimable amount, during the governments of the four laſt navobs of Bengal. At Calcutta he built a palace for his reſidence, and had a monthly allowance adequate to his dignity. A. H. 11 A. D. 1

MEER

MEER CAUSIM KHAN.

MEER Caufim Khan, on his acceffion to the mufnud, finding the treafury low, was diftreffed to pay off the arrears due to the troops, for which he had given fecurity, and the debts of the Englifh; on which account he haftened to reform the revenues of the feveral diftricts. He gave Burdwan in mortgage to the Englifh, and pledged to them fome of his jewels. After muftering the army, and detecting the impofitions of feveral officers, he fatisfied the troops, by paying them partly in money, and partly by orders on the collections. He fettled the difburfements of his houfehold, fo as not to exceed his revenue, and reformed feveral ufelefs departments, hitherto kept up for fhew. He obliged Cheeny Laal and Munny Laal to refund confiderable fums, which they had embezzled under the late government. Meer Caufim, being well acquainted with the circumftances of the relations and dependants of the three late navobs, now exacted money from all whom he knew to be rich, and even obliged feveral courtezans to refund fums and valuable effects which they had received from Meer Jaffier and his fon Meeraun; nor did he fpare the women and eunuchs of Mahabut Jung, who had retired from the court and its affairs. In fhort, the advice of Saadee the poet, "Why collecteft thou not from every fubject "a grain of filver, that thou mayeft form a treafure?" He had attentively liftened to, and now ftrictly followed, Raja Suknut Sing, who had held great offices under Mahabut Jung, voluntarily delivered

livered up all his wealth to Meer Caufim, who gave him up a part, and ever treated him with particular regard and attention, allowing him to fit close to his Mufnud in public. Having thus collected a great treafure, he fatisfied the army, and difbanded fuch of the troops as he could not truft, levying others in their room; after which he prepared to reduce the power of the refractory zemindars. In fact, this defcription of men are in general faithlefs, and ready upon the fmalleft commotion to forget the indulgence of their governors; on which account former emperors never relied upon them, but always managed the pergunnahs by their own officers. On this account, in their days, the provinces were flourifhing, and men of all ranks fatisfied and fecure; but fince the zemindars have been left uncontrouled in the government of their diftricts, confufion has prevailed, and the country is decaying. Meer Caufim having marched from Moorfhudabad againft Affud Zummaun Khan, raja of Beerboom, who had refufed to pay an additional demand of revenue, eafily defeated him with the affiftance of the Englifh.

It is now neceffary, for the fake of regularity, that I fhould return to the affairs of Patna and the occurrences in that province, fince the death of Meeraun.

At the conclufion of the rains, major Carnac with the Englifh army, accompanied by Ramnarain, Raujeboollub, and the forces of Meeraun, marched to Gyah Maunpore againft the emperor and Kaumgar Khan, who were defeated, and Mr. Law was taken prifoner. Major Carnac after the victory fent Raja Shittabroy with propofals of peace, and an offer to vifit the emperor, who at firft declined them, by advice of Kaumgar Khan, but on the remonftrances of my father, he fent again for the raja, and confented to an interview with the Englifh. Upon this, Kaumgar Khan retired to his own country. Shaw Aulum having

having moved nearer the Englifh camp, appointed the next day to receive the major; who came agreeably to his promife, and after the cuftomary ceremonies, conducted his majefty to Gyah, from whence, in a few days, he attended the imperial ftandard to Patna.

Meer Caufim, upon intelligence of this event, haftened from Beerboom to Patna, much alarmed at the connection of the Englifh with the emperor, efpecially as major Carnac was of Mr. Amyatt's party, which had oppofed Mr. Vanfittart in his acceffion to the foubahdary. He refufed to vifit his Majefty in his camp, either from fear of treachery, or pride, but, after much negotiation, confented to pay his refpects to him at the Englifh factory; which was accordingly adorned for the occafion, and a throne placed upon the dining tables, which were covered with a rich mufnud. Shaw Aulum came to the factory on the day appointed, and Meer Caufim being introduced, made the cuftomary offerings, and was prefented with a khelaut and other marks of favour, when he agreed to pay the emperor [a] twenty four lacs of rupees annually from the revenues of the three provinces. After the interview, the emperor took up his refidence in the citadel, and the navob returned to his own camp; but being jealous of my father's attendance on his majefty, he prevailed on the Englifh to procure the royal order for his return to his jaghire, which they did, though againft their inclinations, to quiet his fufpicions.

Shaw Aulum, after fome ftay at Patna, having received invitations from his vizier Shujah ad Dowlah and other chiefs, marched from that city to join him, greatly to the fatisfaction of the navob, who feared that the attachment of the Englifh to himfelf might be weakened by their regard for the royal caufe.

Meer

[a] Two hundred and forty thoufand pounds.

Meer Causim had long wished to demand of Ramnarain an account of the disbursements and receipts of his government, which had never been given in, since the death of Serauje ad Dowlah; and the navob, who was intimately acquainted with business, well knew that the deputy had converted great sums to his own use. The protection afforded Ramnarain by the English, alone prevented him from proceeding to extremities; and the raja, depending upon their support, payed no attention to the just demands of the navob. Mr. Macguire, the chief of Patna, was of Mr. Vansittart's party, and supported Meer Causim; but major Carnac and Mr. Hay opposed his demands upon the raja. In this state of affairs, the navob, knowing my intimacy with Mr. Amyatt, sent me to Calcutta, that I might endeavour to make that gentleman his friend, and to consent to Ramnarain's being left at his discretion. Soon after this, colonel Coote was appointed to the army at Patna, and Ramnarain, thinking it his interest to excite jealousies in the minds of the English against the navob, bribed the colonel's spies to convey him false intelligence, which he too eagerly believed. These men carried their impositions so far, as to assure the colonel that Meer Causim had fixed a day for attacking him by surprize; upon which the colonel, early on the morning mentioned, went with some armed men to the navob's camp; but finding no signs of preparation, and the navob asleep, he was vexed at his credulity, and returned without seeing Meer Causim; to whom he excused himself by a message, that he had come with intention to visit him, but hearing he was asleep, would not disturb his repose. The navob complained to the council of this behaviour, which he attributed to its just cause, the intrigues of Ramnarain, of which they were now convinced. Colonel Coote was recalled, and orders sent to the gentlemen at Patna, that they should not interfere between the navob and his deputy.

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This event rendering my farther ſtay at Calcutta needleſs, I returned to Patna; and indeed it was in vain that I endeavoured to draw Mr. Amyatt over to friendſhip for the navob. He one day ſaid to me, " You well know, that I have no regard " for Ramnarain, but, on the contrary, diſlike him; yet, as I " have from the beginning taken an oppoſite party to the go- " vernor, and our diſputes are referred to England, I cannot " befriend Meer Cauſim without contradicting my own aſſer- " tions. If a deciſion ſhall arrive in favour of the governor's " party, he will not ſeek my help; but if my opinions are ap- " proved, and the government committed to my charge, ſhould " the navob offer me his friendſhip, I ſhall have no objection " to return it." Upon this, I wrote freely to Meer Cauſim the determinations of Mr. Amyatt and his friends.

The navob, upon permiſſion from the council, demanded Ramnarain to give in his accounts, which he did. In them the raja had put down large ſums paid to jaghiredars; but the navob required the receipts of the perſons ſaid to have received them, as vouchers for the payment; alſo muſter rolls of the troops, and the books of the ſeveral payoffices of each corps, as proof of the exactneſs of the diſburſements; for which purpoſe he ordered the ſervants of the raja in each department to attend with their papers. Ramnarain, conſcious of his miſmanagement and embezzlements of the collections, was alarmed, and at a loſs how to act, being no longer ſupported in his contumacy by the Engliſh. Some of his friends adviſed him to reſiſt the navob by force; but, as he was void of perſonal courage, he ſaw no remedy but ſubmiſſion, having firſt prevailed on ſome of the heads of offices to fly with their accounts, in hopes by that means to confuſe the navob's auditors, and cover his own defalcation. Meer Cauſim, upon this, put a guard over his houſe, to prevent his eſcape, and having de-

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tected embezzlements of large ſums from the revenues, the jaghires, and pay of the troops, confiſcated his effects. About [a] ſeven lacs of rupees in money and goods were found in his houſe, and nearly the ſame ſum was recovered from perſons to whom it had been entruſted by himſelf and his women. The effects of Gongabiſhen, his treaſurer, and Munſaram his banker, were alſo ſeized, under pretence of having concealed his treaſures. A large ſum was alſo collected from Moorlydher and the cutwal of the city, who had been partners in guilt with the raja; nor was a ſingle perſon of his dependants exempt from fines or confiſcation; ſo that the navob acquired a great treaſure.

Meer Cauſim having ſettled theſe affairs to his ſatisfaction, entered the fort of Patna with much pomp, as a proof to the inhabitants of his poſſeſſing full authority in his government, which in fact he did not, till the ſubmiſſion of Ramnarain. He kept him in confinement in the city, but ſent Moorlydher priſoner to Dacca, and Ameed Roy, the royroyan, with ſeveral other perſons, to Moorſhudabad. Having obtained from the emperor the dewanny of the province, the government of Rhotas Ghur, and the jaghires of [b] Eatimaud ad Dowlah, which had been under the direction of Raja Shittabroy, he demanded of him an account of his conduct; but he refuſed to ſubmit, and with ſome faithful followers reſolved to defend his houſe againſt the troops of the navob; but the Engliſh, who owed great obligations to Shittabroy for his aſſiſtance in the battle with Khadim Houſſein Khan, prevailed with Meer Cauſim to ſubmit his claims upon him to the deciſion of the council, which he did, depending on the governor's ſupport of his cauſe. Shittabroy accordingly accompanied major Carnac to Calcutta; but as

[a] Seventy thouſand pounds.
[b] Vizier to Mahummud Shaw.

as, on enquiry, no fault could be proved upon him, the governor and council granted him an eſcort to conduct him in ſafety out of the provinces ſubject to Meer Cauſim, into the territories of the navob of Oude, where he choſe to retire.

Meer Cauſim, ſince his acceſſion, had paid great attention to the forming his army, which he greatly ſtrengthened by the addition of a regular artillery and ſeveral battalions of ſepoys, clothed and diſciplined like the Engliſh; alſo a body of regular cavalry. Theſe were commanded by Gregory, an Armenian, who was diſtinguiſhed by the title of Goorgeen Khan, and was the chief confidant and adviſer of the navob. With this force he reſolved to reduce the power of the Bahar zemindars, who had hitherto been too independant on government. He commanded them all to attend his perſon. Kaumgar Khan, dreading puniſhment for his ſupport of the emperor, ſheltered himſelf in the mountainous parts of his country, and refuſed to obey the ſummons. Boonniaud Sing and Futteh Sing of Teekaury, relying on their fidelity during the laſt invaſion of Shaw Aulum for protection, came in, but were immediately ordered into confinement. Pulwaun Sing and other zemindars of Bhojepore refuſed ſubmiſſion; upon which the navob prepared to march in perſon againſt them, and detached a conſiderable force under his nephew Abou Ali Khan to reduce Kaumgar Khan.

Upon the approach of the navob, the zemindars of Bhojepore evacuated their diſtricts, and fled acroſs the Ganges into the dominions of Shujah ad Dowlah; and Meer Cauſim, having appointed confidential officers for the protection of the country, encamped for ſome time at Saſſaram, after which he returned to Patna, and from thence to Monghyr, which fortreſs he had ordered to be repaired, intending to make it his principal reſidence. During his ſtay at Saſſaram, ſeveral perſons

were

were put to death, and others confined on ſuſpicion of treachery, which occaſioned the Engliſh to remonſtrate upon his cruelty; but as, by the articles of the treaty with him, they could not interfere in the government of the provinces, he little regarded it, thinking it ſufficient to inform them, that he had reaſons for his conduct.

As it is incumbent on the recorder of events and actions of men to ſpeak the truth, I ſhall now mention ſome of his good deeds, as I have already done the evil. Though Meer Cauſim from experience was very ſuſpicious of the fidelity of the troops of Bengal, and the attachment of the great to their patrons, and therefore, for ſlight offences, puniſhed with confiſcation and death; yet, in judicial proceedings, in criminal and civil affairs, and diſputes between man and man, in regular payment of his army and houſehold, in attention to the learned, in a liberal œconomy and well-judged bounty to all, he was the mirror of his age. Two days in the week, after the uſage of former times, he held a court of juſtice; at which he reviſed the ſentences of the inferior courts, and examined himſelf the plaintiff and defendant, with their witneſſes; ſo that it was not poſſible for any officer of juſtice to change wrong into right for a bribe. He alſo protected the owners of ſmall villages and farms from the rapacity of the great zemindars, who in the time of Ramnarain in Bahar had uſurped the rights of the poorer landholders. He coined the coſtly decorations of the [a] Imaum Bareh, prepared by Sérauje ad Dowlah at the expenſes of ſome lacs, into money, and diſtributed it to the poor and pilgrims to the holy ſepulchres, with an additional ſum from his own purſe. His neglect of the claims of his dependants I never heard one perſon complain of; but it is cer-

[a] The place in which the celebration of the annual mourning for the Imaums, or family of Alee, is celebrated.

PART XIII—*contd.*

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Telegraph Traffic.

Name.	Rank.	Station.
Officer in charge, Telegraph Office.		
1. P. L. Hurtis	Superintendent in-charge, Govt. Telegraph Office.	Ajmer.
Postmasters.		
1. Mr. A. D. Gonsalves . .	Postmaster	Ajmer.
2. „ P. C. Banerjee, B.A. .	Postmaster	Jodhpur.
Engineering Branch, Telegraph Department.		
1. Mr. S. P. Patel, B.E., B.Sc., Hons.(London), A.C.G.I.	Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs	Ajmer.
2. „ V. L. N. Murty . .	Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs.	Do.

PART XIV

Survey of India.

Name.	Rank	Station
Captain D R Crone, R E	Officer in Charge, No 1 Party Survey of India	
Field Headquarters (Winter seasons)	Survey of India, Camp Offices .	Dehra Dun U P
Recess Headquarters (Summer seasons).	Survey of India	Mussoorie, U. P

No 1 Party of the Survey of India conducts topographical and other surve in British territory and in arrangement with States in the territories of the latter

PART XV.

Europeans other than Government Officers employed in States.

Name.	Designation.	State.	Agency or Residency.
Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp, St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	Prime Minister, Jaipur State .	Jaipur .	Jaipur Residency.
Mr. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., M.C.	State Engineer, P. W. D. . .	,,	,,
,, C. J. Parker	State Architect, P. W. D. .	,,	,,
Lt.-Col. C. O. B. Daunt.	Commandant, Jaipur Lancers .	,,	,,
Sergeant-Major W. Wells.	Instructor, Sawai Man Guards .	,,	,,
Miss A. F. Mandlaws .	Operation Theatre Nursing Sister, Mayo Hospital.	,,	,,
Mr. James D. Addison	Electrical and Mechanical Engineer.	,,	,,
,, G. A. Carroll .	Superintendent, Khetri Thikana .	,,	,,
Major C. J. Phillips .	Director of Music . . .	,,	,,
Mr. F. A. Naughton .	Assistant Mechanical Engineer-in-Charge, Quarries, Cotton Press Ginning Factory, Engineer-in-Charge, Water Works.	,,	,,
,, L. M. Baines .	Irrigation Engineer . . .	,,	,,
,, W. Owens, B.A., M.B.E.	Director of Education . .	,,	,,
Lt.-Col. B. L. Cole .	Superintendent, Court of Wards .	,,	,,
Capt. A. W. T. Webb, I.A. (Retd.).	Senior Officer, Thikana Sikar .	,,	,,
Mr. E. O. Maxwell .	Supdt., Traffic, Jaipur State Railway.	,,	,,
,, A. E. Henderson .	Supdt., Loco. and Carriage, Jaipur State Railway.	,,	,,
Mrs. L. R. Barnes .	Nurse to the Palace Nursery .	,,	,,
Miss G. Jenkins .	Under Nurse to the Palace Nursery	,,	,,
Mr. K. Leech .	Superintendent, Kennel . .	,,	,,
,, E. G. Ross .	Chauffeur to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.	,,	,,
Sergeant J. J. F. McGaun.	Instructor, Sawai Man Guards .	,,	,,
Lt.-Col. R. P. T. Ffrench M.C.	Commandant, 1st Jaipur Infantry	,,	,,
Flight Lt. L. S. Hill .	State Pilot	,,	,,
Mr. R. M. A. Lakin .	Ground Engineer, Aviation Department.	,,	,,
Miss D. Martin .	Under Nurse to the Palace Nursery	,,	,,
Miss H. O'Neill . .	Matron, Zenana Hospital . .	,,	,,
Major G. S. Jarman .	Guardian to Kanwar Hardayal Singh of Sikar (Jaipur State.)	,,	,,

PART XV—*contd*

Europeans other than Government Officers employed in States—contd.

Name	Designation	State	Agency or Residency
Lt Col. Sir Donald Moyle Field Kt, C.I E.	Chief Minister and Finance Minister	Jodhpur	Western Rajputana States Residency
Brigadier R C Duncan M V O O B.E	Military Adviser and Military Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur	„	„
Mr C Gregory Jones M C A M I C E	Executive Engineer, Jodhpur Railway		„
O W H Roberts	Assistant Engineer, Jodhpur Railway	„	„
„ J C LeJeune	Ditto ditto	„	
„ G T Simpson	Deputy Traffic Manager Jodhpur Railway	„	
„ H G D Mellow	Assistant Controller of Stores		„
„ C H Wilson	Electrical Engineer	„	„
Mrs Lucy Tarleton	*Lady Doctor-in-charge, Jaswant Female Hospital*	„	„
Mr J W Gordon C B E	Manager, Jodhpur Railway	„	
„ H G Rawlins	Secretary to Manager and Controller of Stores Jodhpur Railway	„	„
Major G F Evans O B E	Chief Traffic Manager	„	„
Mr E E V Temperly M C., A.M I.C.E.	Chief Engineer, Jodhpur Railway	„	„
„ E M Dady	Senior Assistant Auditor Jodhpur Railway	„	„
„ E W Hayward, F R C.S	Principal, Medical Officer, Marwar	„	„
Captain W H Pyman.	Director of Music	„	„
Mr D A Phillips	Assistant Engineer, Jodhpur Railway	„	„
„ S J Stephens	Assistant Engineer	„	„
Major F Steel O B E. B.A (Oxon.)	Assistant to the Finance Minister & State Auditor, Govt of Jodhpur	„	
Mr A P Cox, M.A	Director of Education	„	„
„ H Cohen	Superintendent, Garage, Jodhpur	„	„

PART XV.

Europeans other than Government Officers employed in States.

Name.	Designation.	State.	Agency or Residency.
Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp, St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	Prime Minister, Jaipur State .	Jaipur .	Jaipur Residency.
Mr. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., M.C.	State Engineer, P. W. D. . .	"	"
" C. J. Parker	State Architect, P. W. D. .	"	"
Lt.-Col. C. O. B. Daunt.	Commandant, Jaipur Lancers .	"	"
Sergeant-Major W. Wells.	Instructor, Sawai Man Guards .	"	"
Miss A. F. Manelaws .	Operation Theatre Nursing Sister, Mayo Hospital.	"	"
Mr. James D. Addison	Electrical and Mechanical Engineer.	"	"
" G. A. Carroll .	Superintendent, Khetri Thikana .	"	"
Major C. J. Phillips .	Director of Music . . .	"	"
Mr. F. A. Naughton .	Assistant Mechanical Engineer-in-Charge, Quarries, Cotton Press Ginning Factory, Engineer-in-Charge, Water Works.	"	"
" L. M. Baines .	Irrigation Engineer . . .	"	"
" W. Owens, B.A., M.B.E.	Director of Education . .	"	"
Lt.-Col. B. L. Cole .	Superintendent, Court of Wards .	"	"
Capt. A. W. T. Webb, I.A. (Retd.).	Senior Officer, Thikana Sikar .	"	"
Mr. E. O. Maxwell .	Supdt., Traffic, Jaipur State Railway.	"	"
" A. E. Henderson .	Supdt., Loco. and Carriage, Jaipur State Railway.	"	"
Mrs. L. R. Barnes .	Nurse to the Palace Nursery .	"	"
Miss G. Jenkins .	Under Nurse to the Palace Nursery	"	"
Mr. K. Leech .	Superintendent, Kennel . .	"	"
" E. G. Ross .	Chauffeur to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.	"	"
Sergeant J. J. F. McGaun.	Instructor, Sawai Man Guards .	"	"
Lt.-Col. R. P. T. Ffrench M.C.	Commandant, 1st Jaipur Infantry	"	"
Flight Lt. L. S. Hill .	State Pilot	"	"
Mr. R. M. A. Lakin .	Ground Engineer, Aviation Department.	"	"
Miss D. Martin .	Under Nurse to the Palace Nursery	"	"
Miss H. O'Neill . .	Matron, Zenana Hospital . .	"	"
Major G. S. Jarman .	Guardian to Kanwar Hardayal Singh of Sikar (Jaipur State.)	"	"

PART XV—*contd*

Europeans other than Government Officers employed in States—*contd.*

Name	Designation	State	Agency or Residency
Lt Col Sir Donald Moyle Field, Kt, C I E	Chief Minister and Finance Minister	Jodhpur	Western Rajputana States Residency
Brigadier R C Duncan, M V O, O B E	Military Adviser and Military Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur	,,	,,
Mr C Gregory Jones, M C, A M I C E	Executive Engineer, Jodhpur Railway	,,	,
O W H Roberts	Assistant Engineer, Jodhpur Railway	,,	,,
,, J C LeJeune	Ditto ditto	,,	
,, G T Simpson	Deputy Traffic Manager Jodhpur Railway	,	
,, H G D Mellow	Assistant Controller of Stores	,	,,
,, C H Wilson	Electrical Engineer	,	,
Mrs Lucy Tarleton	Lady Doctor in charge, Jaswant Female Hospital	,,	,,
Mr J W Gordon C B E	*Manager, Jodhpur Railway*	,,	,
, H G Rawlins .	Secretary to Manager and Controller of Stores, Jodhpur Railway	,,	,,
Major G F Evans, O B E	Chief Traffic Manager	,,	,,
Mr E E V Temperly M C, A.M I C E	Chief Engineer, Jodhpur Railway	,	,,
,, E M Dady	Senior Assistant Auditor, Jodhpur Railway	,,	,,
,, E W Hayward, F R C S	Principal, Medical Officer, Marwar	,,	,,
Captain W H Ryman	Director of Music	,,	,,
Mr D A Phillips	Assistant Engineer, Jodhpur Railway	,,	,,
,, S J Stephens	Assistant Engineer	,,	,,
Major F Steel O B E B.A (Oxon)	Assistant to the Finance Minister & State Auditor Govt of Jodhpur	,,	,
Mr A P Cox, M.A	Director of Education	,	,
,, H Cohen	Superintendent, Garage, Jodhpur	,,	,,

PART XV—*concld.*

Europeans other than Government Officers employed in States—*concld.*

Name.	Designation.	State.	Agency or Residency.
Mr. G. T. Grafton .	Acting Loco. Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Jodhpur Railway.	Jodhpur .	Western Rajputana States Residency.
,, G. H. R. Wingate.	Acting Deputy Loco. Superintendent	,,	,,
,, F. F. Fergusson .	Executive Engineer . . .	,,	,,
,, C. I. Wotherspoon	Assistant Traffic Superintendent	,,	,,
,, R. C. Bater .	Assistant Traffic Superintendent, J. Rly.	,,	,,
Miss Cohen . .	Governess to Raj Shri Baiji Sahiba	Dungarpur.	Mewar Residency and S. R. States Agency.
Mr. J. Fearfield, C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), M. Inst. C.E.	Manager, Bikaner State Railway.	Bikaner State	Rajputana Agency.
,, J. A. S. Powell, M.I.E.	Engineer-in-Chief, Bikaner State Railway.	,,	,,
,, S. T St. John Parry, B.A. (Cantab.), C.E.	Personal Assistant to the Manager, Bikaner State Railway.	,,	,,
,, L. Rigg . .	Loco., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.	,,	,,
,, B. A. English, B.A. (Cantab.).	Tutor to His Highness' grandsons	,,	,,
,, P. G. Rodriquez .	Assistant Engineer, Bikaner State Railway.	,,	,,
,, P. R. Brown, B.Sc. (Sydney).	Traffic Superintendent, Bikaner State Railway.	,,	,,
,, W. H. James .	Band Master	,,	,,
,, S. C. Cook . .	Electrical and Mechanical Engineer and Automobile Engineer.	,,	,,
,, R. H. T. Mackenzie	Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads.	,,	,,
,, W. C. Dooris .	Boring Engineer . .	,,	,,
,, T. A. Janes .	Assistant Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Bikaner.	,,	,,
,, E. G. L. Laird MacGregor.	Chief Minister, Sirohi State .	Sirohi State	,,
,, A. N. Thorpe .	Consulting Engineer . . .	Dholpur .	E. R. S. Agency.
,, M. H. Irons, A.M. I.C.E. (on leave).	Manager, U. C. Railway . .	Udaipur .	Mewar Residency and S.R. S. Agency.
Lt.-Col. G. W. Anderson, C.I.E.	Vice-President and Finance Member, State Council.	Tonk .	Jaipur Residency.
Mr. R. S. De C. Meade	Guardian to Sahibzada Mohammad Ismail Ali Khan, brother of His Highness of Tonk.	,,	,,
,, W. D. McD. Cruickshank, O.B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.	Chief Engineer and Secretary in P. W. D.	Bharatpur .	E. R. S. Agency.
Captain A. G. S. Alexender.	Tutor and Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.	,,	,,
,, H. A. Nestor .	Assistant Superintendent, Police	Alwar .	Jaipur Residency.
Major A. H. Wheeler .	State Engineer	Alwar .	Jaipur Residency.
Dr. E. Pfeil . .	Superintendent, Zenana Hospital .	,,	,,
Mrs. H. B. Morton .	Companion to Her Highness the Junior Maharani.	,,	,,
Mr. L. S. H. Martyn .	Manager, Jey-Vilas, Mount Abu .	,,	,,
,, P. R. Brown .	Traffic Superintendent, Bikaner State Railway, Bikaner.	Bikaner .	Rajputana Agency.

PART XVI.

Government Officers lent to States

Name	Substantive appointment in British Service	Appointment held in Indian States with date
Mr S G Edgar, I S E	Superintending Engineer, Burma	Superintending Engineer, Jodhpur State, 6th November 1929 and P W Minister, Govt of Jodhpur (temporary) 20th June 1934 and permanent, 2nd May 1935
Major C P Hancock, O B E, M C, I A	Officer of the Political Department of the Government of India	President Council of State, Bharatpur 5th May 1932
Mr R F T Farrant	Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, Punjab	Executive Engineer North Division Irrigation Department Bikaner, 11th November 1935 (on leave)
Rai Sahib R L Batra B A., LL B, P C S	Punjab Provincial Service	Revenue Member Council of State Bharatpur State, September 1927
Mr A W Robertson, D F C I P	Superintendent of Police Ajmer Merwara Ajmer	Dewan and Finance Member, Bundi State 25th September 1936
Mr V N Mehta B A., Bar at law, I C S	Commissioner, United Provinces	Prime Minister Bikaner State, 22nd December 1936
Rai Sahib A K Kaul, B A	Superintendent, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India	Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Foreign and Political Department, Bikaner State 29th September 1936
S Lachman Singh	Inspector, Co-operative Societies, Phillaur	Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies Bharatpur
Major F J Loftus Tottenham, I A	2nd King Edward Own Gurkha Rifles	Commandant, Mewar State Forces, 20th April [illegible]
Rai Bahadur Chhagan Nath	Assistant Surgeon	Incharge, Lansdowne Hospital at Udaipur

PART XV—*concld.*

Europeans other than Government Officers employed in States—*concld.*

Name.	Designation.	State.	Agency or Residency.
Mr. G. T. Grafton .	Acting Loco. Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Jodhpur Railway.	Jodhpur .	Western Rajputana States Residency.
,, G. H. R. Wingate.	Acting Deputy Loco. Superintendent	,,	,,
,, F. F. Fergusson .	Executive Engineer . . .	,,	,,
,, C. I. Wotherspoon	Assistant Traffic Superintendent	,,	,,
,, R. C. Bater .	Assistant Traffic Superintendent, J. Rly.	,,	,,
Miss Cohen . .	Governess to Raj Shri Baiji Sahiba	Dungarpur.	Mewar Residency and S. R. States Agency.
Mr. J. Fearfield, C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), M. Inst. C.E.	Manager, Bikaner State Railway.	Bikaner State	Rajputana Agency.
,, J. A. ff. Powell, M.I.E.	Engineer-in-Chief, Bikaner State Railway.	,,	,,
,, S. T. St. John Parry, B.A. (Cantab.), C.E.	Personal Assistant to the Manager, Bikaner State Railway.	,,	,,
,, L. Rigg . .	Loco., Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.	,,	,,
,, B. A. English, B.A. (Cantab.).	Tutor to His Highness' grandsons	,,	,,
,, P. G. Rodriquez .	Assistant Engineer, Bikaner State Railway.	,,	,,
,, P. R. Brown, B.Sc. (Sydney).	Traffic Superintendent, Bikaner State Railway.	,,	,,
,, W. H. James .	Band Master	,,	,,
,, S. C. Cook . .	Electrical and Mechanical Engineer and Automobile Engineer.	,,	,,
,, R. H. T. Mackenzie	Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads.	,,	,,
,, W. C. Dooris .	Boring Engineer . .	,,	,,
,, T. A. Janes .	Assistant Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Bikaner.	,,	,,
,, E. G. L. Laird MacGregor.	Chief Minister, Sirohi State .	Sirohi State	,,
,, A. N. Thorpe .	Consulting Engineer . . .	Dholpur .	E. R. S. Agency.
,, M. H. Irens, A.M. I.C.E. (on leave).	Manager, U. C. Railway . .	Udaipur .	Mewar Residency and S. R. S. Agency.
Lt.-Col. G. W. Anderson, C.I.E.	Vice-President and Finance Member, State Council.	Tonk .	Jaipur Residency.
Mr. R. S. De C. Meade	Guardian to Sahibzada Mohammad Ismail Ali Khan, brother of His Highness of Tonk.	,,	,,
,, W. D. McD. Cruickshank, O.B.E., Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.	Chief Engineer and Secretary in P. W. D.	Bharatpur .	E. R. S. Agency.
Captain A. G. S. Alexender.	Tutor and Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.	,,	,,
,, H. A. Nestor .	Assistant Superintendent, Police	Alwar .	Jaipur Residency.
Major A. H. Wheeler .	State Engineer	Alwar .	Jaipur Residency.
Dr. E. Pfeil . .	Superintendent, Zenana Hospital .	,,	,,
Mrs. H. B. Morton .	Companion to Her Highness the Junior Maharani.	,,	,,
Mr. L. S. H. Martyn .	Manager, Jey-Vilas, Mount Abu .	,,	,,
,, P. R. Brown .	Traffic Superintendent, Bikaner State Railway, Bikaner.	Bikaner .	Rajputana Agency.

PART XVI.

Government Officers lent to States.

Name	Substantive appointment in British Service	Appointment held in States with date
Mr S G Edgar, I S E	Superintending Engineer, Burma	Superintending Engineer, Jodhpur State, 6th November 1929 and P W Minister, Govt of Jodhpur (temporary), 20th June 1934 and permanent, 2nd May 1935
Major C P Hancock, O B E, M C, I A	Officer of the Political Department of the Government of India	President Council of State, Bharatpur, 5th May 1932
Mr R F T Farrant	Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, Punjab	Executive Engineer North Division Irrigation Department Bikaner, 11th November 1935 (on leave)
Rai Sahib R L Batra B A, LL B, P C S	Punjab Provincial Service	Revenue Member, Council of State, Bharatpur State, September 1927
Mr A W Robertson, D F C, I P	Superintendent of Police Ajmer Merwara Ajmer	Dewan and Finance Member, Bundi State 25th September 1936
Mr V N Mehta B A, Bar at law, I C S	Commissioner United Provinces	Prime Minister Bikaner State, 22nd December 1936
Rai Sahib A K Kaul, B.A	Superintendent Foreign and Political Department Government of India	Secretary to His Highness' Government in the Foreign and Political Department, Bikaner State 29th September 1936
S Lachman Singh	Inspector, Co operative Societies Phillaur	Deputy Registrar Co operative Societies Bharatpur
Major F J Loftus Tottenham I A	2nd King Edward Own Gurkha Rifles	Commandant, Mewar State Forces 20th April 1935
Rai Bahadur Chhagan Nath	Assistant Surgeon	In charge, Lansdowne Hospital at Udaipur

PART XVI—*contd.*

Government Officers lent to States—*contd.*

Name.	Substantive appointment in British Service.	Appointment held in Indian States, with date.
Mr. Basanti Lall Murdia.	Forest Ranger, Central Provinces.	Forest Officer, Udaipur.
Rao Sahib Maharaj Lachman Singh.	Inspector of Police, 1st grade, A/M.	Inspector General of Police, Mewar State, 28th September 1930.
L. Ishar Dass . .	A Qanungo in the Punjab	Revenue Officer, Ganga Nagar, Bikaner State, 9th November 1912.
Rai Bahadur Dewan Chand.	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.	Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jaipur, 26th April 1929.
Babu D. N. Chakravarty.	Sub-Inspector, U. P. Police.	Supdt. of Police, Jaipur, 1st May 1932.
Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., I.P.	Superintendent, Police, U. P.	Inspector General of Police, Jaipur State.
B. Prem Saran Sinha .	Stenographer to the Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich.	Assistant Secretary to the State Council and Personal Assistant to the Chief Minister, Government of Jodhpur, 10th May 1933.
Lt.-Col. J. P. Huban, O.B.E., I.M.S.	Civil Surgeon, Peshawar	Director of Medical Services, Jaipur State.
Syed Abdul Haq .	Head Clerk, Rajputana Agency.	Superintendent, His Highness' Reserved Departments and Judicial Department, Council of State, Jaipur.
Mr. G. H. A. Wood .	Indian Audit Department	Auditor of Accounts, Jodhpur State Railway, 16th February 1937.

PART XVI—*contd.*

Government Officers lent to States—*contd*

Name	Substantive appointment *in British Service*	Appointment held in Indian *States, with date*
Major C G Prior, C I E	Officer of the Political Department, Government of India	Prime Minister, Alwar, 10th November 1936 (Afternoon).
" Chhail Behari Lal	Superintendent Accountant General, Central Revenues' Office, New Delhi	Accountant General, Alwar, 15th August 1933
Ch Mohammad Siddiq	Stenographer, Government of India	Secretary to Prime Minister, 25th August 1933
Mr Mahesh Behari Lal	Superintendent, Accountant General, Central Revenues' Office New Delhi	Deputy Accountant General, Alwar, 10th December 1933
Lala Gulab Chandra Jaini.	Head Clerk, Rajputana Agency	Officer on special duty, 12th May 1937
L Ram Lal Anand, P C S	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab	Revenue Minister, Alwar, 21st October 1933
Miss P K Jhanda Singh	Head Mistress, Punjab	Directress, Female Education, Alwar, 8th September 1933
Khan Bahadur Rahulla Khan	*Deputy Superintendent,* Police, N W F P	*Inspector General of Police,* 12th July 1933
Rai Sahib Lala Jawahar Lal	Dy Superintendent, Police, Punjab	Dy Inspr Genl of Police, Bikaner, 7th March 1936
Mr G T H Harding, C I E, I P	Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore	Special Officer, Home Department Bikaner, 26th July 1934
Mr T A W. Foy	Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch	Special Officer, Irrigation Deptt, Ganganagar, 8th December 1934
Mr Chandan Singh Khang	Sub Divisional, Irrigation Department Punjab	Offg Executive Engineer, North Division 20th May 1937

PART XVI—*concld.*

Government Officers lent to States—*concld.*

Name.	Substantive appointment in British Service.	Appointment held in Indian States, with date.
M. Riazul Islam .	Inspector of Police, U.P.	Superintendent of Police, Thikana Sikar, Jaipur State, 29th January 1936.
Mr. Narain Singh B. Ag. .	Superintendent of Agriculture, Unao, U.P.	Chief Revenue Officer and Director of Agriculture, Jhalawar—1st December 1935.

PART XVII.

Abbreviated Telegraphic addresses of Government and State Officials in Rajputana.

Full designation	Abbreviated addresses
Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara	Rajputana
Assistant Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces	Assistant Rathor, Jaipur
Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces . .	Rathor, Jaipur
B Sub Assistant Surgeon	Submedic Ajmer
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara	Secretary, Rajputana
Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States . . .	Political Agent, Bharatpur
Resident at Jaipur	Resident, Jaipur
" in Mewar and P. A, Southern Rajputana States	" Udaipur
" Western Rajputana States . .	" Jodhpur
Inspector General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana	Inspector General Police, Mount Abu
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer	Mayo, Ajmer
Sub Inspector of Police (except Bengal and Assam) .	Sipol
Shri Ramchandra Lakshman Bank, Dungarpur .	Bank, Dungarpur
Customs and Excise Superintendent, Sirohi State . .	Sircus, Sirohi
[illegible]	Sirrev, Sirohi
[illegible]	Sirmin, Sirohi
[illegible] . . .	Sirjud, Sirohi
[illegible]	Sirpan Sirohi.
General Superintendent of Police	Sirpol, Sirohi
Private Secretary to His Highness . .	Sirkhas, Sirohi
Officer in charge of private purse	Sirhoth, Sirohi
[illegible] . .	Sirforest, Sirohi
[illegible] u Road . .	Sirmag
[illegible] . . .	Alwarendra.
[illegible] . . .	Sumant Alwar
Revenue Minister, Alwar State . . .	Siddharth, Alwar.
Chief Justice, Alwar State	Dharamraj, Alwar.
Home Minister, Alwar State	Mantrapal, Alwar.
Army Minister, Alwar State	Jayant
Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, Alwar .	Antarang
Accountant General, Alwar State	Ganit, Alwar
State Engineer, Alwar	Vastu.
Inspector General of Police, Alwar State . .	Raksha, Alwar
Commander in Chief, Alwar	Senapati.

PART XVII—*concld*

viated Telegraphic addresses of Government and State Officials in Rajputana —*concld*

Full designation	Abbreviated addresses
—	His Highness Bundi
	Prime Minister Bundi
	Assistant Bundi
Private Secretary	S cretary Bundi
	Revenue Bundi
	Finance Bundi
	Military Bundi
	Judicial Bundi
	Public Works Bundi
	Police Bundi
	Forest Bundi
	Customs Bundi
	Medical Bundi
	Household Bund
	Guest Bundi
	Garage Bundi
	Claims Jodhpur
	Edjodh Jodhpur
	Electrical Jodhpur.
	Garj dh Jodhpur
ub	Jodflight Jodhpur
	Juniperus Jodhpur
iy	Loco Jodhpur
	Marwarag Jodhpur
Controller of Stores Jodhpur Railway	Pike Jodhpur
Chief Engineer Jodhpur Railway	Railworks Jodhpur
Principal Medical Officer Raj Marwar	*Surjo lh Jodhpur*
Superintending Engineer P W D Jodhpur	Supenger Jodhpur
Chief Traffic Manager, Jodhpur Railway	Traffic Jodhpur

PART XVIII.

Honours, Rewards and Titles.

1.—MOST HON'BLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

	Date of grant.
Knight Commanders (K.C.B.).	
Lieutenant-Genl. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharajah Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner.	1st Jan. 1918.
Lt. Genl. Sir Ivo. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command.	..
Companions (C. B.).	
Major General A. M. Mills, D.S.O., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces.	..
Major General S. J. P. Scobell, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander, Mhow District.	..
2.—ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.	
Knight Commanders (G.C.S.I.).	
Lieutenant-Genl. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharajah Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner.	17th Dec. 1911.
Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur of Kotah.	Ditto.
His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur of Udaipur	1st Jan. 1931.
Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur.	23rd June 1936.
Knight Commanders (K.C.S.I.).	
Colonel Maharaj Shri Sir Bhairun Sirghji Bahadur, Bikaner.	1st Jan. 1916.
Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Bahadur of Dholpur.	1st Jan. 1918.
His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer.	Ditto.
His Highness Maharajadhiraja Mahaarao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur of Sirohi.	3rd June 1924.
His Highness Rai-Rayan Maharawal Sri Lakshman Singh Bahadur of Dungarpur.	3rd June 1935.
His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, Karauli.	1st Jan. 1935.
Companions (C.S.I.).	
The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie, Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.	1st Jan. 1932.

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

	Date of grant
2-A—ORDER OF ST MICHAEL & ST. GEORGE COMPANIONS (C M G)	
Major General S J P Scobel C B D S O Commander, Mhow District	
Lt Genl Sir Ivo L B Vesey K C B, K B E D S O General Officer Commanding in Chief, Southern Command	
3—ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.	
Knight Grand Commanders (G C I E)	
Lieutenant Genl His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharajah Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner	1st Jan 1907
Lieut Col His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur of Kotah	28th June 1907
[illegible]	1st Jan 1930
	1st Jan 1931
	1st Jan 1932
His Highness Said ud Dowla Wazir ul Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat i Jang of Tonk	1st Jan 1934
Captain His Highness Saramad i Rajaha i Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharaja Dhiraja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur of Jaipur	3rd June 1935
Major His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Mohammad Khan Sher Mohammad Khan, K C V O	1st Jan 1932
is Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur of Bundi	11th May 1937
Knight Commanders (K C I E).	
is Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur of Udaipur	3rd June 1919
is Highness Sri Rai Rayan Maharawal Sir Pirthi Singhji Bahadur of Banswara	1st Jan 1933
t. Col Sir H Beauchamp St John C B E, Prime Minister and Vice President Council of State, Jaipur	1st Jan 1930
he Hon ble Lt Col Sir George Ogilvie, Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara	1st Jan 1936
ai Bahadur Seth Sir Bisheshwar Das Daga	4th June 1934
Companions (C I E)	
hwan Bahadur Pandit Krishna Rao Laxman Paonaskar Ajmer	4th June 1917
ieut Col Sardar Bahadur Girdhar Singh, Bharatpur (Retd)	11th Aug 1917
lajor Genl Ap Ji Onkar Singh Member, Mehkma Khas Kotah	3rd June 1918

	Date of grant.

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

3.—ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE—*contd.*

Companions (C.I.E.)—*contd.*

Mr. P. L. Bowers, M. C., State Engineer, P. W. D., Jaipur State.	5th March 1919.
Lt.-Col. G. Howson, M. C., English Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmer.	1st Jan. 1919.
Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagseu, Kt. Public Works Minister, Bikaner.	1st Jan. 1920.
Brigadier-General Natha Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.E., late Senapati, Alwar.	1st Jan. 1922.
Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, O.B.E., Army Minister and Master of Ceremonies, Bikaner.	2nd June1923.
Mr. F. S. Young, Inspector General of Police, Jaipur State.	3rd June 1924.
Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh, Bharatpur State.	1st Jan. 1925.
Lt.-Col. Dhabai Ganeshi Lal, Joint Home Minister, Alwar	1st Mar. 1929.
Mr. F. V. Wylie, I.C.S., Resident at Jaipur	3rd June 1928.
Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, Judicial Minister, Jaipur State.	2nd Jan. 1933.
Lt.-Col. G. L. Betham, M.C., I.A., Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, Udaipur.	1st Jan. 1934.
V. A. S. Stow Esqr., M. A., V.D., I. E. S., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer.	3rd June 1934.
.. G. T. H. Harding, I. P., Officer on Special Duty, Bikaner State.	..
.-Col, Sir Donald Moyle, Field, Kt. Chief Minister and Finance Minister, Govt. of Jodhpur	1st Jan. 1935.
Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., Director of Archaeology and Historical Research, Jaipur State.	2nd Jan. 1935.
Mr. J. Fearfield, B. A. (Cantab.), M. Inst. C. E., Manager, Bikaner State Railway.	3rd June 1935.
Mr James William Gordon, O.B.E , Manager, Jodhpur State Railway, Jodhpur.	1st Jan. 1936.
Rai Bahadur Lala Jaigopal Puri, Colonization Minister, Bikaner State.	..
Lt. Colonel G. W. Anderson, Vice-President and Finance Member, State Council, Tonk.	1st Jan. 1936.
Major C. G. Prior P. M. Alwar	23rd June 1936.

	Date of grant.
PART XVIII—*contd.*	
Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*	
3 A —CROWN OF INDIA	
Her Highness Maharaniji Sri Bhatianiji Sahib of Bikaner	1st Jan 1935.
4 —ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER	
Knight Grand Commander (G C.V.O.).	
Lieutenant Genl His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharajah Shri Ganga Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner	1st Jan. 1919.
Knight Commanders (K C.V.O.).	
Colonel His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur	17th Mar 1922.
Lieut Col His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sawai Maharaj [illegible]	Ditto
M [illegible]	Ditto.
C.V.O.	
Captain Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner	17th March 1922
M V.O.	
Major Lakhi Ram Bahadur, M C , I D S M , Commandant, 2nd Jaipur Infantry, Jaipur	25th July 1925.
Brigadier R C Duncan, O B E , Military Adviser and Military Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur	3rd June 1929.
Knights.	
Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji, C I E , . Vice President of State Council and Public Works Minister, Bikaner State	3rd June 1935.
Lt. Col *Sir Donald Moyle Field, C I E , Chief Minister and* Finance Minister, Jodhpur State	*1st January 1937*

PART XVIII—*contd.*
Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*
8.—KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL—*contd.*
(2nd Class)—*contd.*

Mr. A. M. Mackenzie . . . .
Augustin, The Revd. Father, Ajmer . . . . .
Miss Rachael Paterson, Missionary, Ajmer . . .
S. A. S. Har Narain, Local Regimental Office, Kotah, Rajputana.
Honorary Captain and Senior Assistant Surgeon Arthur Willoughby Woodward-Sadlier, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached to Railway Hospital, Ajmer.
Lala Govind Lal, S. A S. on foreign service under the Ajmer Municipality.
Lt.-Col. Chaudhri Ghamandi Singh, General Member, State Council, Bharatpur State.
Khan Bahadur Darashah Nowroji Modi, late Attaché to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.
Miss V. C. Saunders C. M. S. Mission, Bharatpur . .
Mrs. Lucy Tarleton, Superintendent, Jaswant Female Hospital Jodhpur.
Mrs. R. C. Duncan, Jodhpur . . . . . .

D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. W. P. Hogg, M.C., I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Mewar
Major-Genl. A. M. Mills, C.B., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.
Major-General S. J. P. Scobell, C.B., C.M.G., Commander, Mhow District.
Lt. Genl. Sir, Ivo L. B. Vesey, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., G.O.C. Southern Command.

9.—KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

Mr. F. S. Young, Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur . .
Subhan Khan, Constable, Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .
Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, O.B.E., Inspector-General of Police and Superintendent, Central Jail, Jodhpur.
Dal Bahadur Singh, Constable, II grade, Jaipur State Police
Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur
Chand Ram, Constable, Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .
Khan Sahib Syed Ahmed, Inspector, Ajmer-Merwara . .
M. Khaliluddin Ghauri, Sub-Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Rajputana.
Thakur Kan Singh, Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur State, Jodhpur.
Dhirendra Nath Chakarverty Superintendent of Police, Jaipur.

"9A.—BAR TO KING'S POLICE MEDAL"

Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur State.

9B.—INDIAN POLICE MEDAL.

Mr. G. T. Beer, Offg. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.
Naubat Singh Head Constable Jaipur State . . . .
Rai Sahib Lala Jawahir Lal, Deputy Inspector General of Police.

PART XVIII—*contd*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

10.—INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

	Date of grant.
[illegible]	3rd June 1916
	1st Jan 1918
	1st Jan 1917.
	3rd June 1916
	20th July 1918.
	29th July 1918
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto.
	Ditto
	Ditto
	26th April 1919
var	3rd June 1918
	23rd Sept 1918.
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto.
	Ditto
Amar Singh, Sowar, No 1353, 2nd Jodhpur Lance...	Ditto.
	Ditto
	11th Jan. 1919.
	..
Corps, Jaipur	
Major Lakhi Ram, Jaipur Infantry	..
Daff Roop Singh, No 1263, Jodhpur Lancers	17th Feb 1918.
L. Daff Zalim Singh, No 1485, Jodhpur Lancers	Ditto.
Daff Bhur Singh, No 1121, Jodhpur Lancers	Ditto.
Daff Jog Singh, No 1119, Jodhpur Lancers	15th Feb 1919.
Ahsan Hussain, Naik, 1140, Bharatpur Infantry	11th June 1917.
Hira, Jamadar 2247, Bharatpur Infantry	22nd June 1917.
Nathi Jamadar, 2020, Bharatpur Infantry	21st Jan. 1918
Zoimal L Naik, 1817, Bharatpur Infantry (not traceable)	Ditto
Subedar Major Piare Lal, Bharatpur Infantry	11th F[illegible] 1918
Head Warder Sugan Singh, Central Jail, Jaipur.	

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

10.—INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL—*concld.*

	Date of grant.
Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, late Commandant, Bikaner Camel Corps.	26th June 1907.
Faiz Ali Khan, No. 1158, Sepoy, No. 1169, Bikaner Ganga Risala.	25th Dec. 1914.
Lieut.-Col. Thakur Moti Singh, I. D. S. M., No. 639, Bikaner Ganga Risala.	3rd June 1916.
Sepoy No. 900, Balwant Singh, Naik, No. 640, Bikaner Ganga Risala.	Ditto.
Subedar Sadul Singh, I. D. S. M., No. 641, Bikaner Ganga Risala.	Ditto.
Naik No. 1326, Sugan Singh, Naik, No. 641, Bikaner Ganga Risala.	Ditto.
Rao Bahadur Col. Thakur Balu Singh, Bahadur, Commandant, Sadul Light Infantry, Bikaner.	23rd June 1917.
Sepoy No. 1231, Dhir Singh, No. 1457, Bikaner Ganga Risala.	29th June 1918.
Subedar Bhur Singh, No. 1180, Bikaner Ganga Risala . .	3rd June 1918.
Captain Johri Singh, I. D. S. M., Bikaner Ganga Risala. .	3rd June 1919.
Khawaja Bux, Jemadar, Bikaner Ganga Risala . . .	Ditto.
Captain Zorawar Singh, 1st Umed Infantry, Kotah . .	21st Jan. 1916.
Subedar Hazari Singh, 1st Umed Infantry, Kotah . . .	Ditto

11.—MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

Kharag Singh, Havildar, 1280, Infantry	4th May 1918.
Subedar Mohar Singh, Infantry	Ditto
Yasin, Naik, 1218, Infantry	Ditto.
Sanwalia, Sepoy, 999, Infantry	Ditto.
Narain, Sepoy, 1117, Infantry	Ditto.
Zorawar, Sepoy, 1396, Infantry	Ditto.
Harna, Sepoy, 1225, Sepoy, Jey Paltan, Alwar . .	3rd June 1918.
Lt. Kothari Lal, ey Paltan, Alwar	Ditto.
Jemadar Mustafa Beg, Jey Paltan, Alwar . . .	Ditto.
Naik Phosiya, 1323, Jey Paltan, Alwar. . . .	1st Mar. 1919.
Sultan Singh, Sowar, 1163, 1st Jodhpur Lancers . . .	..
Samel Singh, Daffadar, 1431, 1st Jodhpur Lancers . . .	..
Surajbux Singh, Daffadar, 1397, 1st Jodhpur Lancers . .	..
Jog Singh, Tempy. Dfr., 1334, 1st Jodhpur Lancers . .	..
Arjun Singh, Daffadar, 1373, 1st Jodhpur Lancers . .	.
Ashraf Khan, Sowar, 1050, 1st Jodhpur Lancers . . .	..
Risaldar Onkar Singh, Mewar Lancers	16th April 1920.
Subedar Major Kishore Singh, J. H. I., Bharatpur . . .	Ditto.
Havildar Major Bhawani Singh, 2203, J. H. I., Bharatpur .	Ditto.
Udai Singh, Daffadar, 1237, Bharatpur (not traceable) . .	20th July 1918.
Jhang Singh, Sowar, 1316, Bharatpur (not traceable) . .	Ditto.
Jemadar Kehar Singh, Jaipur Lancers	26th Nov. 1920.

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

11.—MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL—*contd.*

	Date of grant.
[illegible]	20th July 1918
	Ditto
	Ditto
	..
[illegible] (not traceable)	
	15th Feb 1910
	Ditto
	4th Aug 1918
	20th July 1918
	16th April 1920
	Ditto.
	27th Nov. 1920
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto.
Burid Singh, ,, 1391	Ditto
Baksho Khan, ,, 1575	Ditto
Dalut Khan, ,, 1588	Ditto.
[illegible]	Ditto.
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
	Ditto
[illegible]	Ditto
	29th June 1918
	3rd June 1918.
	Ditto
	1st Mar. 1919
Ganga Risala	
[illegible]	27th Nov. 1920.
	Ditto.
	Ditto.

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

11.—MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL—*concld.*

	Date of grant.
Lachman Singh, Jamadar, Bhupal Infantry	1st Oct. 1930.
Jemadar Gopal Singh, Sajjan Infantry, Mewar State . .	24th May 1920.

12.—INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

Moti Singh, No. 1470, Sowar, 1st Jodhpur Lancers . .	21st Dec. 1914.
Gulab Singh, No. 1392, Sowar, 1st Jodhpur Lancers . .	Ditto.
Risaldar Shaitan Singh, 1st Jodhpur Lancers . . .	29th July 1918.
Major Kishan Singh Bohra, I. O. M., Sardar Bahadur, Sajjan Infantry, Mewar State Forces, Udaipur.	17th Feb. 1917.
Amar Singh, Daffadar, 1444, 1st Jodhpur Lancers . . .	Ditto.
Aman Singh	3rd Sep. 1918.
Sepoy, No. 1534, Ali Khan, late of Bikaner Ganga Risala .	24th Dec. 1914.
Bhur Singh, late Subedar of Bikaner Ganga Risala . .	3rd June 1916.
Jor Singh, Daffadar, 1029, 2nd Jodhpur Lancers . . .	29th July 1918.

13.—MILITARY CROSS.

Lt.-Col. G. Howson, C.I.E., English Assistant Master, Mayo College, Ajmer.	1915.
Mr. P. L. Bowers, C.I.E., State Engineer, Jaipur . . .	3rd June 1917.
Lt.-Col. C. O. B. Daunt, Commandant, Jaipur Lancers . .	18th Dec. 1917.
Major C. P. Hancock, O.B.E., I. A., President, Council of State, Bharatpur.	
Mr. E. E. V. Temperly, Chief Engineer, Jodhpur Railway	1st Jan. 1918.
Mr. C. G. Jones, Executive Engineer, Jodhpur Railway .	3rd June 1919.
Lt.-Col. R. P. T. Ffrench, Commandant, 1st Jaipur Lancers	24th Sep. 1918.
Major Lakhi Ram, M.V.O., I.O.M., Commandant, 2nd Jaipur Infantry.	18th Feb. 1915.
Lt.-Col. G. L. Betham, C.I.E., Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.	18th Feb. 1918.
Lt.-Col. W. P. Hogg, D.S.O., I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Mewar	..
Major J. B. Coates, Brigade Major, Mhow Brigade Area .	..
Major N. E. I. Pocock, 2nd Bn., Raj. Rifles, Asstt. Recruiting Officer, Rajputana P. W. O. and C. I.	..
Major G. H. Osmaston, R. E., Officer-in-charge, No. 1 Party, Survey of India.	..
Mr. J. F. Conlin, I.P., Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara	..

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

13-A.—MEDAL OF ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

Nil

14.—IMPERIAL SERVICE MEDAL.

Nil

15.—HEREDITARY TITLES RECOGNISED BY GOVERNMENT IN AJMER-MERWARA.

	Date of grant
NAWAB.	
Mohammed Umar Khan Kumhar Baori, Ajmer	
RAJA.	
Kalyan Singh, Istimrardar of Bhinai, Ajmer-Merwara	
Raj Singh of Rajgarh, Ajmer Merwara	
Kalyan Singh of Gungwana, A M	
Ranchor Sen, Istimrardar of Pisangan.	
DEWAN.	
Syed Al-i Rasul Ali Khan Sajjada—Durgah Khwaja Saheb, Ajmer	
15 A.—NAWAB	
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Chowdhri Mohammad Din, Revenue Minister, Government Jodhpur	3rd June 1935.
16.—RAJA.	
[illegible]	1st Jan 1924
[illegible]	
[illegible]	12th Dec 1911.
[illegible] a	3rd June 1918
[illegible] ya Adhyaksha, Sanskrit College, Jaipur	3rd June 1924.
[illegible] Chand Ojha Super- [illegible]	4th June 1928
[illegible]	
[illegible] ssist ant Commissioner, Ajmer	12th Dec 1911.
Pandit K L Paonaskar M A, C I E, Ajmer.	Ditto
Seth Kesri Singh of Kotah	3rd June 1925
Pandit Pyarey Lal Bhargava, B A, Commissioner, Excise and Customs Department, Jaipur	1st Jan 1930
Pt Dharam Narain, B A, Bar at Law, Musahib Ala, Mewar State	3rd June 1931
M. Harbilas Sarda, B A, Ajmer	1st Jan 1932
Lala Vaishnava Dass, Special Accounts Officer, Jaipur	3rd June 1933
19.—SARDAR BAHADUR	
Major Narain Singh, Bharatpur (Retd)	12th Dec 1911
Brigadier General Natha Singh O B E, C I E, Alwar	22nd June 1897
Bhagwan Singh, Bar-at-Law, Legal Remembrancer to the Government and Legal Adviser to Ijlas i Khas, Jodhpur	..
Sardar Kishen Singh, I G P, Karauli	

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

20.—KHAN BAHADUR.

	Date of grant.
Munshi Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan, Retired Member, State Council, Jaipur.	1st Jan. 1910.
Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E., Revenue Member, Council of State, Jaipur.	1st Jan. 1927.
Munshi Mohd. Abdul Haq, Judge, Chief Court, Jaipur . .	1st Jan. 1936.
Mr. Darashah Nowroji Modi, Mount Abu	1st Jan. 1914.
Azamul-Umra Viqarul-Mulk Sahibzada Mohammad Ishaq Khan, Sitwat-i-Jang.	3rd June 1922.
Mr. M. R. Kothawala, O.B.E., Inspector-General of Police and Superintendent, Central Jail, Jodhpur.	3rd June 1924.
Sheikh Ikram-ul-Haq, Superintendent of Police, Bharatpur. .	1st Jan. 1927.
Mr. Ardeshir Cawasji Postwala, Mount Abu	1st Jan. 1931.
Syed Raza Hussain, B.A., L.T., Head Master, Moinia Islamia High School.	..
M. Abdul Wahid Khan, B.A., LL.B., Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Ajmer.	3rd June 1931.
Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh, O.B.E., Judicial Member, State Council, Tonk.	3rd June 1916.
The Hon'ble Nawab Chowdhri Mohammed Din, Revenue Minister, Government Jodhpur, Jodhpur.	3rd June 1919.
Makhdoom Syed Sher Shah Jilani, District and Sessions Judge, Tonk.	3rd June 1927.
Moulvi Abdul Halim, B.A., LL.B., Judicial Member, Council of State, Bharatpur.	1st Jan. 1932.
Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Tawab Khan, Salar Jang, Home Member, State Council, Tonk.	2nd Jan. 1933.
Seth Hormusji Merwanji, Proprietor, Rajputana Hotel, Mt. Abu	1st Jan. 1934.
M. Ruhullah Khan, Alwar State . . .	1st Jan. 1932.
Mr. Rustomji C. Framji Honorary Magistrate, Nasirabad .	1st Feb. 1937.

21.—RAI BAHADUR.

Sir Bisheshwar Das Daga, Banker of Bikaner . .	9th Nov. 1901.
Kanhaiya Lal Bagla, Banker of Churu, Bikaner . .	28th June 1907.
Daljang Singh Khanka, M.B., Jaipur . . .	14th June 1912.
Bhairon Lal, Retired Hakim Fauj, Kotah . . .	3rd June 1913.
[illegible]dit Gauri Shankar Hira Chand Ojha, Curator, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer.	Ditto.
Mr. Nand Mal, Retired E. A. C. of Forest, Ajmer-Merwara .	..
Seth Hazari Mal Agarwala of Dudhwa Khara . . .	1st January 1915.
Raja Seth Baldeo Das Birla of Pilani, Shekhawati, Jaipur .	1st Jan. 1918.
P. Seetla Pershad Bajpai, C.I.E., Judicial Member, Council of State, Jaipur.	3rd June 1919.
Munshi Kunj Behari Lal, Revenue Secretary and Chief Justice, Dholpur.	4th June 1921.
Mr. Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Archæology and Historical Research, Jaipur State.	1st Jan. 1919.

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

21.—RAI BAHADUR—*contd.*

	Date of grant.
Seth Manack Chandji, Proprietor of the firm of Messrs Binodiram Balchand of Jhalra	3rd June 1922.
Lala Jai Gopal Puri, Revenue Commissioner, Ganga Nagar Division, Bikaner State	1st Jan 1923
Lt Col Thakur Debi Singh, Sigha Member, Council of State, Jaipur	2nd June 1923.
Mr Nand Lal, Rtd Assistant Surgeon, Ajmer	1st Jan 1924
Mr D M Nanawati, B A, LL B, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bikaner State	1st Jan 1925.
Seth Madan Gopal, Banker, Bikaner	1st Jan 1926.
Seth Bridh Mall, Honorary Magistrate and Member, Municipal Committee, Ajmer	3rd July 1926.
Seth Rameshwarlal Agarwala of Dudhwa Khara	1st Jan 1927.
Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M A, Finance Minister, Jaipur State	4th June 1928.
L Nihal Chand Sarwal, Accountant General Bikaner	1st Mar. 1929.
Pandit Champalal, Retd Superintendent, Jail (Lucknow) Jaipur	3rd June 1929.
Seth Asaram Jhanwar of Dungargarh	3rd June 1929
Seth Mantulal Tapadia of Ratangarh	11th Jan 1930.
[illegible]	3rd June 1930.
	3rd June 1930.
	Ditto
[illegible]	
M Kishenlal, lately Extra Asst Commissioner, Merwara	1st Jan 1931
M Dewan Chand, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jaipur	Ditto
Pt Triloki Nath, B A, LL B, Joint City Magte, Ajmer and Deputy Magte, Nasirabad	3rd June 1931
[illegible]	3rd June 1932.
	1st Jan 1933
	3rd June 1933.
	1st Jan 1934
[illegible]	4th June 1934.
	Ditto
	1st Jan 1935
	1st Jan 1936.
Mr Raj Narain Ajmer	Ditto
L. Ram Sahai, Assistant Engineer, Ajmer	
Dr Mukand Lal, L M S, P S M S, (Retired Civil Surgeon)	
Sardar Kahn Chand, Member Mehakma Khas Kotah	
Mr A C Bose, Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bikaner	
Seth Gadhmal Lodha, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer	11th May 1937.

22.—RAO BAHADUR

[illegible]	1st Jan 1904
	2nd Jan 1911.

PART XVIII—*contd.*
Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

22.—RAO BAHADUR—*contd.*

	Date of grant.
Major-Genl. Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, C.I.E., O.B.E., Army Minister and Master of Ceremonies, Bikaner.	1st Jan. 1915.
Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji of Bagseu, Kt., C.I.E., Public Works Minister, Bikaner	3rd June 1915.
Raj Bijey Singh of Kunari in Kotah State	1st Jan. 1918.
Thakur Kishen Singhji of Raslana, Tazimi Sardar, Bikaner .	3rd June 1918.
Thakur Bhur Singhji of Surnana, Comptroller of the Household, Bikaner.	23rd June 1918.
Col. Thakur Baney Singhji of Khiyeran, Bikaner . .	3rd Jan. 1921.
Col. Thakur Gop Singhji of Malasar, Bikaner . . .	1st Jan. 1921.
Maharaj Madho Singh of Gainta, Kotah State . . .	4th June 1921.
Thakur Nathu Singh of Ras, Member, Advisory Council, Jodhpur.	Ditto.
Lt.-Col. Thakur Dalpat Singh of Rohta, Jodhpur . . .	3rd June 1922.
Thakur Girdhari Singh of Chandawal, Marwar . . .	1st Jan. 1922.
Mr. Murarji Raoji Sapat, late Diwan, Jaisalmer State . .	3rd June 1922.
Rao Nahar Singh of Bedla, Mewar	3rd June 1925.
Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner, Education Minister, Jaipur State.	Ditto.
Rawal Zorawar Singh of Jasole, Mallani, Jodhpur State . .	1st Jan. 1926.
Lt.-Col. Rajvi Gulab Singhji of Rajasar, Inspector-General of Police, Bikaner.	Ditto.
Rao Sahib Onkar Singh, Assistant Surgeon, Hewson Hospital, Jodhpur.	3rd July 1926.
Thakur Daulat Singhji of Kumbhana, Master of the Household, Bikaner.	3rd June 1927.
Rao Sahib Thakur Chain Singh, M.A., LL.B., of Pokaran .	4th June 1928.
Seth Shiva Ratan Mohta, Banker, Bikaner	Ditto.
Rao Raja Narpat Singh, Jodhpur.	3rd June 1929.
Thakur Bejey Singh of Masuda	3rd June 1931.
Thakur Fateh Singh of Asop (Marwar)	2nd Jan. 1933.
Thakur Onkar Singh, General Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer	3rd June 1933.
Thakur Jai Singh of Umaidnagar, Jodhpur State . . .	4th June 1934.
Major Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Sarothia, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, Bikaner.	..
Col. Thakur Balu Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., Commandant, Sadul Light Infantry, Bikaner.	1st Feb. 1937.
Rao Raja Major Hanut Singh, Comptroller of Stables, Jodhpur.	9th May 1937.

23.—KHAN SAHIB.

Munshi Yakub Khan, late Inspector-General, Veterinary Department, Alwar.	29th June 1906.
Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kothawala, Jodhpur	3rd June 1916.
Haji Abdulla Khan, Station Master, Jaipur, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (Retired).	Ditto.
Munshi Abdul Samad Khan, Nazim, Jaipur State . . .	4th June 1917.

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

23.—KHAN SAHIB—*contd.*

	Date of grant
Mr. Mehrwan Manakji Khambatta, Registrar, Mehakma Khas, Jaipur.	1st Jan. 1919
Saiyad Habib-ush-Shafi, Vakil, Tonk Darbar, Mount Abu	Ditto
Md. Abdul Haq, Veterinary Graduate, Ajmer	10th June 1920.
Second grade (Civil) Senior S. A. S. Abid Masih, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara (Retired)	1st Jan 1921
M. Ghaffar Hussain A. Syed, M.A., LL.B., Senior Indian Assistant Master (Post Diploma), Mayo College (Retd.).	January 1925.
Mr. Rustomji Cursetji Framji, Honorary Magistrate, Nasirabad, Ajmer-Merwara.	4th June 1928.
Mr. Zahoor Masih, Ajmer-Merwara, Senior Officer, Uniara State	1st Mar. 1929.
Munshi Abdulla Khan, Station Master, Jaipur (Retired).	1st Jan. 1930.
Syed Ahmad, Inspector Police, A M	1st June 1931.
Mir Sikander Ali, Palace Physician, Kishengarh	3rd June 1931.
Suleman Khan, Subedar Major, Mina Corps (Rtd)	3rd June 1932.
Mohd. Ibrahim Khan, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Ajmer	Ditto.
Mr. Nadirshah Shahpurji Koyaji, Head Master, B., B. and C. I. Railway High School, Abu Road.	1st Jan. 1935.
Syed Tajammul Husain, Head Clerk, Mewar Residency, Udaipur.	Ditto.
Mirza Hamid Ali Khan, Secretary, Tonk	3rd June 1935.
Mir Mumtaz Hussain, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C. I. D. and City, Ajmer.	23rd June 1936.
Mr. T. G. Dalal, Secretary, Political Department, Mehakma Khas, Jodhpur State.	1st January 1937.
Seth Abdul Latif Allarrakha, Honorary Magistrate, Ajmer	11th May 1937.

24.—SARDAR SAHIB.

Sardar Bishan Singh, Director of Veterinary Services, Alwar	1932
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ato [illegible] Forces.	12th May 1937.

25.—RAI SAHIB.

[illegible] mer	12th Dec. 1912
[illegible] kaner	14th June 1912.
[illegible]	Ditto.
[illegible] Auditor, Jaipur State Railway.	1st Jan. 1918.
Purohit Shridhar, Revenue Member, Kishengarh	Ditto.
[illegible] Sub Assistant Surgeon	[illegible]
[illegible]	3rd June 1[illegible]
[illegible] tal, Udaipur (Retired).	
Seth Moti Lal, Beawar	Ditto.
M. Kishen Dayal Singh, Supdt, Raj Postal Department, Jaipur.	Ditto.
Dr. Madanlal Agarwala, Bikaner	[illegible]
Munshi Bhagwati Lal, Member, Mahendraj Sabha, Udaipur	1st [illegible]

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

25.—RAI SAHIB—*contd.*

	Date of grant.
Thanvi Sanghi Dass, Banker of Phalodi, Jodhpur State . .	1st Jan. 1920.
Mr. Dina Nath Sharma, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mayo College Hospital, Ajmer.	5th June 1920.
Lt.-Col. Shankar Narayan Parnaik, L.M.S., Commandant, Military Station Hospital, Jodhpur.	1st June 1921.
Munshi Radha Mohan Lal, Retired Judge, Chief Court, Jaipur.	1st Jan. 1921.
Seth Lal Chand, of the Firm of Binodiram Balchand of Jhalrapatan.	1st Jan. 1923.
B. Chheda Lal, Sachiva Ratna of Jhalawar State . . .	1st Jan. 1925.
Pandit Suraj Narain Sharma, M.A., Mohtmim Zanani Deorhi, Jaipur.	3rd July 1926.
Babu Kanahya Lal, Sanghi, Bikaner.	Ditto.
Lala Madan Lal, Munsif, Alwar	..
Lala Jawahar Lal, Dy. Inspector General of Police, Bikaner State.	..
Pandit Shankar Sahai Muttoo, Kamdar of Begun, Mewar. .	3rd June 1925.
Mr. Lubhu Ram Kalsy, Executive Engineer, South Division, Ganganagar, Bikaner.	13th April 1926.
Mr. Visaji Aidanji, State Engineer, Sirohi State . . .	3rd June 1927.
Lala Suraj Narain, Assistant Surgeon, Beawar . . .	Ditto.
Priyalal Upadhya, Municipal Secretary, Udaipur . .	2nd Jan. 1928.
Babu Madan Gopal, Tonk	1st Mar. 1929.
Pandit P. B. Joshi, M.A., B.Sc.	3rd June 1929.
Munshi Laxmi Narain, Mir Munshi, Darbar, Kishengarh State	Ditto.
Lala Ratan Chand Khanna, Financial Assistant to the State Engineer, Jaipur.	Ditto.
Mr. A. K. Kaul, B.A., Secretary to His Highness, Government in the Foreign and Political Department, Bikaner State .	3rd June 1929.
th Jawaharmal Agarwala, Bikaner	1st Jan. 1930.
Jagat Nandan, Sub-Judge, F. C., Beawar . . .	1st Jan. 1931.
ulwant Rai, Director, Public Instruction, Udaipur . .	Ditto.
ala Durga Prasad, late Head Clerk, Malwa Bhil Corps, Nasirabad.	Ditto.
L. Ghewar Chand, Agent to the Residency Treasurer, Jaipur.	3rd June 1931.
Mr. Ram Lal Batra, B.A., LL.B., P.C.S., Revenue Member, Bharatpur.	1st Jan. 1932.
Seth Nawal Kishore of Kotputli in Khetri, Rajputana . .	Ditto.
Pandit Jumnalal, Manager, Lawa Chiefship	3rd June 1932.
Munshi Din Dayal, B.A., Personal Secretary and Judge, High Court, Dholpur.	Ditto.
M. Gopinath, Honorary Magistrate, F. C. and Chairman, Section A, Ajmer.	1st Jan. 1933.
Lala Govind Lal, S.A.S., on Foreign Service under the Ajmer Municipality.	..

PART XVIII—*contd.*
Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd*
25 —RAI SAHIB—*concld*

	Date of grant
M Ram Swaroop Rawat, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara	3rd June 1933.
. .	Ditto
.	1st Jan 1934
. .	Ditto
	Ditto
State	Ditto
war . .	1st Jan 1935
ur . .	Ditto
.	1st Jan 1935
erintendent,	3rd June 1935
nd Primary Edn , Alwar	
Mr Madan Mohan Varma, M A , Secretary, Board of High School and Inter Education, Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior	1st Jan. 1936
Gega Ram, Subedar, The Mina Corps (Rtd) .	23rd June 1936.
Mr Ghisoo Lal, Hon Assistant Secretary, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur	Ditto
Ghan Shyam Das Waid, Superintendent, Central Jail, Bikaner	
Mr Madan Mohan, retired Superintendent, Commissioner's Office Ajmer	1st February 1937.
Pandit Damodar Rao Tripathi, Head Clerk, Selection Grade, Rajputana Agency Office, Mount Abu	11th May 1937.
Dr D N Ahluwalia, M B , Chief Medical Officer, Bundi, State	Ditto
M Jugal Behari, M A , Director of Public Instruction, Bharatpur State	Ditto.

26 —RAO SAHIB

.	1st Jan 1918.
.	1st Jan 1920
. .	1st Jan 1931
. .	4th June 1921
Judge, Kishengarh	1st Jan 1921
Maharaj Lachhman Singh, Ajmer-Merwara, Inspector-General of Police, Mewar State	3rd June 1925
Thakur Shivdan Singh, Deputy Comptroller of the Household, B Branch, Bikaner	2nd Jan 1928
Kanwar Fateh Singh, Offg Jailor, Central Jail, Ajmer . .	3rd June 1930.
Lala Kesarisingh, B A , LL B , Chief Member of Council, Kishengarh	..
Mr Laxman Ganesh Sathe, M A , Senior Asstt Master (School), Mayo College (Retd), Principal, Nobles School, Goner, Jaipur State.	1st Jan. 1934
Thakur Gulab Singh Budesingh Parmar of Pethapur, Danta State	23rd June 19[illegible]

27.—THAKUR RAWAT.

Nil.

	Date of grant.
PART XVIII—*contd.*	
Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*	
25.—RAI SAHIB—*contd.*	
Thanvi Sanghi Dass, Banker of Phalodi, Jodhpur State . .	1st Jan. 1920.
Mr. Dina Nath Sharma, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mayo College Hospital, Ajmer.	5th June 1920.
Lt.-Col. Shankar Narayan Parnaik, L.M.S., Commandant, Military Station Hospital, Jodhpur.	1st June 1921.
Munshi Radha Mohan Lal, Retired Judge, Chief Court, Jaipur.	1st Jan. 1921.
Seth Lal Chand, of the Firm of Binodiram Balchand of Jhalrapatan.	1st Jan. 1923.
B. Chheda Lal, Sachiva Ratna of Jhalawar State . . .	1st Jan. 1925.
Pandit Suraj Narain Sharma, M.A., Mohtmim Zanani Deorhi, Jaipur.	3rd July 1926.
Babu Kanahya Lal, Sanghi, Bikaner.	Ditto.
Lala Madan Lal, Munsif, Alwar	..
Lala Jawahar Lal, Dy. Inspector General of Police, Bikaner State.	..
Pandit Shankar Sahai Muttoo, Kamdar of Begun, Mewar. .	3rd June 1925.
Mr. Lubhu Ram Kalsy, Executive Engineer, South Division, Ganganagar, Bikaner.	13th April 1926.
Mr. Visaji Aidanji, State Engineer, Sirohi State . . .	3rd June 1927.
Lala Suraj Narain, Assistant Surgeon, Beawar . . .	Ditto.
Priyalal Upadhya, Municipal Secretary, Udaipur . .	2nd Jan. 1928.
Babu Madan Gopal, Tonk	1st Mar. 1929.
Pandit P. B. Joshi, M.A., B.Sc.	3rd June 1929.
Munshi Laxmi Narain, Mir Munshi, Darbar, Kishengarh State	Ditto.
Lala Ratan Chand Khanna, Financial Assistant to the State Engineer, Jaipur.	Ditto.
Mr. A. K. Kaul, B.A., Secretary to His Highness, Government in the Foreign and Political Department, Bikaner State .	3rd June 1929.
Jawaharmal Agarwala, Bikaner	1st Jan. 1930.
Jagat Nandan, Sub-Judge, F. C., Beawar . . .	1st Jan. 1931.
ant Rai, Director, Public Instruction, Udaipur . .	Ditto.
Durga Prasad, late Head Clerk, Malwa Bhil Corps, Nasirabad.	Ditto.
L. Ghewar Chand, Agent to the Residency Treasurer, Jaipur.	3rd June 1931.
Mr. Ram Lal Batra, B.A., LL.B., P.C.S., Revenue Member, Bharatpur.	1st Jan. 1932.
Seth Nawal Kishore of Kotputli in Khetri, Rajputana . .	Ditto.
Pandit Jumnalal, Manager, Lawa Chiefship	3rd June 1932.
Munshi Din Dayal, B.A., Personal Secretary and Judge, High Court, Dholpur.	Ditto.
M. Gopinath, Honorary Magistrate, F. C. and Chairman, Section A, Ajmer.	1st Jan. 1933.
Lala Govind Lal, S.A.S., on Foreign Service under the Ajmer Municipality.	..

PART XVIII—*contd*
Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd*
25 —RAI SAHIB—*concld*

	Date of grant.
Ram Swaroop Rawat, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara	3rd June 1933.
[illegible] Ch of Medical Officer Dholpur	Ditto
[illegible]	1st Jan 1934.
[illegible] erwara	Ditto
[illegible] State	Ditto.
[illegible] State	Ditto.
[illegible] war	1st Jan 1935.
[illegible] ur	Ditto.
[illegible]	1st Jan. 1935
[illegible] erintendent, [illegible]	3rd June 1935.
[illegible] ad *Primary* Edn Alwar	..
Mr Madan Mohan Varma, M A, Secretary, Board of High School and Inter Education, Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior	1st Jan. [illegible]
[illegible]ega Ram, Subedar, The Mina Corps (Rtd)	23rd June [illegible]
Mr Ghisoo Lal, Hon Assistant Secretary, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur	[illegible]
Ghasi Shyam Das Waid Superintendent, Central Jail, Bikaner	—
Mr Madan Mohan, retired Superintendent, Commissioner's Office Ajmer	1st February [illegible]
Pandit Damodar Rao Tripathi, Head Clerk, Selection Grade, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] tate	[illegible]
[illegible] Bharatpur State	[illegible]

26 —RAO SAHIB

Thakur Partap Singh Istimrardar of Deogaon, Baghera	1st Jan [illegible]
Dr Vidhya Shanker, Chief Medical Officer, Kotah State	1st Jan [illegible]
[illegible]	1st Jan [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Kishengarh	[illegible]
Maharaj Lachhman Singh, Ajmer Merwara, Inspector-General of Police, Mewar State	[illegible]
Thakur Shivdan Singh, Deputy Comptroller of the [illegible] B Branch, Bikaner	[illegible]
Kanwar Fateh Singh Offg Jailor, Central Jail, Ajmer	[illegible]
Lala Kesarisingh, B A, LL B, Chief Member of [illegible] Kishengarh	—
Mr Laxman Ganesh Sathe, M.A, Senior Asstt. [illegible] Mayo College (Retd), Principal, Noble [illegible] Jaipur State	[illegible]
Thakur Gulab Singh Budesingh Parmar of [illegible] State	[illegible]

PART XVIII—*contd.*

Honours, Rewards and Titles—*contd.*

28.—SARDAR BAHADUR.

First Class Order of British India (O.B.I.).

	Date of grant.
Brig.-Genl. Natha Singh, C.I.E., O.B.E., Alwar	1st Mar. 1906.
Lt.-Col. Girdhar Singh, C.I.E., Bharatpur	16th Dec. 1911.
Major-Genl. Thakur Jeoraj Singhji of Sandwa, C.B.E., Retd. Master of Ceremonies, Bikaner.	27th July 1917.
Lieut.-Col. Thakur Moti Singhji, I.D.S.M., Bikaner Ganga Risala (Retired).	28th June 1919.
Lieut.-Col. Gurbakhsh Singh, Bikaner Sadul Light Infantry (Retired).	16th April 1920.
Rao Bahadur Col. Thakur Balu Singh, I.D.S.M., Commandant, Sadul Light Infantry, Bikaner.	3rd June 1927.
Lt.-Col. Kishan Singh Bohra, O.B.I., I.O.M., Bhupal Infantry, Mewar State Forces, Udaipur.	1st Jan. 1931.
Lieut.-Col. Aman Singh, I.O.M.	2nd Nov. 1928.
Subedar Major Surji, late Mewar Bhil Corps	17th Oct. 1929.
Col. Pooran Singh Bahadur, O.B.I., Commandant, Garrison Force, Alwar.	1st Jan. 1933.
Col. Jaideo Singh, Chief of the Staff, Bikaner State Force and Commandant, Bikaner Bijey Battery, Bikaner.	*11th May 1937.*

Second Class Order of British India with the title of Bahadur (O.B.I.).

	Date of grant.
Captain Kallan Singh, I.S.I., Bharatpur (Retd.)	28th April 1917.
Aman Singh, I.O.M. } For Field Service.	20th April 1917.
Major Narain Singh, Sardar Bahadur of Bharatpur. } For Field Service.	1st June 1918.
Lieut.-Col. Abbas Hussain, late Commandant, Mangal Lancers, Alwar.	3rd June 1918.
Squadron Commander Panai Singh, 1st Jodhpur Lancers (for Field Service).	20th July 1918.
Major Thakur Hukam Singh, I.D.S.M., Commandant, Transport Corps, Jaipur.	Ditto.
Major Tota Ram Singh, Bharatpur	..
Lieut. Udai Singh, Jodhpur Sardar Risala	3rd June 1922.
Major Jawahir Singh, Offg. Commandant, Bikaner Sadul Light Infantry.	1st Jan. 1923.
Subedar-Major Surji, Mewar Bhil Corps	4th June 1924.
Major Lakhi Ram, Jaipur Infantry	18th July 1924.
Lt.-Col. Sansar Chand, I.D.S.M., Commandant, Jey Paltan, Alwar.	13th Nov. 1932.
Major Johri Singh, I.D.S.M., Bikaner Ganga Risala	1st Jan. 1933.

	Date of grant
PART XVIII—*concld.*	
Honours, Rewards and Titles—*concld.*	
28.—SARDAR BAHADUR—*contd.*	
[illegible]	3rd June 1935
[illegible]	Ditto
[illegible]	12th May 1937
29.—FOREIGN DECORATIONS.	
Italian Silver Medal for Military Valour. **Order of the Crown of Italy (Cavalleri).** **Russian St. George's Medal, 4th Class.**	
tain Nane Singh, Bharatpur (Retd.)	
Order of the Nile, 4th Class.	
Col Zulfiqar Ali, late Commandant, Alwar Infantry	12th June 1917.
[illegible] 1st Class	
[illegible]	28th Sep 1916.
[illegible]	Ditto
[illegible]	(Gold Medal)
1005, Havildar Chhog Singh, Ganga Risala, Bikaner	29th Sep 1916
White Eagle, 4th Class, bestowed by the King of Servia.	
jor General Thakur Jeoraj Singhji, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.E., late Commandant, Ganga Risala, Bikaner	23rd Sep 1916
Pooran Singh, O B I, Commandant, Garrison Force, Alwar	28th Sep 1916
iog Singh, Havildar, No 1005, Bikaner State Forces	29th Sep 1916.
The Star of Nepal, 3rd Class	
igadier R C Duncan, M V O, O B E, Military Adviser and Military Secretary to H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur.	31st Jan 1936.
Servian Gold Medal.	
l Singh, late No 1050, Sepoy, Ganga Risala, Bikaner	23rd Sep 1916.
avildar Jassu Singh, No 955, Ganga Risala, Bikaner	Ditto
Servian Silver Medal.	
ance Naik Hukum Singh, Ganga Risala, Bikaner	23rd Sep 1916.
30.—DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS.	
Ir A W Robertson, I P, Dewan, *Bundi State*	June 1918.

INDEX

C

D

G—*concld.*

H

H—*contd.*

I

J

K—contd

M—*contd.*

M—*concld.*

N

P—*contd.*

Q

R

R—*contd.*

R—contd

S

S—contd

S—contd.

S—concld.

T

U

V

W

W—*contd.*

Y

Z